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HISTORY

of

PIERCE COUNTY

WASHINGTON

By W. P. BONNEY

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CHAPTER XXVI

PIERCE COUNTY AND THE WORLD WAR

A GLORIOUS HISTORY—ENLISTMENTS START—CAMP LEWIS BONDS CARRY—EARLY ENLISTMENTS—FOOD PRICES BEGIN TO RISE—REGISTRATION FOR DRAFT—ROUDEBUSH AUTHORIZED TO FORM COMPANY—FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—FIRST DRAWING UNDER DRAFT—STREET CAR STRIKE—THE COAST ARTILLERY COMPANIES—MUSTER ROLL OF FOURTH COMPANY—MUSTER ROLL OF EIGHTH COMPANY—MEN OF TENTH COMPANY—ELEVENTH COMPANY MEN—THE ARTILLERY BAND—TROOP "B"—THE MACHINE GUN TROOP.

A GLORIOUS HISTORY

The achievements, accomplishments and uncountable acts of patriotic service during the period of the World war form a most glorious epoch in the history of Pierce County. Through the generosity of innumerable patriotic men and women Tacoma and Pierce County were exalted in the eyes of the Northwest and of the nation. Through the gift by the county to the federal government of the 70,000 acres comprising Camp Lewis an early foundation was laid for the prominence the county attained during the war. As the training camp for the famous Ninety-first Division and the Thirteenth Division, the county was the military center for the entire Northwest. Tens of thousands of soldiers and sailors came to know the liberality of its citizens. Millions of dollars were cheerfully given for the national defense and for the comfort and support of the nation's men in arms. Through shipbuilding, lumber manufacturing, and furnishing of munitions of war the county played an enviable part in the record made by the Pacific Coast. And as a fitting climax, the county furnished approximately five thousand men for the various branches of the army and navy, almost one out of every twelve entering the service from the state. Tacoma and the county created a record during the conflict which will never be effaced by the passing of the years.

ENLISTMENTS START

From the moment that President Wilson signed the resolution declaring war at 1:11 o'clock on the afternoon of April 6, 1917, Tacoma and Pierce County threw every effort into bringing about a worthy victory. In fact for several days before that it was apparent that this step must be taken, and many brave boys of the county had already volunteered for service before the declaration became effective. Immediately several places were opened in Tacoma for recruiting purposes. These included the one at Room 200, Bank of California Building, for the navy; one at 1317 Pacific Avenue, for the Marine Corps; one at the Croft Hotel for the army; one at the Armory for the National Guard cavalry troop, the Naval Militia and the Coast Artillery; and at 948 Pacific Avenue, 915 Pacific Avenue, 1117 Pacific Avenue, Old Tacoma Drug Store, and at Union Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, South Tacoma, for the Coast Artillery companies. Fifty men had joined the Coast Artillery before the evening of April 6th, fifteen of whom resided in Tacoma. The first unit to go from Tacoma was the Naval Militia of Washington, under command of Lieut. Wedell Foss. Fifty-five men were hurriedly gathered at the Armory after an all night effort and were mustered into service on April 7th. This call, coming so quickly after the declaration of war, brought home to many parents the pangs of what a call to arms denotes in war-time. Many who gathered, despite the haste and secrecy connected with the departure of this unit, to bid farewell to the boys, realized that in a short time a son, brother, husband or sweetheart would soon be leaving to bear arms in the country's defense. Entire strangers to the personnel of the company fought bravely with their emotions, not because home ties were being broken for them at that moment, but because of separations anticipated. This parting on April 7th seemed to test the courage more severely than at later times during the war, when the departure of loved ones was a matter of almost daily occurrence.

CAMP LEWIS BONDS CARRY

There was a special bond election held in the county on January 16, 1917, relative to the proposed plan of securing

MOUNTAIN SCENERY IN PIERCE COUNTY

and donating to the Federal Government the site for Camp Lewis. The exact wording of the proposition printed on the ballots was "Shall Pierce County incur an indebtedness not exceeding $2,000,000 for the purpose of acquiring approximately 70,000 acres of land in Pierce County and conveying the same to the United States, said land to be used by the Government for mobilization, training and supply station; said indebtedness to be evidenced by negotiable bonds of Pierce County, payable in not more than twenty years, with interest not exceeding 5 per centum per annum, payable annually." The bonds received a large majority, carrying 25,049 votes for, to 4,145 against. The popularity of the proposition in Tacoma can best be related by giving the vote cast in three of its precincts. In the fifth precinct the vote was 216 for and two against; in the fifteenth precinct, 259 for and none against; and in the nineteenth precinct, 246 for and three in the negative.

On April 9th, Companies E and F of the United States Engineers commenced their survey of the army post at American Lake. On Monday evening, April 17th, a great military, fraternal and civic parade was staged on the streets of Tacoma, with some 15,000 men and women in line, and some 40,000 estimated spectators. E. G. Griggs was the marshal of the parade which started at 8 o'clock at the corner of Ninth and Broadway, and which took two hours to pass a given point. The four local Coast Artillery companies and Troop B of the National Guard, mounted, lent a military atmosphere to the occasion. Governor Lister spoke to an immense gathering after the parade.

EARLY ENLISTMENTS

During the first week of the war there were many enlistments in Tacoma for the army, navy, Marine Corps and National Guards. Those to enroll in the army were Barney Stevens, Leon G. Rowland, Laurence V. Smart, Frank Abbott, Clarence E. Bussard, Jim Blakis, Nick Peprakis; Harry Burlingham, Talmadge Roberts and Floyd L. Triplett. In the navy, Robert W. Mairs, Roy H. Shelton, Stephen Kollar, L. W. Pickert, Guy E. Martin, H. L. V. Johnson, Armond Carl Walch, Wilbur L. Cook, Earl Ross, Reginald Goodsell,

Casper E. Lipke, Henry S. Coffin, Jacob M. Kanzler, Carl Bertelson, Robert E. Peters, William Blandrant, Thorwald Larsen, Frank Shackey, Edward A. Hendrickson, Robert E. Peters, William Cook, McKinley Power, Brewer H. England, Charles Hautz, Fritz Campbell, Samuel C. Sharman, Richard C. Starrs, Thomas Lumsden, Floyd A. Gossard, John A. Jacobson, Harold W. Wood, Harry F. Stenz, Herbert H. Green, George Hill, Ray R. Schendet, Auburn Kahl, Gilbert C. Valley, Joseph C. Gorrest, Warren M. Earl, Murrell Dickinson, Henry L. Vincent, William Yost, William J. Nerbonne, James J. Kelly, Floyd L. Tiffiet, Edwin Carlson, Ralph Rider, Gordon Eva, George P. Brown, Walter G. Clausen, Larry T. Leahy and E. W. Bailey. Marine Corps, Joseph Henry, Fred L. Taylor, Lester R. Alley, Archie A. Fenton, Louis J. Braghetta, Claude A. Smith, Robert U. Lewis, Charles Fowler, Norman Larson, Maynard C. Johnson, Chester D. Hendrickson, Denny Lee Mitchell, Ralph E. Bryan, Albert Morris, Walter A. Riches, Keith H. Broughton, Fred Newman, John Cormoga, and O. F. Kline. In the Coast Artillery Corps, Carl Hoffman, C. D. Payne, F. W. Taylor, Fred T. Heath, Arthur O. Benjamin, Lee J. Thompson, Samuel Bonds, J. L. O'Brien, Leonard G. Taylor, Herbert O. Harshberger, Charles E. Bell, Harry W. Larsen, Charles A. Croft, Frank T. Brannon, Stanley M. Bell, William M. Davis, John Rubert, Oliver K. Derrickson, Alonzo A. Galty, Murray L. Hall, Arthur T. Bryans, Walter R. Richardson, Robert F. Wallin, John H. Donald, Jr., Albert J. York, Forrest D. Randall, Carl A. Bergstrom, Herman G. Roufs, Stewart E. Hancock, Harold D. Shields, Luke Bonds, Joe J. C. Schletzbaum, Lynne T. Bishop, Raymond R. Yonk, Walter H. McArtor, Nathaniel B. Bender, Fred Acosta, Edward Baker, Warren C. Chambers, Byron B. Taylor, Albert B. McFarland, Emile Matsuoto, Luther J. Haddon, Lewis H. Jones, Paul E. Fenton, Raymond M. McGarrigle, Robert D. Chisholm, Miller M. Riddle, Frederick M. Geiger and Charles R. Fletcher. In Troop B, National Guard, Don P. Davis, J. W. Briggs and A. Coulter. Women naval recruits, Mrs. Madeline Adams, of Puyallup; Miss Daisy Doering, of Steilacoom; Miss Nona Nelson, Miss Emily Crumnell, Miss Hazel Blair, Mrs. Florence Eck, Miss Marion Vaver, Miss Ruth McLeod,

Miss Dorothy Adams, and Miss Edna Kinnison, all of Tacoma. In the Naval Militia, J. Rugg and Albert Powelson. During the week ending April 22nd, there were seventy-three additional enlistments in the Coast Artillery Corps, five in the army, seven in the navy and three in the Marine Corps. During the month there were also forty men who enlisted in Tacoma for the first officers' training camp at the Presidio, in California. Among those named were Sergt. Don Briley, J. W. Browne, Earl V. Clifford, DeWitt M. Evans, Charles E. Fumery, Jr., Keith D. Goodman, J. P. Hoffman, Richard P. Kelly, F. H. Partridge, Duncan W. McRae, James B. Mitchell, William D. Moreland, Ernest K. Murray, George M. Sadler, Daniel D. Schneider, F. W. Siddall, Charles Richardson, Jr., Oscar Thompson, William Cole Vest, Samuel R. Wilkeson and Charles F. Wilt. Later selections included Laurence E. McClelland, G. A. Pande, E. R. Sizer and Loren A. Wetherby. Adjutant General Thompson also recommended the following members of the National Guard companies at Tacoma for the officers' training camp: From the Fourth Company, Sergts. Fred C. Lindquist and Howard F. Smith. From Eighth Company, Bugler Dwight E. Lyons and Sergeant Littroll. From Tenth Company, Sergts, Harold Bellingham and Fred W. Beck. From Eleventh Company, Sergt, William M. Surplice and Corp. George R. Conger. Alternates, Sergts. John A. Merzenberg and John Mitchell, Eighth Company; and Corp. John W. Kenny and Pvt. Clinton Manley, Eleventh Company. From Troop B he named Sergt. Erroll S. Herr and Pvt. Don Davis, with Sergt. Elmer E. Kohlstad and Pvt. George Nelson as alternates.

On May 8th Sheriff Robert Longmire received preliminary instructions relative to the carrying out of the selective service act, and in conformity with them issued a call for volunteer registration officers in the precincts of the county. On the 10th the age limit for the first registration was fixed from twenty-one to thirty-one years. The Government's estimate of those who would register in Tacoma and Pierce County between these ages was 18,500 and 13,100 respectively; but these figures proved excessive. On May 19th the president issued a proclamation naming June 5th as registra-

tion day, and the organization of the local machinery was commenced.

FOOD PRICES BEGIN TO RISE

Soon after the declaration of war prices for many of the necessaries of life began to increase, and by May 15th the five-cent loaf of bread became a thing of the past in Tacoma. With its disappearance came the loaves of 14 and 22 ounces, selling retail for 10 and 15 cents. On this day bluestem wheat was quoted in Tacoma at $3; club and red fife at $2.95; fortyfold, at $2.96; Red Russian at $2.93; flour at $14.05 per barrel; timothy hay at $34; and alfalfa at $28 per ton.

On May 10th a campaign was started in Tacoma to raise $100,000 for the General Hospital. Despite the funds required to meet the quotas for the First Liberty Loan and the first Red Cross drives, this sum was raised by popular subscription. On May 16th Ralph Stacy was named to handle the publicity for the First Liberty Loan. A few days later the Red Cross drive for members commenced. Following a parade through downtown streets and to the Armory on May 22nd, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary and Governor Lister spoke to a mass meeting urging membership in the organization. By June 15th Tacoma's Liberty Loan quota of $2,200,000 was oversubscribed by $304,000, the Elks Lodge reporting $100,000 and the smelter $172,000. This record of raising more than the amount of its quota before the nation had succeeded in securing the two billion set for it, was made possible by the untiring efforts of scores of patriotic men and women throughout the county. Numerous meetings were held, including one at the Tacoma Theatre on June 2nd, when Governor Lister and Rev. M. A. Matthews, of Seattle, addressed an enthusiastic gathering.

REGISTRATION FOR DRAFT

The first man in the county to register for the army draft was J. G. Herman, of Wilkeson, who appeared before Sheriff Longmire on May 24th for that purpose. He was to be absent on June 5th, and under the law registered before leaving. The latter part of May plans were announced for speeding

up the work at American Lake, as the camp site was then spoken of in the press. It was stated that some 4,000 buildings would be necessary, and that completion of the camp was planned by the first of September following. Tacoma was asked to furnish electric lights as well as water for the camp. Col. J. B. Cavanaugh, of the Eighth Reserve Engineers, reached Tacoma on June 1st, to prepare for the mobilization of his regiment at the camp. On the following day 150 of his men left San Francisco, arriving at the camp June 4th. On this day members of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association met in Tacoma to consider the matter of furnishing the necessary lumber for the construction of the camp, and it was announced that they had agreed to supply the lumber at an average price of $18 per thousand. It was then said that 25,000,000 feet would be necessary. The first contract in connection with the construction of what was later named Camp Lewis was let to the Barrett Company of New York. This was for the laying out and construction of all necessary roads and streets. This action aroused Tacoma citizens, and the county commissioners, T. H. Bellingham, J. W. Slayden and James R. O'Farrell, together with Chester Thorne and Stephen Appleby, sent telegrams to United States Senator Wesley L. Jones and Democratic National Committeeman Hugh Wallace protesting against the awarding of contracts without giving local contractors a fair chance to have bids submitted and considered. These protests and the action on the part of influential leaders undoubtedly resulted in securing proper recognition for local contractors.

ROUDEBUSH AUTHORIZED TO FORM COMPANY

On June 4th, Rex S. Roudebush, Tacoma attorney, was authorized to raise another company for the Naval Militia, its strength being placed at eighty men. The authorized strength was placed at eighty men, but when the company left for Seattle on August 8th, there were over 110 men in its ranks. The muster roll of the company, which was named the Tenth Division, appears later.

The number of marriage licenses increased somewhat prior to the registration on June 5th. On the day before the registration there were twenty-one licenses issued by the

county auditor. If there were any among those applying who hoped to change their status for more favorable exemption conditions, they met with disappointment later. On June 5th Governor Lister and Rev. E. H. Todd spoke to a large gathering in the Stadium which had assembled to pay tribute to the registrants of the day. There were 6,620 who presented themselves in Tacoma, while the county outside the city furnished 3,245 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one. The registration showed 28 negroes, 23 of whom claimed exemption, 1,001 aliens, 49 enemy aliens and 206 Japanese, 165 being aliens.

On June 7th the American Automobile Company, of Tacoma, was awarded the contract for furnishing twelve auto trucks for the cantonment at American Lake, and on the same day W. P. Glasgow, also of Tacoma, was given a contract for fifty-seven motorcycles and twelve side cars. On the 15th the contract for the construction of the camp was let to the Hurley-Mason Company, of Tacoma. It was announced that about 5,000 men would be needed in the operations, and that 26,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,323 carloads, would be required. Other estimates published showing the immensity of the cantonment to arise within the next several weeks included one carload of roofing nails, twenty carloads of nails and hardware, twenty carloads of plumbing, 192 carloads of stoves, piping, refrigeration, and tanks, seventy carloads of cement, 175 carloads of sand, and 125 carloads of mattresses. Within a week of securing the contract, the Hurley-Mason Company awarded contracts for 25,000,000 feet of lumber, at a published price of $16.50 per thousand.

On June 18th the Red Cross drive to raise $100,000 in Tacoma was launched, with A. G. Prichard as chairman of the executive committee. Within three days one-half of this sum was secured, and when the campaign ended June 26th, $111,854 had been pledged. On June 26th two buildings were commenced at the American Lake cantonment. One was 80 by 176 to be used for a headquarters building for the contracting firm; and another of the same dimensions for the quartermaster's administration building. Major David L. Stone, executive officer in charge of the construction work, and his staff were to occupy this latter structure.

The exemption boards for the four Tacoma districts and the two outside of the city were announced June 27th. Dwight Phelps, E. L. Hiberly and Dr. O. W. Loughlin were named for Tacoma District No. 1; Fred Shoemaker, Frederick Mottet and Dr. Arthur J. Keho, for Tacoma No. 2; M. H. Corey, Arvid Rydstrom, and Dr. L. B. Simes, for Tacoma No. 3; and D. Bunker, J. S. Kemp and Dr. S. J. Hards, for Tacoma No. 4. Those selected for Pierce County District No. 1 were J. R. Thompson, Hugh McGarevick and Dr. C. Stuart Wilson; and for Pierce County District No. 2 Lucian Dean, T. S. Galbraith and Dr. J. H. Sheets were named. These boards considered thousands of registrations and examinations during the war period and a large portion of their time was demanded in carrying out the selective service act.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

The Tacoma celebration on July 4, 1917, was one long to be remembered. With enthusiasm and patriotism running at high pitch, it was estimated that fully 25,000 people participated in the big parade of the day, with 75,000 spectators lining the streets. The Stadium was packed to capacity for the performance there, including military drills. There was a regatta on the City Waterway, and auto races at the speedway. The latter program was marred by the death of Conrad M. Hanson, of Tacoma, a driver in the main event. His mechanician, Fred Johnson, was also injured when their car went into the ditch on the eighteenth lap.

FIRST DRAWING UNDER DRAFT

Announcement was made at Washington, D. C., on July 13th, that the state's quota for the first war call would be 7,296 men, and that in Tacoma 467 men would be named to appear for the week of July 23rd. On July 20th the first drawing of names under the selective service act occurred at Washington, D. C., No. 258 being the first number drawn. The men holding this number in the four Tacoma districts were Andrew Navoe, Max F. Bigalka, Dong Chang and L. B. Danielson. For the two outside districts the men were Ray Lemont, of Vaughn, and Frank A. Cable, of Dieringer. On

this day the quotas for the six districts of the county were announced as follows for the first contingent: Tacoma No. 1, 44 men; Tacoma No. 2, 56 men; Tacoma No. 3, 57 men; and Tacoma No. 4, 50 men. County No. 1 was asked for 69 men, and No. 2 for 132. July 20th also witnessed the assignment of Troop B, of Tacoma, for guard duty at Camp Lewis. The cantonment had been named such a week previous in honor of the explorer, and was no longer referred to as American Lake in newspaper dispatches.

STREET CAR STRIKE

Labor of Pierce County did its full share during the war. Every undertaking that required sacrifices of time and money was heartily shared by a large majority of the laborers of the county. They had no time for radicalism or agitators. It was natural, however, with the rapidly rising prices and cost of living and the reputed high wages in munition plants and shipyards that adjustments possibly did not keep pace with circumstances. But radicalism was not always the rule in the questions which arose between employer and employee. On July 16, 1917, the Tacoma street car operators voted to strike, and about 300 men went out. The difficulty arose over the recognition of the new union formed by them. The next day the Seattle operators, by a vote of 1,067 to 16, also went out. On the 18th the Seattle men, about six hundred strong, chartered a special boat and came to Tacoma. They brought along a brass band, formed in parade line, and marched down Broadway to Seventeenth Street, down Jefferson to Pacific Avenue, and then up Pacific to Ninth Street. A small riot occurred Sunday, July 29th, at the A Street car barns. The difficulty was adjusted on August 1st, when the men returned to work.

As the war progressed and millions of men were under arms the I. W. W. menace reached its pinnacle. Its activities in the Northwest came under critical Government observance, and with the assistance of loyal laborers and patriotic citizens was always under control. They had headquarters and halls in almost every labor community, but could not bring about a crisis even during the severest periods of labor shortage, and when their strength could be most effective.

ELKS CLUB, PUYALLUP

Not a few of these halls were raided, and many arrests were made. Slackers and radicals were not to be tolerated by a people thoroughly aroused for national defense, and many such were hailed before the federal court in Tacoma. Many communities had a "work or fight" rule, and saw that it was lived up to. South Tacoma early adopted this policy.

The greatest activities of the I. W. W. members seemed to center in the shingle mills and lumber manufacturing plants of the Northwest, although other industries were also threatened, including agriculture. While there were considerable numbers of this floating population employed in shipyards, wages were so high that, aside from loafing on the job and following a policy of doing the least amount of work possible in a shift, little trouble was otherwise experienced. On July 24th the Tacoma mills were hit by the I. W. W. menace when 130 men walked out at the Dempsey mill. Two days later all but two mills were closed in Tacoma. This strike lasted for some two weeks, but it was about ended by the end of the first week in August. The eight-hour day early became an issue, and while some of the industrial concerns adopted the shorter day in their plants, others did not do so until later during the war. Six of Tacoma's large department stores voluntarily granted the eight-hour day on August 1st.

During the most threatening periods of the labor troubles, it was a common occurrence for federal or state troops to do guard duty around the large industrial centers and harbors. The Second Washington Infantry was called upon for service of this nature after their year's experience along the Mexican border and before being assembled for service overseas. At times units from federal troops were used. As a further precaution for protection at home, and following the time when the state's guardsmen became federal troops, a state guard was organized, which was later federalized as the Third Regiment, National Guards of Washington.

THE COAST ARTILLERY COMPANIES

Military lore of Pierce County will ever contain a generous share of consideration and pride for the Coast Artillery companies and band which were mustered into federal service on July 25, 1917. These were the Fourth, Eighth, Tenth

and Eleventh companies, and the band. Tacoma and Pierce County took pardonable pride in several units during the war. These were the Coast Artillery units, the two Naval Militia divisions, Troop B, Second Washington National Guard, and the Ninety-first Division, and especially the Three Hundred Sixty-first Infantry of the latter command.

It speaks well for the patriotism of the county that when it became apparent at the outset of the war that the Naval Militia divisions and the Coast Artillery companies would soon be called into action that the flower of young manhood flocked to these organizations to enlist. There were "waiting lists," and many were disappointed because Government restrictions were so severe that they could not be entered. Boys too young, and men too old, endeavored to get by. Married men compelled to accept discharges, and those who were obliged to accept D. S. C. discharges were sad of heart when these units were mustered into service. Such instances were evidences of the same patriotism which impelled those accepted to volunteer.

The departure of more than 500 young men from the county at one time not only brought home to as great a number of households the realities of war, but the effect was felt in still wider circles. The patriotic example of so many prominent and popular young men of the various communities of the county produced influences of the highest nature upon the whole county. When mustered into service they not only gave the country over 500 determined fighting men, but their example was a large factor in helping other young men to an early decision to enlist. For each fighting man secured for the army, a score or more of patriotic workers and citizens were enrolled for the big tasks at home. It became an easy matter for the relatives and friends of these boys to back them up, and in seeing that Pierce County went "over the top" in every drive later undertaken. The silent influence of these companies, the Naval Militia divisions, the Ninety-first Division, and the other units which claimed the thousands of young men who went from Pierce County must never be underestimated in considering the war history of the county. That influence was a potent factor in making the glorious war history during the years of 1917 and 1918.

Acting under requests from the War Department, local newspapers did not contain any mention of the departure of the companies on August 1st, until after their arrival at the fort. The four companies maintained their company designations until in December, when a reorganization took place. Most of the four companies then became members of either the Sixty-third Artillery, C. A. C., or of the Sixty-fifth Artillery, C. A. C. A few were transferred to the Sixty-ninth, some to the Forty-eighth and several won commissions after attending training schools.

MUSTER ROLL OF FOURTH COMPANY

The muster roll of Fourth Company, C. A. C., when federalized on July 25, 1917, was as follows: Captain, Frederick S. Schmalle; first lieutenant, Frederic J. Shaw; second lieutenant, Caspar W. Clarke; first sergeant, Ralph H. Winsor; sergeants, James D. Farrell, Heinrich F. W. Muller, Paul J. Roberts, Charles A. Dodge, Henry C. McKenzie, William L. Fitz-Henry, William R. Forsythe (mess), Henry G. Englehard, Chandos Garner (supply), and Harold P. Burdick; corporals, Edward A. Benthien, Wesley S. Todd, Ralph W. Goodman, Roy Henry, Plynn C. Mitchell, Homer Smith, Arnold M. Lindholm, Ralph W. Pinkerton, William F. G. Warncke, Harold D. Hayward, Archie P. Ohiser and Eric E. Selden; cook, Robert P. Kelly; mechanics, Hans Henderson and George W. Hicks; buglers, George H. Driskell and Charles A. Patterson; privates, first class, Tony Anich, Oliver J. DeLoria, John D. Farrell, Arthur W. Haubrich, Frank L. Hennessey, Loyal W. Hill, Hoyt W. Hine, Gail H. Kirkland, Edgar B. Pease, George O. Perry, Andrew Sandegren, Edward R. Schwarz, Selmer W. Severson, Carl W. Thornburg, Harold C. Thornburg, Thomas A. Vernon, Hubert F. Watson, and Lincoln O. Wright; privates, Sigward C. Aaberg, Ralph E. Afdem, Lloyd A. Albright, Elmer E. Anderson, Oscar G. Arndt, Clarence Bell, Delbert W. Bennitt, Fred L. Borland, Louis B. Botsford, Eugene L. Buck, William M. Darrah, Benjamin F. DeLoria, Harold F. Denham, Rudolph J. Ellingsen, Robert A. Ellsworth, Alan J. Elwell, Leo M. Engoe, Joseph B. Feldman, Willis C. Fenton, Raymond W. Frank, Ralph W. Gaitskill, Arthur C. Gillbo,

Orlin D. Good, Marcus W. Gordon, Clement S. Hager, Allan Hall, Emery Hall, Judson Hall, Sigurd Haugland, Louis A. Hennessy, Clair E. Hicker, Carroll I. Hill, Arthur E. Holman, Clyde M. Hoover, Henry J. Hueneka, Melvin S. Jacobus, John Jessel, Ben Johnson, Arley A. Jones, Grandon H. Kellogg, Harry C. Locker, Emmet L. Lows, Eugene C. Matthews, Harry O. Markoff, Edward H. Meers, Harold E. Misgen, Erich A. Moritz, Robert S. Neilson, Gabe Nordi, Thomas H. O'Bryan, Oscar Ofstad, James W. O'Keefe, Ronsus Papadoroncakis, Arthur J. Pease, Martin L. Persing, Elmer E. Peterson, John Prince, John Remetich, Lloyd C. Russell, Richard J. Smith, Wilbur N. Stevens, Merton C. Stewart, Earl D. Swart, Elvin E. Thompson, William R. Welch, Charles Wilson, and Edward S. Wilson.

MUSTER ROLL OF EIGHTH COMPANY

Eighth Company's muster roll on July 25, 1917, follows: Captain, Arthur E. Lindberg; first lieutenant, John Surbridge; second lieutenant, Oscar W. Bennett; first sergeant, John A. Metzenberg; sergeants, Louis O. Davis, Leland M. Hebblethwaite, George W. Mitchell, Joseph Hendricks, Manlius V. Thompson, Vigge S. Rasmussen (supply), Morris E. Ford, Edward Baker (mess), Henry A. Moser and Bernice N. Merwin; corporals, Thomas J. Owen, Horace A. Surplice, George F. Sweeney, George R. Anderson, Walter W. Wilkes, Arthur L. Weydt, Milo H. Swan, Lorraine T. Chamberlain, Howard H. Romnes, Leon Bissell, Willard J. Hall, and Don F. Gunder; cooks, Edward A. Batson and Ira Wilkinson; mechanics, Victor F. Dunsmore and John Max Stoddard; buglers, Joseph H. Harkness and Frank A. Sawtelle; privates, first class, Gust Anderson, Guy O. Austin, Lynne T. Bishop, Leslie F. Cheney, George W. Coblentz, Charles P. Donahue, Walter L. Hawkes, Ingvald L. Iversen, George W. Johnston, Harold A. Lamon, Walter H. McArtor, Ernest McGinnis, Earl T. Stone, Leonard G. Taylor, Walter D. Taylor, Clarence J. Turner, Loyd A. Waldron, and Delbert J. Whitman; privates, Theodore Armbuster, Dale H. Barron, Nathaniel B. Bender, Carl A. Bergstrom, Francis J. Blanchfield, Roy A. Blanchfield, Charles Boddemen, Luke Bonds, George E. Bucknell, John W. Burner, George Burnett, Sam

D. Christofferson, William R. Clifton, Robert E. Corliss, Artus W. Coutts, Lew P. Cox, Oliver K. Derrickson, Steven Dionas, Hugh M. Drane, Stephen M. Earls, George F. Fishback, Bennie Frobes, Elmer E. Frazier, Alonzo A. Gaetz, Willard M. Goss, Luther J. Hadden, Thomas E. Hanlin, Charles O. Harper, Emmett F. Hoops, Raymond Hunt, Emmett Jenkins, Sheridan F. Jenkins, Claude Johnson, Floyd T. Johnson, Lewis H. Jones, Edmund J. Kean, Henry D. Keating, Jerry Koncil, Orville W. Lane, Joseph Livernash, Alsey H. Loflin, Anthony E. Marshall, Harold Mayfield, Arthur C. Merrill, Jr., Clyde S. Moore, Bernie Myhre, Arthur W. Nelson, Roy H. Pierce, Charles L. Prosch, Guy P. Rawlings, Edward W. Richards, Pete Roswell, Herman G. Roufs, John W. Schelling, Leon O. Schelling, Frank O. Smith, Percy S. Sorenson, Robert G. Spencer, George R. Stewart, Floyd O. Swing, William Thanasse, Gladstone Toman, Wallis Trim, Leonard J. Trones, Ronald L. Voorhees, Robert F. Wallin, Edwin W. Wolff, Chester C. Wyllys, and Oscar E. Youngberg.

MEN OF TENTH COMPANY

The muster roll of Tenth Company on July 25, 1917, included the following officers and men: Captain, Donald K. Billings; first lieutenant, Glenn H. Simons; second lieutenant, Russell C. Barlow; first sergeant, Arthur F. York; sergeants, John K. McAllister, Paul S. Thompson, Fred C. Miller, Fred T. Heath, John W. Kenny, Ray W. Converse (supply), Henry H. Pringle, John G. Kiefaber, Frederick M. Geiger, and John W. Lind (mess); corporals, Walter Padelford, Jr., James W. Pratt, Gilbert C. Lowe, Charles V. Mettler, Chester L. Sumner, Fred S. Drury, Carl H. Jones, Joseph E. Ford, Howard R. Carothers, Horace S. Steel, William H. Ferguson and Victor H. Morgan, Jr.; cooks, Eugene P. Kelly and Charles E. Moergeli; mechanics, Clark E. Beymer and Charles S. Hawkins; buglers, Raymond H. Wonnenberg and Hubert D. Nelson; privates, first class, John L. Ashton, Charles H. Brown, Lennox F. Brown, Walter C. Burton Russell E. Carlson, William M. Davis, Allan A. Drummond Paul L. Espy, Carl A. Hall, Herbert C. Harshberger, Chadwick N. Heath, Leslie O. Jepsen, Jared C. E. Karstetter, San-

ford N. Martin, James C. Menzies, Marion K. Norton, Frank E. O'Brien, and Oscar W. Thiel; privates, Hilding C. Anderson, Willis H. Armstrong, Ellsworth B. Bailey, Elmer H. Barnhouse, Charles E. Bell, Stanley M. Bell, Ralph H. Benston, Richard K. Beymer, Jr., Ben Brace, Clyde W. Brockaw, William S. Brown, William W. Carroll, Robert D. Chisholm, Frank W. Clark, Arthur H. Clarke, Wilbur L. Cook, Charles A. Craft, Thomas E. Crumb, Edward F. Drake, Harold E. Erickson, Gerald R. Fletcher, James H. Fletcher, Clarence W. Foster, Arthur D. Francis, McDonald E. Griffith, George T. Gunston, Stanley D. Hansen, Virgil E. Harkins, Timothy H. Harn, Broderick P. Haskell, Fred W. Heide, Herbert H. Holz, Cyrus B. Johnson, Wilfred A. LaPenotiere, Charles J. Lawrie, Harry L. McCabe, William P. Mason, Donald R. Maxwell, Cyrus J. Mentzer, Miles B. Murphy, Harry W. Naubert, Holger N. Nelson, Ward J. Nettleton, Theodore E. Norton, Warren F. Philip, Donald I. Plummer, DeKoven Pulford, Ralph L. Reed, Howard A. Reeker, Leon A. Rice, Arthur A. Rickert, Miller M. Riddle, Emmett A. Riehl, Frederick W. Schwan, Cle F. Senter, Harold D. Shields, Robert B. Sinclair, Darrell B. Smith, John B. Stevens, Jr., John C. Stouffer, William E. Turner, Edward H. VanFossen, Harry G. Vergowe, Russell K. Walker, Thomas Wathey, George W. Webber, Tom H. Wiggin, Paul Wilson and Ragnar Wilton.

ELEVENTH COMPANY MEN

The official muster roll of Eleventh Company, C. A. C., as of July 25, 1917, was as follows: Captain, Thomas L. Shurtleff; first lieutenant, Harry B. LaMonte; second lieutenant, Allen G. Fisher; first sergeant, George B. Mallory; sergeants, Francis L. Bowers, Edwin B. Peterson, Forrest D. Randall, Lynn R. Crispin, Chester N. Lindstrom, Paul E. Sahlin, Erwin O. Johnson, Clinton C. Manley, Willis N. Herbert, Warren E. Short; corporals, Frederick T. Taylor, Vivian E. Pugh, Elmer B. Lenning, Arthur J. Carlson, Harold J. Hoffman, Alfred C. McCamant, Charles J. Elliott, Wesley B. Hamilton, Harry F. Carpenter, Lloyd T. Day, Marion G. Denton, and William Bloch, Jr.; cooks, Charles A. Glidden and Halsey N. Richardson; mechanics, Charles F. Richmond

and Joe F. Simpson; buglers, Adrian D. Brady and Louis R. Ohiser; privates, first class, Lester L. Ager, Herbert W. Andrews, Raymond H. Baker, Thorval M. Brown, Elmer G. Carlson, James K. Copeland, Al J. Cournau, Alexander H. Davis, George A. Delaney, Harry Gifford, John W. Hallen, Raymond M. Halverson, Warren K. Holt, Arthur I. Lauder, Thomas C. Llewellyn, Albert G. Magruder, Charles H. McCormick, Walter E. Randle; privates, Wayne R. Angel, Louis Angelos, Kenneth W. Attell, Adolph S. Bennett, Henry T. Bishop, Arthur E. Brotchi, Charlie A. Brotchi, George C. Brotchi, Frank N. Brook, Harry M. Buren, Fred J. Butcher, Harold C. Clausen, James P. Corey, Wallace C. Crait, Clarence L. Davis, Arthur R. Engle, Fred J. English, Einar A. Evanson, Eldredge W. Fosberg, Stratos George, Elmar G. Gottig, John Grieve, William A. Hall, William C. Hammond, William D. Hartwig, John T. Heffernan, Jr., Hans Hermansen, Donald H. Hoffman, Marcel N. Kahn, Edward F. Ketcum, Leon S. Kuhn, Michael Lehota, Louis B. Lindsey, Homer J. Lorenz, Dave Mayer, Archie M. Moore, Ralph D. Moore, Thomas J. Moore, John B. Morgan, Joseph H. McAllister, Albert B. McFarland, Walter McHaney, Mark D. Noll, Thomas P. Owens, John Peter, Kenova I. Peters, Carl G. Peterson, Edward J. Pigott, Gerald P. Ramaker, Alex Rensing, Donald A. Reyburn, George R. Reynolds, Payson C. Richardson, Jr., Paul N. Ripley, Kenneth G. Seavey, Raymond G. Sherman, Clyde S. Smith, Johnny E. Somerville, Edward E. Squire, Jim Strat, Oscar A. Swedlund, Byron B. Taylor, Frank D. Van Horn, Louis J. Warter, Frank W. Weston, Charles B. Williams and Claude L. Williams.

THE ARTILLERY BAND

The personnel of the First Band, C. A. C., when it left Tacoma was as follows: Band leader (second lieutenant), Joseph E. Rausch; assistant band leader (sergeant bugler), Leonard D. Rayl; first sergeant, Hugh V. McIntyre; band sergeants, James N. Jensen and Harry A. Huff; band corporals, Clifford C. Diemer, Nathaniel A. Turner, George B. Anderson, and Walter J. Gervais; musicians, first class, George A. Jones and Peter A. Johnson; musicians, second class, Albert M. Arntzen, Hamilton M. Huff, James L. Brown

and Ingvald T. Harstad; musicians, third class, George Ablan, Arthur D. Askegaard, James L. Baldridge, Walter M. Grow, Jack W. Hill, Leslie W. Johnson, Walter H. Johnson, Henri F. Marchand, Charles F. McManus, Clarence O. Nedervold, Frederick R. Newton, Peter Olson, Ralph W. Remington, and Clarence L. Whitby. Manuel Simon was lost to the unit through transfer. On December 20, 1917, this band, with the Sixth Regular Band, became the Sixty-third Artillery, C. A. C., band at Fort Warden. First Sergeant Hugh V. McIntyre became band leader for the Sixty-fifth Artillery Band.

TROOP "B"

The personnel of Troop B of Tacoma was as follows: Captain, Myron C. Cramer; first lieutenant, Gersom Cronander; second lieutenant, Peter Richardson; first sergeant, Leonard A. Sullivan; supply sergeant, George H. Nelson; mess sergeant, Elmer E. Kohlstad; stable sergeant, James McNanaman; sergeants, Ray F. Miner, Charles Everts Johns, William W. Brasslin, Kenneth Fulton and Frank Fraser; corporals, Kenneth Roberts, George Metzger, Caleb Baldwin, Jr., Harold E. Linton, Homer Payne, Charles T. Sweet, Jr., Carl Ostland, and John T. Llewellyn; cooks, Earl E. Etzler and James Y. Gibson; horseshoers, Gerald M. Crowe and Rudolph Gelinas; saddler, John A. Jerson; musicians, R. L. Brandt and John B. Poli; privates, first class, Carl O. Anderson, Ralph G. Bale, John Christ, James Craig, Neil P. Day, Michael O. Dunham, John P. Davis, Richard Fletcher, Henry Fournier, Charles C. Gibbons, Lawrence Heald, Sonnich Kroman, Robert J. Lloyd, Hershel L. Monzingo, Ralph M. Niess, Alf E. Olson, Glen E. Watkins, and Lester H. Wehmhoff; privates, Harry Ahern, Christopher C. Andrews, Joe Briggs, Emmett E. Brady, Hays Burke, Robert A. Burling, Waldo Ball, Clyde Clements, Henry Clements, Walter E. Clark, Robert Coberly, Claude M. Diamond, Donald H. Doud, Willard Detwiler, Andrew J. Farrington, Sidney B. Freeman, Edward Guill, Walter E. Hallen, William H. Heritage, Clayton E. Hollingshead, John H. Hartley, William H. Jones, George P. Johnson, William Keyse, William Keyser, Thomas J. Kenney, Ralph Kirkwood, George

E. Lindore, Alfred W. Love, Frank Ludwig, Jr., Howard E. Meade, Eugene Marcheseni, Clyde C. Miller, William J. Miller, Jr., Wilbur Morrison, Wilbur B. Murbarger, John Otterson, Francis L. Powell, Robert J. Pierce, Nathan Page, George Pangburn, Kenneth Rees, Edgar D. Rivers, Floyd Roberts, Harold Robson, Lee Rose, Frank Sandeman, Walter Scoville, Lloyd Shular, Kenneth Soule, Dwight Stevens, George W. Travis, Earl Williams, Morley Williams, and Edward A. Wendt.

THE MACHINE GUN TROOP

The Machine Gun Troop had the following muster roll on August 5, 1917, the date of entry into federal service; Captain, Lawon Moore; first lieutenant, Fred N. Insinger; second lieutenants, Edward P. Lowry and Spalding A. Marshall; first sergeant, Claud A. Baucom; supply sergeant, Mark Jackson; mess sergeant, Harold E. Bowman; stable sergeant, Robert W. Johnson; sergeants, Robert L. Meyers, Charles B. Barrus, Walter S. Gorringe, Arthur E. Hammerlund, William A. Turnbull, Ralph P. Sweeny, Harry W. Wilson and Edwin K. Barnes; corporals, Harry F. Aumack, Horace G. Peyton, Ray Agee, Robert H. Peddycord, Charles R. Wenham, Robert R. Ketcham, Ernest E. Henry, and Herbert R. Welch; cooks, Larry O'Dell and Guy E. Pratt; horseshoer, Walter J. Walker; mechanics, Walter O. McLaughlin and Frank H. Long; saddler, John D. Evans; buglers, Edward H. McConnell and Joseph A. Hefte; privates, first class, Reeve J. Ball, Signor W. Blum, Ernest W. Chanley, Arthur J. Chilberg, Edward J. Creesy, David T. Musselman, Howard E. Noonan, Alvin L. Orton, Clark E. Rathke, Robert E. Ryan and Robert J. Staples; privates, Clifford H. Anderson, Ernest A. Anderson, Royal L. Argall, Scott K. Bardwell, Floyd O. Barker, John A. Birkemo, Maurice A. Bristol, Harvey C. Browne, Roy H. Butler, George W. Collin, Jesse F. Dalton, Cleon O. Dunskin, Donald O. Dirks, Earl L. Fairbanks, Kenneth H. Fairweather, Paul A. Finstad, Oscar M. Freeborg, Forrest H. Garrett, Gayle A. Hendrickson, Harold H. Henry, Vilas Hockenberger, Charles A. Hone, Herman F. Josefsky, Edward R. Kenney, Herman Keyser, Andrew Larson, Harry E. Laughan, Mendel L. Levin, Wayne I. Lockwood,

Richard Matlack, Claude R. McKay, Arthur S. McKee, Jack F. B. McLeod, John E. Moran, Albert V. Nelson, Herbert H. Neuman, Lee E. Niles, Laverne R. Palmer, Asa D. Parker, Robert M. Pew, Harry A. Smith, Albert Stoller, Nelson N. Vaughn, Carson Walker, Laurence A. Weile, Elmer E. Wetzel, Neil O. Williams, Arthur J. Wilson, Harold C. Wilson, Wallace E. Yorks and Harold F. Ostergren. Major W. Palmer and First Lieut. William R. Tyree, of Tacoma, were with Headquarters of the First Separate Squadron of Cavalry.

CHAPTER XXVII

PIERCE COUNTY AND THE WORLD WAR (1917) CONTINUED

HISTORY OF THE SIXTY-THIRD ARTILLERY—HISTORY OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH ARTILLERY—ROUDEBUSH'S COMPANY LEAVES TACOMA—EXAMINATIONS UNDER DRAFT—BUILDING OPERATIONS AT CAMP LEWIS—FOOD PRICES REGULATED—FIRST MEN TO ENTER CAMP LEWIS—TAX LEVY FOR 1917—RED CROSS REPORT—MORE MEN LEAVE IN NOVEMBER—44,000 MEN AT CAMP LEWIS—"WHEATLESS" MONDAY AND "PORKLESS" TUESDAY AND SATURDAY—REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR MORRIS.

HISTORY OF THE SIXTY-THIRD ARTILLERY

The Sixty-third Artillery started on their journey to France on June 13, 1918, going to Seattle by boat. They left the armory there, boarding four trains at the O. & W. Depot. Until June 19th the regiment enjoyed a triumphal reception along its route. Especially memorable were the receptions at Roundup, Mont.; Aberdeen, S. D.; and Milwaukee. They made a short stop at Niagara, and a daylight trip down the Hudson. From Jersey City they went to Camp Mills. Their next move was made July 13th. On the 14th they left New York on the *Empress of Britain*, escorted for some miles by dirigibles, aeroplanes, subchasers, and destroyers. As these dropped behind, the convoy of thirteen ships was led by the cruiser *Seattle*. On July 23rd the cruiser turned back, and the following morning the British and French destroyers were sighted. On the 26th they steamed up the Mersey to Liverpool. They then went by train to Romsey. Marching from Romsey to Southampton, they boarded the *S. S. Yale* on the 29th, and crossed the English Channel that night to La Havre. They were then taken to Aixe-sur-Vienne, a town of some 3,500, arriving there August 2nd, where they were billeted in vacant barns, stores and stables. On the 7th the regiment's first big mail from home reached it to gladden

their hearts. Detachments from the regiment were sent on August 11th and September 8th to Limoges to attend training school. The regiment continued its training there until October 22nd, when the regiment's trucks, tractors and guns left for La Courtine, about eighty miles distant. There the men were assigned to some large stone barracks, another of Napoleon's old army camps. This camp was used by the United States as a range for artillery practice. For two weeks prior to the armistice the Sixty-third was quarantined for Spanish influenza.

The trip home was started November 25th. Christmas and New Year's day were spent at St. Morillon, south of Bordeaux a few miles. The regiment concluded its six months' service in the A. E. F. on January 26th, 1919, thereby earning the right to the gold chevrons, and the order that no more furloughs would be granted meant an early departure for home. On February 7th the twenty-two-mile "hike" to Embarkation Camp No. 1, at Bordeaux, was made. They left Bordeaux on the 3rd of February in two trains, and were taken to Marseilles, where they boarded the *Caserta*, coaling at Gibraltar on the 13th. The trip home from that point to Fort Hamilton required thirteen days. On March 12th the regiment reached Everett in two sections, to receive a glorious welcome. Their reception at Seattle and Tacoma was marked by the same enthusiasm. On the 14th they arrived at Camp Lewis, and most of the men received their discharges on March 21st.

HISTORY OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH ARTILLERY

The first units of the Sixty-fifth Artillery, C. A. C., left Puget Sound February 27th, 1918, on the steamship *Northern Pacific*. Other units were taken on at San Francisco. They were taken to Camp Merritt by way of the Panama Canal. On March 25th the regiment sailed for France on the H. M. S. *Mauretania*, landing at Liverpool on April 2nd. It crossed the English Channel on April 8th, and was sent to Limoges, where it was trained for service. Target practice was given on the range at La Courtine, during the latter part of July. On August 31st, the Sixty-fifth received orders to take up its first position in actual battle. On September 12th the

regiment experienced its first introduction to fire in the great offensive of the St. Mihiel salient. It fired 1,500 rounds during this battle. A few days later the Sixty-fifth was hurriedly moved from this sector to the Argonne, a distance of 62½ miles. It fired more than 4,000 rounds on September 26th, the opening day of the Meuse-Argonne battle. On October 2nd the regiment was again moved, to the vicinity of Verdun, and in the rear of the famous Fort of Doumont. It operated there in support of the Seventeenth French Army Corps in a local but difficult action on October 8th. But the regiment was soon moved again, this time to the historical Bois de Forge, on the western bank of the Meuse. Dugouts, formerly occupied by Germans, became the homes of the regimental post of command, battery commanders and group commander stations. This move of twenty-five kilometers, including all equipment, took but four days. The action there started October 23rd, and the Sixty-fifth fired throughout that and the next day. They supported the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth American Divisions, although still under directions of the Seventeenth French Army Corps. Shortly afterwards, the Sixty-fifth was again moved, this time some sixty kilometers, and to positions in the famous Grand Prey gap, at the left extremity of the Meuse-Argonne. On November 1st the offensive started which drove the Germans in retreat before the fast advancing Americans, and was still in progress when the armistice came. Before the armistice was signed, the Sixty-fifth had planned positions near the Sedan battle ground, but the cessation of hostilities prevented this move.

During its service in action the Sixty-fifth was known as army artillery. It was attached to the American First Army. This classification was applied to artillery units which were not permanently assigned to any division, or army corps, but which were used at all points of the line to reinforce or augment available corps or divisional artillery. This accounts for the many difficult moves made by the regiment during its seventy-two days of actual fighting.

The regiment sailed from Brest on its homeward trip, and arrived at Philadelphia January 30, 1919. They reached Portland, Ore., February 17th, and Seattle on the following

day. The men were discharged at Camp Lewis on February 28, 1919.

ROUDEBUSH'S COMPANY LEAVES TACOMA

On August 8, 1917, the 10th Division, Naval Militia, raised by Ensign Rex S. Roudebush, left Tacoma, for the University of Washington, to receive training. These men were not kept in one unit after entering the federal service, but were assigned to various ships and lines of service. The men who enlisted in the company were A. C. Allgood, H. Anderson, F. Bolsona, E. Barnard, M. J. Barry, L. R. Bartholomew, J. J. Bennett, M. Benston, H. R. Boynton, A. Brennan, C. M. Burr, C. G. Caddey, W. McK. Campbell, T. Clevenger, C. T. Colbo, E. F. Cole, C. C. Corley, L. L. Curtis, E. M. Dahlgren, F. Davis, John H. Dechaux, Joseph Dechaux, J. T. Drouin, M. M. Du Bois, J. A. Dugan, R. S. Flannery, Harold M. Flett, John C. Flett, L. F. Graham, A. H. Goelzer, C. Gustafson, H. S. Hammerlin, A. P. Hansen, L. M. Harader, I. Hostetter, H. M. Janney, Henry E. Jones, Paul L. Jones, T. G. Kennedy, Frederick F. Klaus, Oscar Klaus, G. Larson, S. Leshim, V. S. Lippincott, C. A. Lott, O. W. Loughlen, A. Luther, H. L. Martin, R. F. MacRae, George R. Mason, James M. Mason, M. F. McGuire, H. L. Mockel, L. More, W. K. Munson, S. C. Nabayan, J. E. Nee, O. A. Nelson, Jacob Nightingale, D. Ostlund, E. C. Peterson, L. Pifer, W. E. Patter, H. E. Reynolds, F. E. Running, T. B. Shoemaker, O. Skidmore, A. Stenso, J. J. Sullivan, H. L. Tucker, K. J. Vanhouse, R. D. Russell, H. J. Vogtlin, R. F. Weber, H. E. Wehrhan, C. E. Wiener, F. R. Yennie, P. Zink, J. W. Linck, C. O. Douart, L. J. Ager, H. E. Bassett, E. L. Byrd, H. H. Christilaw, L. T. Collier, A. L. De Puy, A. T. Erspalmer, H. Fain, W. S. Fletcher, A. F. Freiheit, T. E. Greetham, W. C. Holmberg, S. H. Long, W. F. Music, I. Norstad, J. S. Otteson, C. S. Somerville, J. J. Starr, J. S. Tidd, W. A. Herron, A. R. McCall, O. H. Peterson, C. F. Wahlers, G. E. Brown, J. B. Cromwell, and A. L. Watkins.

EXAMINATIONS UNDER DRAFT

The first examinations of men under the draft law were held by the local boards on August 7th, 8th, and 9th. Out of

the first 687 men examined under the first regulations only 117 were certified to apply on the county's first quota of 408 men. The number who passed was 395, and newspapers published an account stating that approximately seventy-five per cent of those examined claimed exemption. Under regulations later promulgated physical requirements were lowered, so that the percentage of those passing was considerably higher. A second call for examinations was sent out August 11th.

On August 11th a final conference between the Washington State Council of Defense, representatives of the lumber operators, striking shingle weavers and timber workers, and a neutral committee representing the general public, held at Seattle, ended in a failure to agree. On the 13th a couple of the Tacoma mills resumed operations on the ten-hour day basis, but with reduced crews. They had been down since July 26th. On August 20th fifty lumbermen of Tacoma met at the Tacoma Hotel and drafted and dispatched a telegram to President Wilson supporting a national eight-hour day. The State Council of Defense also met in Tacoma the same day, at the Commercial Club rooms, and passed a resolution for similar action.

On August 13th announcement was made that the following men from Tacoma had won commissions at the First Officers' Training School, at the Presidio: Major, Robert C. Howard, former deputy county assessor; captains, William D. Moreland, R. P. Kelly, and Gunnar A. Pande; first lieutenant, DeWitt N. Evans; second lieutenants, L. A. Weatherby, E. K. Murray, J. B. Mitchell, C. E. Finney, Harry E. Dickerman, D. D. Schneider, S. R. Wilkeson, J. W. Browne, F. U. Urch, Charles Richardson, Jr., Irving H. Scott, Oscar Thompson, F. W. Siddall, W. C. Vest, G. M. Saddler, G. C. Wagner, Duncan W. McRae, and E. R. Sizer. A few days later the following men were also named to attend the school: Don P. Davis, Sheldon L. Glover, Roy D. Pinkerton, and David L. Soltau, of Tacoma; and Don C. Harmon and Ray Schumacher, of American Lake.

BUILDING OPERATIONS AT CAMP LEWIS

Meanwhile building operations at Camp Lewis were being rushed. By August 11th there were 300 buildings under

construction, with several thousand men employed. By the middle of the month there were some 8,000 men employed, and on the 16th they were given a bonus of fifty cents per day to remain until September 1st. As high as fifty new buildings were commenced in a single day. At this time the camp was named, and Maj.-Gen. H. A. Greene named commander. Lieut.-Col. H. J. Brees was named Chief of Staff; and Brig.-Gens. H. D. Styer and F. S. Foltz named for the 181st and 182nd Brigades; and Brig.-Gens. J. A. Irons and W. E. Burr for the 166th Depot Brigade and the 166th Field Artillery Brigade. The camp buildings were approximately half under way by the middle of the month.

The District Appeal Board met in Tacoma on August 14th to consider appeals from southwestern Washington under the selective service act. This board consisted of Louis F. Hart, John D. Fletcher, and T. V. Copeland, of Tacoma; Dr. C. W. Boles, of Kelso; and Albert Schooley, of Chehalis. Fred G. Remann, of Tacoma, was attorney for the board. This body was in session a great portion of the time during which the new army was being raised, and considered thousands of cases. September 5th had been named as the day for the first men to go to Camp Lewis, and all local boards were busy securing the first contingents.

FOOD PRICES REGULATED

The regulation of prices for food-stuffs and commodities became a necessity to curb speculations and exorbitant charges; and Congress passed legislation to remedy the evils. One of the first articles to come under regulation was coal. President Wilson signed orders on August 21st fixing the prices throughout the country. These established a price of $3.25 per ton for "run of the mine" at Washington mines; $3.50 for prepared sizes, and $3.00 for slack or screenings. Later food regulations were established, a state administrator appointed in each state, with a local administrator in each county. On August 30th, the price of wheat was fixed at $2.20 for No. 1 northern spring wheat at Chicago. This was taken to mean about $1.90 for Washington farmers, and an assurance of flour for about $10.00 per barrel at Tacoma,

against the then price of $11.60. Cane sugar was then quoted at $9.25 at Tacoma.

On August 24th Generals Foltz, Styer, and Burr arrived in Tacoma, prior to going to Camp Lewis; and on August 26th General Greene took command of the camp. Two days later 1,000 new officers arrived to be on hand for the first contingents of the new division to be organized. On August 29th Company F, of the Washington State Guard, was mustered into state service, by Colonel Wm. E. McClure, of Seattle. It was under command of Joseph M. Moore, as captain; Thomas B. Kidd, as first lieutenant; and Arthur E. West, as second lieutenant. All three officers were veterans of the Spanish-American war.

FIRST MEN TO ENTER CAMP LEWIS

The first men to enter Camp Lewis from Tacoma and Pierce County left on September 8, 1917. The men from Pierce County District No. 2 left from Puyallup. The contingents from the other county district and the four Tacoma districts left from the city, after a parade in their honor from the City Hall down Pacific Avenue. The men to go from the Puyallup district were Alvin E. Hovey, Buckley; James Garfield Smiley, Puyallup; William Charles Beull, Sumner; Lloyd H. Moss, Puyallup; Henry R. Brown, Sumner; Macbeth A. Milne, Puyallup; and Joseph Johns, of Kapowsin. City No. 1 sent Alfred Carl Anderson and Roy McCoy. City No. 2 furnished Clarence Summerville, A. N. Burkhart and A. S. Kniffen. From No. 3 Dong Chang, Archie R. Lee and H. A. Christianson were the first to go to camp. Ralph Collins and Vincent Glaser went from City No. 4. County No. 1 furnished Herman Lenz, of Roy; Edward J. Arnston, of Parkland; and Charles A. Von Gilder. The second quota from the six districts, numbering 157 men, reported at the camp between September 19th and 24th. About 6,000 men were in camp by September 21st, and by September 24th there were 20,104. Five days later there were 24,000 soldiers in training, and some 5,000 workmen finishing the construction work. About 5 per cent of the first men sent to the camp were rejected upon final examination.

On September 11th the Tacoma Labor Council placed all

ten-hour mills upon their "unfair" list. However, by this time most of the local mills had adopted the shorter day of eight hours. Later in the month two thousand union men affiliated with the Tacoma Metal Trades Council voted to refuse to handle any lumber manufactured in any mill maintaining the ten-hour day.

The Second Liberty Loan campaign opened October 1st. Mrs. Overton G. Ellis of Tacoma was appointed by Secretary McAdoo to superintend the work of the women throughout the state during the drive. Tacoma's quota was set at $3,300,000; that of the nation $3,000,000,000. During this drive Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo visited Camp Lewis and Tacoma. A parade was held in his honor in Tacoma, and he spoke to a capacity crowd at the Tacoma Theatre. Luncheon was served for the distinguished guest at the Commercial Club. His reception at Camp Lewis, where he also spoke, was enthusiastically carried out. At the close of the drive the Tacoma district had raised $4,381,500; and every community in the county oversubscribed its allotted share. October 24th was observed as "Liberty Day," and $676,800 was raised before night.

Pierce County's third quota of men for Camp Lewis departed on October 3rd. This required 163 men. On October 5th the first regimental parade took place at the camp, the 361st Infantry, 2,200 strong, passing before its commander, Colonel W. D. Davis. This regiment was composed mostly of men from Washington, a large part of Company I being Tacoma soldiers. By October 7th there were 33,400 men under arms and diligently training for service. Major-General Greene, the commanding officer, spoke at Trinity Church on Sunday, October 14th, and won the hearts of all who heard him. On October 24th Alma Gluck, the noted opera singer, appeared at Camp Lewis and entertained the soldiers on "Liberty Day." Senator Jones was also present and spoke. Sunday, October 1st was observed by a large crowd going to Camp Murray to bid farewell to the Second Washington Infantry, upon their departure for Camp Mills, where they became the 161st Infantry, of the famous 41st, "Sunset," Division.

TAX LEVY FOR 1917

The county commissioners established the tax levy on October 19th, showing a considerable increase over the previous year. The tax valuation of Tacoma for the year was $55,413,130. The current levy, compared with that for 1917, and increases are shown in the following table:

Levy	1917	1918	Increase
State	7.21	7.5	.29
County	11.14	19.5	8.36
City	15.00	18.00	3.00
School	6.85	8.5	1.65
Park Board	1.5	1.5	0.00
Total Mills	41.7	55.00	13.30

The jury in the first condemnation suits in connection with the purchase of land within the boundaries of Camp Lewis brought in their verdicts on October 19th. There were twenty-six cases decided by them in the Superior Court, involving 1,923 acres. The county had appraised these specific tracts at a total value of $25,279.48. The defendants claimed $91,417.90 as a total value; while the jury brought in awards of $26,892.70. In the many cases later decided, the juries awarded but little in excess of the county valuations, and far below what the defendants claimed.

RED CROSS REPORT

On October 24th Mrs. J. P. Weyerhaeuser, chairman of the Tacoma Red Cross, made a report of the work of the organization since its inception a year previous. One hundred women in two work rooms were devoting their time to this activity. Among the articles made by the women were 850 sets of knitted garments and 1,750 pairs of socks. Fifty-four large boxes of supplies had been manufactured and sent to national headquarters at Washington, D. C. Mrs. A. E. Roze, the treasurer, showed receipts of $21,939.71 for the period. This included $2,964.99 from donations; $2,781.18 from entertainments; $9,322 from memberships; $125 from life memberships; $949.70 from Red Cross buttons; and over $5,000 from other sources. With its many branches and

auxiliaries, and scores of women devoting all their spare time to the work, the Tacoma Red Cross maintained a standard of efficiency and devotion that won for it deserved leadership in the state.

At midnight on October 31st the telephone operators in Tacoma went out on a strike, all the girls quitting their places. A meeting was held in Eagles hall afterwards. The local strike was in conjunction with one in Seattle and other large cities on the Pacific Coast. Linemen also went out before the strike ended. The walk-out lasted until December 4th, when the union was recognized, and 110 girls were restored to their former positions.

As examples of the patriotism of the youth of Pierce County the acts of two graduates of Stadium High School may be mentioned. These two boys were Will Espey Hampton and William Reid. After their service with Troop B on the Mexican border they had been mustered out of service, and had gone to Sitka, Alaska. Desiring to volunteer again in their old company, they had traveled from Sitka to Tacoma the latter part of October, but found that the Second Washington had been ordered to Camp Greene, North Carolina. On November 1st, therefore, they left Tacoma to reenlist at Camp Greene. This was at the time when the first American battalion to see service in the trenches in France was being relieved from duty by a second American battalion.

MORE MEN LEAVE IN NOVEMBER

On November 3rd the fourth quota of men from Pierce County left for Camp Lewis. This included thirty-one men from the city of Tacoma, and twenty-one from the remainder of the county, fifty-two in all. It was at this time that French army officers were beginning to arrive at Camp Lewis to act as advisory instructors. Five arrived on November 2nd to teach of actual battle conditions overseas. On November 5th the first American vessel to be sunk during the war met its fate. This was the *Alcedo*, and twenty-one lives were lost. On November 5th James B. Gresham, Thomas F. Enright and Merl D. Hay, the first Americans to lose their lives in battle in France, were killed in action.

Gresham was a cousin of James H. Davis, state representative, of Tacoma.

Athletics were given a prominent place in the training of the men at Camp Lewis. Boxing, baseball, swimming, football and other activities were given due attention. Willie Ritchie, former lightweight champion of the world, was named boxing instructor at the cantonment. From former high school and college stars, the 91st Division organized a strong football team, and one of their big games was in Tacoma on November 10, 1917, when they met the Marine Corps team from Mare Island. Previous to the game 9,800 soldiers, including four bands, marched through the streets of Tacoma. Later, the team went to California to play a return game. On November 11th, the 348th Field Artillery staged a Wild West show at Camp Lewis, and visitors from all parts of the state gathered to see the performance.

44,000 MEN AT CAMP LEWIS

By November 19th, 5,200 men, out of a total of 44,000 who had entered Camp Lewis, had been rejected because of defects which had escaped the notice of local boards. It was announced that examinations thereafter would be more stringent. The first divisional review at the camp was held on November 19th, when over 25,000 soldiers passed in review before General Greene. One of the first deaths at the cantonment of Pierce County men was that of Capt. A. De Y Green, Tacoma physician, who died from pneumonia on November 22, 1917. He was forty-one years of age, and had been a resident of Tacoma since 1901.

On November 19th the Y. M. C. A. drive started in Pierce County to raise $225,000 by popular subscriptions.

On November 21st, the Tacoma Recreation Club leased the three-story building at 712-714-716 Pacific Avenue for a soldiers' club. The observance of Thanksgiving at Camp Lewis in 1917 will never be forgotten by those who participated in it. Many were entertained in Tacoma homes. Delicacies sent from home and by friends helped make the day cheerful, and the wall between enlisted men and commissioned officers was completely shattered during the tender

memories of the day. The divisional football team played a navy team at the Stadium, winning the game 14 to 13.

"WHEATLESS" MONDAY AND "PORKLESS" TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

In order to insure against any food shortage and to assure the men in service of ample supplies, it was early decided by federal authorities that some steps would be necessary to conserve the nation's supplies. On November 9th Charles Hebbard of Spokane, federal food administrator for the state of Washington, requested every family to observe strictly a wheatless Wednesday each week in addition to two meatless meals each day. Tacoma and Pierce County homes, restaurants and hotels at once cheerfully inaugurated this schedule, and strictly enforced it. Only one violation was reported in Tacoma on the part of a restaurant, and that was through ignorance of the rules. Pledge cards to observe these rules were circulated from house to house, and over 11,000 were signed in Tacoma the first week. Later "Wheatless Monday" was added to "Porkless Tuesday and Saturday." Later regulations relative to the sale of flour were published, profits to wholesale dealers being established at not to exceed from 25 to 50 cents per barrel. Substitutes for wheat flour were also to be sold at reasonable prices; and retail dealers were required to sell to purchasers with each pound of flour one-half pound of one of the following substitutes: corn meal, corn starch, corn flour, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rice, rice flour, oat meal, rolled oats, buck wheat flour, potato flour, whole wheat flour, soy bean flour and feterite flours and meals. Sales to consumers in cities and towns were limited to twenty-four and one-half pounds. Hotels and restaurants were allowed to purchase but sufficient for ten days' supply. Farmers and those living at a distance from the nearest point of supply were allowed to purchase a half barrel at one time. Several months later additional rules relative to the sale of sugar were published, allowing a family to purchase 100 pounds at one time, provided a declaration was signed that such sugar was to be used for no other purpose. Otherwise home buying was limited to purchases of $1.00, with a twenty-five-pound allowance for farmers. Advertisements for the sale of sugar

came under the ban. All precepts relating to the sale and use of articles of food met hearty coöperation on the part of the citizens of Pierce County. H. S. Griggs was appointed county food administrator for Pierce County.

On December 13th, 1917, Company I of the 361st Infantry at Camp Lewis, in which many local boys were enrolled, was quarantined for measles. On the 15th another Wild West show was held at the camp, and a grand review witnessed by thousands of spectators. A Red Cross drive throughout the county for members started on December 19th, and over 5,000 pledges were signed the first three days. By December 21st there were 10,570 who had joined, and this was increased to over 29,000 by December 24th. During this time several thousand dollars were also raised by popular subscription for the relief of those who suffered in the Halifax disaster.

REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR MORRIS

The last report of Thomas N. Morris as county auditor, for the year 1917, showed that the equalized assessment totals for the county were $87,392,077. The state levy was again raised, but because of the decrease of about $8,000,000 in the county's valuation produced but little over $20,000 in excess of the previous year for state purposes. The levy was 7.21 mills, raising the sum of $630,076.23. The county levy was increased to 11.14 mills, but resulted in a county tax slightly smaller than for 1916. The amount of the county tax was $973,515.84. The Tacoma district levies were 15 mills for property in No. 1; 14.425 mills in No. 2; 10.685 in No. 3 and No. 4; and 10.025 in No. 5. These levies produced $804,437 in these districts. School district No. 10, given a valuation of $56,574,641, and a levy of 6.85 mills, raised $387,529.69 for school purposes. The tax levy for the Metropolitan Park resulted in taxes aggregating $81,943.08. The bonded indebtedness of the county at the end of the year was $2,283,000.00, the two million in army post bonds having been voted during the year. School District No. 10 was obligated in this respect as at the close of 1916, for $900,000.

The number of inmates at the county farm averaged 66 daily. The average maintenance cost, however,

more than trebled, the figure being announced at $1.39 for the year. There were 922 booked at the county jail during 1917, with a daily average population of sixty-three. The average maintenance cost dropped considerably from the previous year, going down to $0.52. The county hospital received 1,059 patients, and had an average daily list of patients of ninety-eight. Its average maintenance cost per day per capita was $1.14. The Tuberculosis hospital received 114 patients, had an average daily patient list of sixty-four, and its average maintenance cost was $1.38 per day per capita.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE NINETY-FIRST IN FRANCE

VAST SUM SPENT AT CAMP LEWIS—EVENTS OF JANUARY, 1918—SINKING OF "TUSCANIA" CAUSES ANXIETY—VICTORY HALL COMPLETED—SERVICE FLAG FOR TACOMA ATTORNEYS—CITY ELECTION IN TACOMA—THE "NOYON" LAUNCHED—RESUME OF OPERATIONS OF THE NINETY-FIRST—IN EIGHTH TRAINING AREA—IN THE MEUSE-ARGONNE—IN BELGIUM—PRAISED BY GENERAL JOHNSTON—GENERAL CAMERON PRAISES THE NINETY-FIRST—COLONEL DAVIS COMMENDS THREE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

VAST SUM SPENT AT CAMP LEWIS

The year 1918 received a hearty welcome in Tacoma. Civilians and thousands of men in uniform joined in a noisy demonstration. The town and county were thoroughly imbued with the military spirit, and were determined to accomplish even greater things during the coming twelve months. Tacoma had prospered during 1917, and was entering upon another year of even greater prosperity. The soldiers at Camp Lewis had been made to feel at home, and had enjoyed the hospitality of the county. They were looking forward to a continuance of this expression of appreciation, and to the time when they would be ordered overseas. But for the day and night all thoughts of materialism and of partings and farewells were thrown aside for good fellowship and pleasant association.

A review of the activities at Camp Lewis stated that since July 26, 1917, to date, $7,353,491.48 had been expended at the camp, not including the vast sum spent for building purposes. The number of men who had entered the camp from the northwest and Pacific Coast regions was placed at 44,144. Of this number Washington had furnished 7,141. Brig.-Gen. Frederick S. Foltz, who was now in command of Camp Lewis, during the absence of General Greene in France, lifted the ban on Seattle the first of the year. This prohibi-

tion against visiting Seattle on the part of soldiers had been put into effect by General Greene because of alleged vice conditions there. No such restrictions had been placed upon Tacoma, although the dance hall question had received considerable discussion. A committee in December had investigated and reported conditions that needed attention. During the year there had been 2,196 traffic violation cases in the local police court, 1,642 for drunkenness, 125 for possession of liquor, and 151 in which defendants were charged with being drunk and disorderly. Fines collected by the court during the year amounted to $45,834.85.

EVENTS OF JANUARY, 1918

With the opening of the new year, and under rules of the State Council of Defense, all stores began to close at 6 o'clock in the evening, Saturdays included. Only one delivery each day was also provided for stores using this system. One of the important appointments of the war period was that of Earl R. Jones as assistant to E. L. Ewing, who was assistant superintendent of the United States Shipping Board, at Washington, D. C. Jones was a well-known citizen of Tacoma, prominent in shipping circles. He had been with J. T. Steeb & Co. for two years prior to his appointment. On January 7th the new Pantages Theatre was opened. On January 15th the Tacoma Commercial Club presented the regimental colors to the 361st Infantry, in which the city and county were so deeply interested. President Howe made the presentation speech, and Colonel W. D. Davis responded in accepting the colors. It was also reported on this day that the Cushman Indian School was to receive an appropriation of $65,000 by act of Congress. Heatless days were being discussed in the press for the eastern portion of the United States at this time; but Tacoma avoided the inauguration of such a schedule.

On January 21st the press contained the account of the death of the first Camp Lewis man in France. This was the death of Henry W. Gray, of Enumclaw, scarlet fever being given as the cause. On this day some 200 regulars of the 44th Infantry were brought into Tacoma from Camp Lewis on trucks to guard the city's harbor. The request for

such protection came from the assistant U. S. attorney's office. This was a precautionary measure against threatened I. W. W. trouble. On January 30th seven members of the I. W. W. were convicted in the Tacoma federal court for violation of the espionage act. They had been arrested at Camp Lewis on November 10th. During the month George S. Long, prominent Tacoma business man, was appointed as one of a committee of three men on the Pacific Coast to supervise spruce production for the aircraft board.

SINKING OF "TUSCANIA" CAUSES ANXIETY

Between February 4th and 9th all German alien enemies in the county were compelled to register. On February 6th there were anxious relatives throughout the county when the press carried news of the sinking of the *Tuscania*, off the Irish coast. This ship was carrying 2,179 American soldiers, including units of the 20th Engineers, among which there were several Tacoma and Pierce County men. However, later reports showed no local casualties. On February 9th the Seaborn yards launched the first modern steamship during the war, when hull No. 473 slipped from the ways at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon before a large crowd. The Tacoma yard had been racing with Portland for honors. On February 12th 250 men from the coast artillery companies at Fort Flager were permitted to come home to Tacoma to participate in the ceremony of unveiling the Lincoln Statue at Lincoln High School. Governor Lister spoke upon this occasion. On February 28th Colonel Brice P. Disque announced from Portland the adoption of the eight-hour day in all mills on the coast. The local K. of C. drive for $15,000 opened February 11th. The quota was oversubscribed by $1,500.

On March 12th the quota of men to be furnished by Tacoma and Pierce County to enter service March 29th was announced. It provided for thirty-nine men from Tacoma and nineteen from the remainder of the county.

VICTORY HALL COMPLETED

On March 24th Victory Hall was completed in Totem Park in anticipation of the opening of the Third Liberty

Loan drive. Two hundred twenty-five workmen from Tacoma unions donated their labor, and all the necessary lumber, hardware and supplies were donated by local firms. The building was completed in one day's time, Sunday, and was ready for headquarters by evening. On March 27th the first steel vessel to be launched in Tacoma for the United States Shipping Board was christened. It was a 7,500-ton vessel, named the *Tacoma*. On the following day announcement was made that the Todd yards had secured contracts for ten more steel vessels. A few days later the Foundation Company announced plans for putting one thousand additional men at work in their plant, by adopting two eight-hour shifts, instead of the one then employed.

The Third Liberty Loan drive opened in Tacoma and Pierce County on April 6th, with Elmer Dover as chairman of the work in Tacoma. The Tacoma district quota was $2,765,000. Ralph S. Stacy was chairman of the district for Southwestern Washington. By noon of the first day over $900,000 had been raised in Tacoma, $1,350,000 before the day closed, and when the drive was ended a total of $3,630,900 had been pledged. This drive was supervised from headquarters in the new Victory Hall in Totem Park. A great military parade was held on the 6th, headed by Maj.-Gen. H. A. Greene and soldiers from Camp Lewis, and Governor Lister.

SERVICE FLAG FOR TACOMA ATTORNEYS

A service flag in honor of the Tacoma attorneys who were in the service was dedicated in Judge W. O. Chapman's court on April 6th. With fitting ceremony the flag was dedicated in honor of Lieut. Weddell Foss, Capt. Myron Cramer, D. D. Schneider, Evan S. Stallcup, Lieut. Glenn Simons, Lieut. Ira Jones, Lieut. E. K. Murray, Leon Bailey, Clarence Boyle, Robert R. Carruthers, Lieut. Ray Clifford, Earl Clifford, Harold Broomell, Ensign Rex S. Roudebush, Lieut. Beverly Conier, Jr., Lieut. H. B. Lamonts, D. M. Lamonts, Kenneth Ghormley, Leonard S. Langlow, Louis J. Museck, Palmer Kennedy and W. E. Gwynn.

On April 7th a report of the activities of the Red Cross in Tacoma and the county was made. It showed 42,022 mem-

bers, with sixty-two auxiliaries in the county, thirty-one auxiliaries in the city, twenty sewing circles, and thirty-five knitting circles. The report showed an income for the year of $85,792, with expenditures amounting to $76,819.63. The organization had made 31,450 hospital garments, 143,855 surgical dressings, and 11,613 knitted garments. It had sent 179 boxes to the Belgian relief; 2,713 Christmas packages to the men at Camp Lewis, and 620 to men in France. The officers of the executive committee were George S. Long, chairman, W. H. Paulhamus, Jas. M. Ashton, Dr. J. E. Siegle, Chester Thorne, P. H. Hebb, Everett G. Griggs, H. Y. Walker, Arthur G. Prichard, J. S. Kemp, A. J. Richie, Henry A. Rhodes, Roy Pinkerton, Jos. Maddock, Dr. L. L. Love, J. H. Lyons, and Dr. P. B. Swearingen. On April 8th the Red Cross salvage building was erected at South 12th and "A" streets by union laborers to further assist in the war work of the organization. This building was 25 by 120 feet in size.

CITY ELECTION IN TACOMA

On April 16 occurred the city election in Tacoma. C. M. Riddell was the successful candidate to defeat Mayor A. V. Fawcett after a heated campaign, 8,943 to 8,485 votes. The vote for the commissioners was as follows: Fred Shoemaker, 10,862; H. Roy Harrison, 8,138; Edward Meath, 7,221; and Calvin J. Carr, 6,675. John M. Roberts lead John F. Meads by a vote of 10,071 to 6,962, for controller. Riddell had been chairman of the Pierce County Defense Council during the war period. The vote upon the power plant bonds was 2,909 for and 11,611 against.

On April 21, Captain Clement E. Laws, Tacoma physician, thirty-nine years old, died at Camp Dodge while in the service. On April 26th the casualty lists from France contained the name of Chester W. Ruth as being wounded in action. In preparation for the coming Red Cross drive of May 20th to 27th, Arthur G. Prichard, chairman of the Red Cross for Pierce County, announced that J. W. Slayden, county commissioner, would manage the local drive to raise $110,000 in the county. On April 26th, the Tacoma Railway & Power Company announced an eight-hour day for trainmen effective immediately. On this day 146 men reported

at Camp Lewis from Pierce County. Eighteen Tacoma men were named on April 29th as winning commissions at the Officers Training School at the camp. On May 1st the Foundation Shipyard launched its first ship, the *Gerbeviller*, a 3,000-ton auxiliary schooner. Two more wooden ships were launched on the same day, one of which was the *Yakima*, built at the Wright yards. This made the seventh ship launched at Tacoma between February 9th and May 1st. The casualty list of May 5th from France carried the news of the death of Harry E. Clark, of Tacoma, as having died from shell fire wounds; and Stephen Smith, of Puyallup, wounded in action. On May 18th an enthusiastic Red Cross parade was held in Tacoma, prior to the opening of the drive for $110,000. On the first day of the campaign, May 20th, $135,000 was subscribed; and at the end of the week citizens of the county had given $195,000.

On May 23rd the casualty lists contained the name of George Raborn, who had volunteered in 1917, as severely wounded. Two days later the lists contained the name of Lieutenant Walter V. Barneby, of Puyallup, as fatally injured, when his airplane fell. He had previously been decorated by the French with a croix de guerre, with the palm, for courageous work in previous flights. He was the son of Mrs. A. L. Crawford, of Puyallup.

THE "NOYON" LAUNCHED

On May 23rd the Foundation Company launched its second ship during the war. This was the *Noyon*, a five-masted auxiliary wood schooner. They announced that another keel would be laid at once. On June 1st they launched their third ship, the *Roye*, christened by Mrs. James M. Ashton. This ship was 280 feet long. On June 4th an election for Metropolitan Park commissioners resulted in the selection of James A. Hays for a five-year term, and O. F. Larson for a one-year term.

On June 5th all boys who had reached the age of twenty-one years since June 5th, 1917, were required to register under the selective service act. There were 792 to come within the terms of this provision in Tacoma. By June 9th the shipbuilding activities had reached the stage where 10,000

men were employed, with a monthly payroll of $1,300,000. On June 10th the Wright yards launched the ship *Eyota*, the thirteenth for Tacoma since the war. On June 11th this number was increased by the *Mazama*, from the Seaborn yards, and by the *Dannemarie*, from the Foundation Company. On this day the famous First Infantry, the oldest regiment in the United States, organized in 1782, arrived at Camp Murray. This was one of the regiments around which another division was to be organized at Camp Lewis—the 13th Division. Although the local newspapers did not comment upon the departure of the 91st Division, units of the command began to move on June 19th for France. The movement continued until early in July, and was through Camp Merritt, Camp Mills and England. The first units sailed July 6th, and the last units reached France July 26th. For a time during July Colonel E. N. Jones, of the 44th Infantry, was in temporary command of Camp Lewis.

RESUME OF OPERATIONS OF THE NINETY-FIRST

The Ninety-first Division was so closely allied to the war history of Pierce County, its officers and men became so generally acquainted with Tacoma and its residents, and it contained so many men from the county that a brief résumé of its movements and battle activities is not out of place at this time. The division was organized in compliance with General Orders No. 101 and 109 of the War Department, August 25, 1917. It was known as the "Wild West" Division, and its shoulder insignia was a green fir tree. When it left Camp Lewis under command of Brig.-Gen. Frederick S. Foltz it included 28,172 officers and men. The division contained two infantry brigades, consisting of two regiments each and auxiliary troops, each brigade containing about 8,000 men. There was also a field artillery brigade consisting of three regiments, aggregating a little over 5,000 men, and also various supplementary units. Brig.-Gen. John B. McDonald commanded the One Hundred and Eighty-first Infantry Brigade. This included the Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, commanded by Col. William D. Davis; and the Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry commanded by Col. Pegram Whitworth. The One Hundred and Eighty-

second Infantry Brigade included the Three Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry and Three Hundred and Sixty-fourth Infantry, commanded respectively by Col. Harry L. Cavanaugh, and Col. George McD. Weeks. The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade was led by Brig.-Gen. Edward Burr. It contained the Three Hundred and Forty-sixth Field Artillery, Col. Raymond S. Pratt; the Three Hundred and Forty-seventh Field Artillery, Col. Ralph S. Granger; and the Three Hundred and Forty-eighth Field Artillery, Col. Sam F. Bottoms, commanding. The Three Hundred and Forty-sixth Machine Gun Battalion was commanded by Maj. Francis C. Endicott; the Three Hundred and Forty-seventh by Maj. Arthur W. Hanson; and the Three Hundred and Forty-eighth by Maj. Thomas N. Gimperling. The Three Hundred and Sixteenth Supply Train was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Harry B. Reynolds; the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Engineers under Col. Henry C. Jewett; the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Field Signal Battalion under Maj. Wilfred Danvers; the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Train Headquarters and Military Police, under Col. Mathew E. Saville; the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Supply Train under Maj. Oscar Seebach; the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Ammunition Train under Lieut.-Col. Allen Smith, Jr.; and the Headquarters Troop and Detachment under Capt. William P. Coakley.

Upon their arrival in France, all units of the division, except the artillery, were trained in the Eighth Training Area. While billeted in the Haute-Marne Department headquarters were at Montigny-le-Roi, until September 6, 1918. The artillery brigade was sent to Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dome, for training, and did not rejoin the division. The first casualties of the Ninety-first did not occur in battle, but while the division was on its way to the training area. En route to the Haute-Marne the machine gun company and the medical detachment of the Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry were aboard a French train on the night of July 24th on a siding about 300 yards out of Bonnieres. This machine gun company was under Capt. Lige Worsham, later killed in the Argonne, and was made up of men mostly from Montana and Utah. Another French train came along about

11 o'clock, took the siding, and struck the rear end of the army train. Thirty men were killed and fifty-seven injured. On Friday, July 27th, a military funeral was held at the nearby village of Freneuse, and the thirty bodies were buried with military honors of the French, Belgians and Americans.

IN EIGHTH TRAINING AREA

The division left the Eighth Training Area September 6th, and was in reserve at St. Mihiel on September 12th and 13th. From there it moved by bus and night marches to its position in the Meuse-Argonne. It participated in "America's Greatest Battle" as a part of the Fifth Army Corps, which was commanded by Maj.-Gen. George H. Cameron. On its right was the Thirty-seventh Division, and on the left the Thirty-fifth. The Ninety-first remained in line longer than either of these divisions, and in the first stage of the battle, between September 26th and October 1st, advanced farther than any other division. At 5:30 o'clock on the morning of September 26th, the Ninety-first "went over the top" into the Boise de Cheppy, on about a three-mile front, between Avocourt and Vauquois. The Three Hundred and Sixty-first and Three Hundred and Sixty-second regiments were on the right, and the Three Hundred and Sixty-third and Three Hundred and Sixty-fourth, on the left. The Three Hundred and Forty-seventh Machine Gun Battalion supported the One Hundred and Eighty-first Brigade; and the Three Hundred and Forty-eighth, the One Hundred and Eighty-second Brigade. By night the line had been advanced about seven kilometers, with about fifty men killed in action.

IN THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

The second day was a hard one. This was at Epinonville, and many boys of the Ninety-first who lost their lives on the 27th were buried there. Nearly 150 were killed, the One Hundred and Eighty-second Brigade suffering more severely than the One Hundred and Eighty-first. Very Canyon, or "Death Valley," Epinonville, Eclisfontaine, Miller Hill, Baulny Woods, Bois de Cierges, Gesnes, Hills 255, 269 and 288, and Audenarde in Belgium—all these are more than

mere names of towns, woods, and localities in France and Belgium. They are terms that will always stand out in the division's and nation's history, and be associated with valiant deeds of men from Pierce County and the great west. On the second day the One Hundred and Eighty-first Brigade swept through Epinonville, and the One Hundred and Eighty-second through Eclisfontaine. The charges on Miller Hill and Baulny Woods were costly, but the division advanced a mile. The greatest loss of any day in its history was on September 29th, when the One Hundred and Eighty-first Brigade advanced upon Gesnes. Approximately one-sixth of the entire losses of the division were suffered there by this brigade between 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and dark, after the order was given to take the town regardless of cost. Out of the thousand battle casualties in those few hours, about 200 were deaths or fatal wounds. Following this attack came the "Hundred Hours," in holding Miller Hill until other elements on the right and left caught up, during which time the division suffered some 250 deaths and fatal wounds. In the operations of the infantry, the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Engineers were frequently called upon to act in like capacity, and gave valuable assistance. The Machine Gun Battalions shared in the glory and achievements of the operations, as did the other units of the Ninety-first in this great offensive which broke the final resistance of the Germans.

When the first phase of the battle ended on October 1st, the losses of the Ninety-first Division totaled about 850 killed or fatally wounded, and 3,500 wounded. During the second phase of the battle, the brigade that remained in action suffered about 800 casualties. The operations in Belgium cost approximately 1,200 losses, October 31st proving the severest test with 250 of its men killed or fatally wounded. The division was relieved from the front line of the Meuse-Argonne on October 4th, and was placed in reserve of the Fifth Army Corps. On October 6th, the One Hundred and Eighty-first Infantry Brigade, which included the Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, went in the line again under the control of the First Division. On October 10th, this brigade was transferred to the command of the famous

Thirty-second Division, under which it fought until October 12th, when it was relieved to join its own division. The Ninety-first Division was opposed by the First Prussian Guards in the Meuse-Argonne, and before the engagement ended units of the Third and Fifth Prussian Guards had also been identified among the prisoners taken. Fighting against veteran troops and advancing when divisions on the right and left were having difficulty to gain ground, the "Wild West" Division established itself firmly in the history of the great military operations of the nation.

IN BELGIUM

Re-inforced by the Fifty-third Field Artillery, of the Twenty-eighth Division, the Ninety-first proceeded to Belgium, October 16th to 20th. It was assigned to duty in Flanders, under the command of the King of Belgium, with Maj.-Gen. Degoutte as chief of staff. The command passed to the King of Belgium on October 19th. From October 31st to November 4th, under the direction of Maj.-Gen. Massenet, the Ninety-first took part in the Lys-Scheldt offensive, west of the Escaut (Scheldt) River, in the vicinity of Audenarde. On November 10th and 11th, the division took part in the Lys-Scheldt offensive, east of the Escaut (Scheldt) River. Audenarde was captured by the Ninety-first. As the orchards at Epinonville and Very will always be remembered by the members of this unit, so will the battle of the "turnip patches" at Audenarde, Belgium. While this encounter during the later stages of the hostilities is not written about as much as the Meuse-Argonne, the engagement deserves far more consideration than some more frequently mentioned. And in the closing days of the war the division added additional laurels to the accomplishments of the American Army. It was on November 1st that Colonel William D. Davis, commanding the Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, who was so well known in Tacoma, and whose wife resided in the city during the war, was killed in action. The same shell that caused his death also killed Capt. Howard Hughes and Private Harry Requa, of Everett. Colonel Davis was the only officer of the Ninety-first Division over the rank of major to lose his life in action.

On November 22nd, detachments of the division participated in the ceremony in connection with the entrance of the King and Queen of Belgium into the City of Brussels. The division embarked for the return trip home in March and April, 1919, and the Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry reached Camp Lewis April 26th. Maj.-Gen. Johnston accompanied the division to Camp Lewis. The commanders with the dates of their authority over the division, were Maj.-Gen. Harry A. Greene, August 25, 1917, to November 24, 1917; Brig.-Gen. Jas. A. Irons, November 24 to Dec. 23, 1917; Brig.-Gen. Frederick S. Foltz, Dec. 23, 1917, to March 2, 1918; Maj.-Gen. Harry A. Greene, March 2, to June 19, 1918; Brig.-Gen. Frederick S. Foltz, June 19 to August 31, 1918; Maj.-Gen. William H. Johnston from August 31, 1918. During the period when Foltz was first in command, Maj.-Gen. Greene was in France. Upon the eve of the departure of the division for France, General Greene was suddenly transferred to a command in the Philippine Islands, much to the surprise and regret of his many friends, who believed he should have been given the honor of commanding the unit in its battle operations.

The total casualties of the division were 6,496, of which 1,390 were deaths. It captured 2,412 prisoners, ranking eighth in this respect. It is credited with capturing thirty-three German guns and 471 machine guns. Only five divisions captured more machine guns than the Ninety-first. It advanced thirty-four kilometers in its battle engagements. Considering the fact that the artillery was not with the Ninety-first in its battle engagements, approximately one out of every three of its members were either wounded or killed. The number of replacements furnished it were 12,590.

PRAISED BY GENERAL JOHNSTON

In writing to Governor Ernest Lister in December, 1918, Maj.-Gen. William H. Johnston, praised his men in the following communication:

"It gives me pleasure to assure you and through you, the people of the State of Washington, that representatives of that state have contributed toward the creditable record established by the Ninety-first Division, since it was called to

participate in the recent advance of the armies of the United States and the allies. Your citizen soldiers, after one year's training, did not hesitate to attack veteran divisions of the Prussian guards in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, before the general retreat of the enemy began. They continued to attack until withdrawn by the corps commander to rest and replace casualties.

"The same spirit animated them when they advanced through Belgium to expel the invaders. I feel sure the same courage and efficiency will characterize their service in the future, should any orders require action. Finally, I believe that all, when discharged to resume the pursuits of peace, will be more valuable citizens of the State of Washington, because of their service in the army and their contributions toward the restoration of peace throughout the world."

GENERAL CAMERON PRAISES THE NINETY-FIRST

Maj.-Gen. George H. Cameron, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, also praised the division on October 4, 1918, as follows:

"Under orders from the First Army, the Ninety-first Division will be relieved from the front line and placed in the reserve. The Corps commander wishes you to understand that this relief results solely from a realization by the higher command that your division has done its full share in the recent success and is entitled to a rest for reorganization.

"This especially, as during the past three days it has incurred heavy casualties, when circumstances would not permit either advance or withdrawal. At a time when the divisions on its flank were faltering and even falling back the Ninety-first Division pushed ahead and steadfastly clung to every yard gained. In its faithful performance, your division has established itself firmly on the list of the commander-in-chief's reliable fighting units. Please extend to your officers and men my hearty congratulations on the brilliant record they have made." Maj.-Gen. Massenet, commanding the Seventh French Army Corps, also cited the Ninety-first Division in General Orders on November 7th, 1918, in the following words:

"Transported from the Argonne to Flanders, the Ninety-first American Division has again been thrown into battle, a few hours after its arrival. Under the energetic influence of its commander, Major-General Johnston, the Ninety-first American Division reached all its objectives on October 31st and November 1st, with remarkable dash and energy.

"In spite of the determined resistance of the enemy, in spite of the artillery and machine gun fire which opposed them, the troops of the Ninety-first American Division captured Spitaals Bosschen by a clever flanking movement, reached the town of Audenarde, from now onward delivered from the yoke of the invader.

"The general officer commanding the Seventh French Army Corps heartily congratulates General Johnston and the officers and men of his division on the excellent results obtained.

"When, in a few days time, the battle for the passage of the Scheldt takes place, the Ninety-first American Division will be called upon to furnish a further effort, and the brilliant way in which this division has just fought is a sure guarantee that it will gather fresh laurels during the next operations."

Maj-Gen. H. Penet, commanding the Thirtieth French Army Corps, with which the Ninety-first Division served east of the Scheldt River, wrote the following words of appreciation to Major-General Johnston:

"The general commanding the Thirtieth Army Corps does not want to part with the Ninety-first Infantry Division, without expressing to its chief, its officers, its splendid units, all his appreciation of the fine military qualities they have shown during the length of their attachment to the corps. By abandoning the line of Escaut the enemy did not allow the putting in execution of the plan of attack which was so cleverly promoted. The intelligent operation preparations by all of the general staffs, the efforts made by all the officers and the troops in order to have all necessary materials at their disposal when and where needed, the strict discipline which presided over all preliminary movements and which were a certain presage of success, are nevertheless deserving of the greatest praise.

"The commanding general of the Thirtieth Army Corps

takes great pleasure in sending this letter as a proof of his appreciation to the general commanding the Ninety-first Division, and thanks him for his intelligent and faithful co-operation."

COLONEL DAVIS COMMENDS THREE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY

On October 27, 1918, Col. William D. Davis, in general orders, commended the members of the Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry in a memorial service in Belgium. This was five days prior to his lamented death in action. His address to the men was in the following words:

"The Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry has received its baptism of blood and fire, and has fully justified all predictions as to what its conduct would be. It has most creditably upheld all traditions that go toward establishing a worthy reputation in any military service. Never once has it faltered. In all tasks assigned to it, the regiment has excelled. Never once has it been ordered to advance but what it gained ground. The regiment still leads. High among the names of illustrious regiments in all the war must be written the name of the Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry. It is with unbounded pride that the Regimental Commander congratulates you, one and all, and extends to you, to our wounded and sick as well, and to those who passed away, thanks for the splendid achievements of this glorious organization.

"We are assembled today, though, not to extol our successes, but rather in bereavement of our losses. We have paid a high price for our successes. We must, today, recall to our presence the memories of our friends and comrades who have fallen in this cause; that have sacrificed that an inhuman foe might be vanquished and the world made safe for our families and for posterity. They are gone, but what can be sweeter than to be laid away in the consciousness that one has given his very all in a work and in a cause that admits of there being none better; none more righteous in all eternity. We honor our dead; yet, the more they honor us.

"We bring back today the memories of our Miller, Farwell, C. F. Smith, Long, Paul D. Smith, Moriss, McCarthy, Dillon, and of the others of our illustrious dead. We see

them again as they were while among us—upright, stalwart and brave; struggling to do their duties, whatever they were, leading always; encouraging and protecting others, and advancing fearlessly to their deaths. We are lonely without them, and we grieve deeply that they must have been sacrificed. They will always serve as an example for us in many, many ways.

"But, at this time and forever, our hearts must go out to their families; to their mothers; to their fathers; to their wives; to their children; and to their sweethearts and friends. These are the sufferers, now. Their sacrifices are the more painful, in that they are continuing always. We must ever remember their sad bereavements, and stand ready to assist.

"Because of the sacrifices to our cause which the Regiment has had to make, the government has sent to us officers and men to replace those who have gone. We welcome you to our Regiment with all our hearts and souls. We ask you to forget any previous regimental affiliations and to be as organically a part of the Regiment, as we ourselves. Our cause is your cause; we are all of the same blood—let your sorrows be our sorrows, and the joys of one be the joys of the others. We must fight side by side, suffer side by side, and rejoice as one. We must do this as one complete, homogeneous whole. We welcome you into the Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry. We are proud of the Regiment, and we are proud of you, now a part of it. It must be, forever more, your pride and love. We are glad that you are here to join us in our bereavement, and we feel that the souls of those glorious ones who have departed as strongly welcome you to our own today, as we do ourselves."

The Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry was demobilized at Camp Lewis April 30, 1919. The Three Hundred and Forty-seventh Machine Gun Battalion was mustered out of service at the same place, on May 2nd, followed on the 4th by Three Hundred and Sixteenth Sanitary Train. The Three Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry, Three Hundred and Forty-eighth Machine Gun Battalion, Headquarters Troop and Detachment, the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Train Headquarters and Military Police, the Three Hundred

and Sixteenth Engineers, the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Supply Train, and the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Ammunition Train were demobilized at the Presidio, California, between May 2nd and 14th. The Three Hundred and Sixty-fourth Infantry received their discharges at Camp Kearny; and the Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry at Fort D. A. Russell. The State of Washington received the colors of the Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, now in the State Historical Building; Idaho received the colors of the Three Hundred and Forty-seventh Machine Gun Battalion; Montana those of the Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry and Three Hundred and Forty-sixth Machine Gun Battalion; and California received the divisional pennant, Headquarters Troop guidon, and the colors of the Three Hundred and Forty-eighth Machine Gun Battalion, Three Hundred and Sixteenth Engineers, the Three Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry and Three Hundred and Sixty-fourth Infantry.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE NINETY-FIRST IN FRANCE, 1918, CONTINUED

WAR SAVINGS DAY—CASUALTY LISTS INCLUDE PIERCE COUNTY MEN—LOCAL MEN KILLED IN ACTION—MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 45 REGISTER—SECOND DRAWING OF REGISTRANTS—INFLUENZA BREAKS OUT—LONG CASUALTY LISTS PRINTED—FIRST ARMISTICE CELEBRATION—CASUALTIES REPORTED AFTER ARMISTICE—"GIVENCHY" LAUNCHED—PIERCE COUNTY'S CONTRIBUTION OF MEN—LOCAL MEN CITED FOR BRAVERY—THE 1918 PRIMARY ELECTION—THE 1918 GENERAL ELECTION—REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR CAMPBELL.

WAR SAVINGS DAY

Returning to the consideration of local events from the time of the departure of the Ninety-first Division to France, we find that on June 13, 1918, Governor Lister named June 28th following as "War Savings Day." Tacoma and the county were making every effort possible to complete their quota of $2,200,000 by that time. Louis H. Burnett was chairman of the drive. On June 19th word reached Tacoma of the death of Fred Newman, who was reported killed in action. On the 26th the casualty list contained the name of M. Olmstead, of Puyallup, as severely wounded. On July 4th there was another memorable celebration in Tacoma, the First Infantry sharing the spot-light at the Stadium. The press on July 8th contained word of the severe wounding of William B. P. Hall, of Tacoma, with the engineers in France. On July 10th announcement was made of the securing of contracts for twelve 7,500-ton steamships to be built by the Todd shipyards, aggregating a cost of eighteen million dollars. Announcement was also made of the plans for the formation of a new division at Camp Lewis. Twelve thousand new men were to report during the month. Charles M. Schwab, director general of the emergency fleet corporation,

and party paid Tacoma a visit on July 19th. He was met at the depot by Mayor Riddell and President E. B. King of the Commercial Club, and heads of the local shipyards. An appropriate program was carried out to honor the distinguished guests of the city, including a lunch at the Commercial Club, an inspection of the shipyards, the launching of the steamship *Puget Sound*, a trip over the city, and a visit to Paradise Inn.

CASUALTY LISTS INCLUDE PIERCE COUNTY MEN

The seven-cent street car fare went into effect in Tacoma on July 22nd. Press dispatches of the day listed Charles Morris, of Puyallup, as severely wounded. On August 2nd word was received at Tacoma that Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt would be assigned to Camp Lewis. A check of the building permits for the first seven months of 1918 in Tacoma showed 1,514 issued, compared to 702 for the same period of 1917. The 1918 building activities for the seven months aggregated a total of $1,811,765 against $743,729 for the first seven months of 1917. On August 3rd dispatches from France told of the death of Saddler John A. Jerson, from disease. Jerson was formerly a member of Troop B and was a veteran of the Spanish-American war. The same list from the front carried the news of the severe wounding of Bugler Frank McCune. The list of August 5th contained about 700 names, and included the name of Ora Jackson, of Tacoma, as severely wounded. A new draft bill was introduced in Congress providing for the registration of all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, with the expectation that the new ages would produce 2,700,000 men. The bill passed August 28 and was signed August 31st. The casualty list of August 7th contained about 800 names. Pierce County sent more men to Camp Lewis this day, being the last of Class 1. The Foundation Company launched its tenth ship on the 8th, the *Amiens*.

LOCAL MEN KILLED IN ACTION

The casualty list from France published August 19th contained the name of John A. Torklep, of Tacoma, as being

killed in action. Two days later Arthur C. Still, also of Tacoma, was reported killed. John Rohr, of Spanaway, was reported missing in action on the 26th. On August 28th Pete A. Cipriano, of Puyallup, was reported wounded; and on the following day Lee L. Kressler, of Buckley, was reported killed in action, and Robert Chisholm, of Tacoma, wounded in action. Sergt. Orrie F. Kline, of Tacoma, was reported killed in action on September 2nd. He was with the Marine Corps. Casualty lists of the next few days included the names of Henry Brauer, Henry Ray Morris and Robert L. Cassady, all of Tacoma, as wounded severely in action.

MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 45 REGISTER

On September 12th all men in Pierce County who had attained their eighteenth birthday and had not reached their forty-sixth, unless previously registered, performed that act under the new registration law. A week later it was announced that the first men to be called would be those between the ages of nineteen and thirty-six, and questionnaires were mailed to those within those ages. On September 13th word reached Tacoma of the death of Lieut. Edward B. Rhodes, at Chateau-Thierry. More will be said of this popular Tacoma officer in connection with the history of the Tacoma American Legion post, in whose honor the post was named. Dispatches from France on the 18th contained the name of Mike Caringello, of Tacoma, killed in action.

September 21st was "Noise Day" in Tacoma. Bugles, whistles, bells, automobile horns, tin cans, ably assisted by human voices, mingled to duly observe the day according to its chosen name. It was a preliminary step for the Fourth Liberty Loan, the Tacoma quota having been set at $5,690,000. This was by far the largest financial task set for Tacoma and the county during the war. Elmer Dover was again chairman of the Tacoma district, under the direction of Ralph Stacy, chairman for Southwestern Washington. The drive commenced September 28th, and by October 3rd $3,552,600 had been subscribed. The district had raised the required amount by October 20th.

SECOND DRAWING OF REGISTRANTS

During the latter part of September word was received from France of the death of Herbert M. Decker from wounds received in battle, of the severe wounding of Arnold C. Sandvig, and of the death of E. A. Mellinger, killed in action with the Canadians. All were Tacoma men. On September 30th President Wilson personally opened the ceremony of drawing numbers for the thirteen million who had registered under the last draft. The first number drawn was No. 322. This number was held by Andrew O. Meyer, in Tacoma No. 1; by Sam J. Kenon, in No. 2; by John T. Lenahan, in No. 3; and by Alfred Sallie, in No. 4. Philip A. Hunt, of Tacoma, was reported wounded in action on September 30th. Dispatches from France on October 4th stated that Paul S. Enochs, of Puyallup, had died from wounds.

INFLUENZA BREAKS OUT

The first death to affect Tacoma from the outbreak of the Spanish influenza which swept the world during the closing months of 1918 was that of G. W. Mims on October 4th. Mims was attending the Officers Training School at Seattle, having enlisted in the navy. His was the seventh death at the training school in forty-eight hours. On October 8th twenty-six theatres and sixteen dance halls were closed in an effort to control the spread of the disease locally, but on October 10th two cases were reported in Tacoma. By the 17th of the month there were 116 cases under the notice of the authorities, and thirty-nine new cases were reported the following day. Camp Lewis was placed under quarantine Saturday, October 19th. For some time new cases occurred in Tacoma at the rate of from thirty to fifty each day. Among the many deaths in Tacoma caused by the disease was that of Lloyd M. Kincaid, the popular captain of the Tacoma police department. He died October 28th. Fred Norman Norstad, of Tacoma, died on the 23rd at Fort Warden; and on October 31st funeral services were held for Harry Bone, of Tacoma, who died in the service at Camp Fremont. The ban against public gatherings and masks was lifted on November 14th, but not until a heavy toll had been

collected. The effects of the scourge were noticed in increased death statistics for a period covering two years.

LONG CASUALTY LISTS PRINTED

The casualty lists from France were lengthy each day during the latter part of October. On the 19th 1,117 names were mentioned, on the 21st 1,932, on the 22nd 1,128, on the 23rd 1,005, and on the 28th 950. During this period John C. Porter, of Tacoma, was reported severely wounded; Ignatis Bigas, of Tacoma, killed in action; Eugene Mardiesini, of Tacoma, severely wounded; Glen D. Ferris, of South Tacoma, missing in action, and Elmer R. Anderson, of Tacoma, died of wounds. On November 1st new rules relative to the use of sugar were put into effect. Three pounds, instead of two, per month for each person were to be allowed until further notice.

FIRST ARMISTICE CELEBRATION

"Paris, Nov. 7. The allies and Germans signed an armistice at 11 o'clock this morning. The Americans took Sedan before the armistice became effective. Hostilities cease at 2 o'clock this afternoon." This was the brief dispatch which came over the wires to take a nation by surprise, to cause a spontaneous celebration never before or since exceeded in any country, to create a nation-wide pandemonium over an event not yet a reality. The Tacoma celebration was riotous. The strains and burdens of months seemed to drop away, and as the news quickly spread by special editions, telephones and by word of mouth, crowds thronged the downtown sections. Automobile drivers opened cut-outs, tin cans were tied behind to drag along pavements to add din to the noisy clamor, and everyone seemed to be wild with joy and thanksgiving. Business men closed their establishments, and refused to open them to accommodate customers, if any there were in the mind of buying. Everyone was a law unto himself for the day, to observe the premature announcement as he deemed best. Never had the city witnessed such spontaneity, such natural impulses in any public demonstration. The event in Tacoma, as in other large cities of the nation, excelled the celebration which followed the true announce-

ment of November 11th. Although the town awoke the following morning in the realization that the war was still on, yet there seemed to be a feeling that the end was not now far distant.

On November 8th the United War Work campaign opened, with a quota of $181,000 for the Tacoma district. This included funds for the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the American Library Association, and the War Camp Community Service. Following the announcement of the signing of the armistice and the realization that the war was over, it became more difficult to raise this sum, but by November 21st a total of $162,816.39 had been secured from the patriotic citizens of the county. On November 11th all draft calls were halted, and on November 16th orders were issued from Washington calling for the gradual demobilization of all soldiers in the United States. The first to receive their discharges at Camp Lewis was on November 26th, when approximately 300 men were sent home. There were then about 8,000 men at the camp.

CASUALTIES REPORTED AFTER ARMISTICE

There were many hearts who were saddened even after November 11th, for long lists of casualties were reported daily from France for weeks after the cessation of hostilities. For a time over a thousand a day were included in the lists. These dispatches included the names of Corp. Miles Price, of Steilacoom, as having died of wounds; Major Joseph G. Krentz, killed; Corp. Elmer R. Anderson, of Tacoma, died of wounds; Grover T. Porter, of Tacoma, killed in action; Corp. Earl M. Rushmer, of Tacoma, wounded; McClure R. Morrison, of Tacoma, severely wounded; Sergt. Charles Huckaba, killed in action; Andrew Peterson, of the Ninth Infantry, killed in action; John A. Schneider, of Tacoma, killed in action; Harry Seamans, of Orting, killed in action; Olaf F. Erickson, of Tacoma, died of wounds; Ronald French, of Tacoma, wounded; Earl Smiley, of Tacoma, missing in action; Clifford C. Lewis, of Sumner, killed in action; Ted Shaffer, missing in action; Martin F. Hennessey, of Tacoma, killed in action; Theo. Eustration, Tacoma, missing in action;

John Evans, Tacoma, wounded; Frank P. May, killed in action; Col. William D. Davis, killed in action; Herman Uddenberg, Gig Harbor, died of disease; Andrew Olson, Puyallup, missing in action; Thomas O. Williams and Carl M. Carlson, both of Tacoma, missing in action; Andrew C. Carlson, Tacoma, died of disease; Marion F. Johns and Jesse L. Jensen, killed in action; Stephen A. Moreland, missing in action; Lieut. Howard H. Van Voris, killed in action; Sergt. Thomas Maxwell, Steilacoom, missing in action; Thomas Carlson, Tacoma, missing in action; Arthur P. Lyphardt, Ralph Turce and Clarence W. Gentry, all of Tacoma, missing in action; Edward R. Irons, Bay View, killed in action; Maj. George W. Farwell, Tacoma, killed in action; Bugler Emil C. Sedergreen, Tacoma, severely wounded; Willard C. Hough, Steilacoom, killed in action; Corp. Joseph E. Johnson, South Prairie, died from wounds; T. W. Swint, Sumner, wounded; Capt. Clyde W. Jump, Earl A. Ross and Elbridge E. Howe, of Tacoma, severely wounded; Philip Hunt, wounded; John Abrahams, Wilkeson, wounded; Frank L. Quinn, Tacoma, wounded; Harry H. Stanforth and Jesse H. Coddington, Tacoma, severely wounded; Miles P. Halfmann, Tacoma, killed in action; Ivar Dahl, Tacoma, R. F. D. 4, wounded severely; Lieut. Harrison L. Askey, Tacoma, severely wounded; Thomas A. Turley, Puyallup, severely wounded; Theo. R. Berg, Tacoma, and Albin G. Dybdohl, Puyallup, wounded severely; William A. Snell, Tacoma, Merwin Stewart, Sumner, and Ben R. Kittleman and Emery Gibble, of Tacoma, severely wounded.

"GIVENCHY" LAUNCHED

Herbert S. Griggs, Pierce County food administrator during the war, was still publishing price lists the latter part of November, stating what consumers should pay for food items. On November 22nd the Foundation shipyard launched the 3,200-ton wooden vessel *Givenchy*, which was built under contract for the French government. On the 23rd a $20,000 fire occurred at Greene Park, the amusement zone at Camp Lewis. On the 27th announcement was made that the Fifth, or Victory Loan, drive would take place in April following. On December 6th a drive was started in

Tacoma to raise $75,000 to pay the debts of the local Y. M. C. A., and $28,500 was secured the first day. It was headed by a group of Tacoma business men, led by Chester Thorne. On this day the Todd shipyards announced that they had on hand contracts for 34 or 35 steel ships, and that the company could use 2,000 additional men provided homes could be secured for them in the city. On December 9th Governor Ernest Lister announced the appointment of John D. Fletcher as superior judge, to take the place made vacant by the death of Judge Charles Milton Easterday on December 4th. Judge Easterday had been a resident of Tacoma since March 6, 1884. He was born at Nokomis, Illinois, December 17, 1854.

PIERCE COUNTY'S CONTRIBUTION OF MEN

A conservative estimate of the number of men from Pierce County who entered the armed forces of the nation during the war is 4,565. This estimate is based upon the total number of men furnished by the State of Washington, 58,073, in comparison to the population of the county and other known facts. The state furnished 28,280 men under the Selective Service Law. The number of men supplied by the six districts in Pierce County were as follows: Tacoma, No. 1, 256; Tacoma, No. 2, 395; Tacoma, No. 3, 426; Tacoma, No. 4, 368; Pierce County, No. 1, 303; and Pierce County, No. 2, 479; a grand total of 2,227. The county furnished 698 officers and men, not considering Naval Militia, through the National Guard, out of a total of 5,354 for the state. This number was in excess of the remainder of the state according to population, and if the same ratio was maintained for other enlistments, Pierce County's contribution to the war was nearer 5,000 men.

Under the Selective Service Law, passed May 18, 1917, with subsequent amendments, there were four registrations. The one on June 5, 1917, for those between twenty-one and thirty years, resulted in 9,586,508 registrations. On June 5, 1918, there were 744,865 additional registrations for the same ages; and on August 24th, 158,054 names were added throughout the nation. The total registration for the nation was brought up to 23,456,021 on September 12, 1918, when 12,966,594 between the ages of eighteen and twenty

and thirty-two and forty-five registered. The numbers for the first draft were drawn on July 20, 1917; those for the second draft, June 27, 1918; those for the third, September 30 to October 1, 1918. The total registration in the state was 312,133. Washington's quota for the first draft of 687,000 men was 7,296, after receiving credit for 5,450 enlistments. The first calls for men were on August 25, September 19, September 22, October 13, November 2, November 21, December 7 and 8, 1917. The act cost 69 cents per registrant in this state, $2.07 per man called, $6.87 for each man accepted, and $10.45 for each man of quota due. This was in excess of the average for the nation.

LOCAL MEN CITED FOR BRAVERY

Out of the fifty-eight Distinguished Service Crosses awarded to men from this state following the war, seven were awarded to Tacoma officers and enlisted men. Col. Edward R. Stone, of the Twenty-third Infantry, received this medal in recognition for heroism in action near Medeah Farm, France, between October 3rd and 10th. He went over the top with his men four times in seven days after all his battalion commanders had been killed, and refused to go to a place of safety even after being severely gassed. Major George W. Farwell, of the Three Hundred Sixty-first Infantry, killed in the Meuse-Argonne, received the medal for extraordinary heroism near Gesnes on September 28th and 29th. Major William A. Aird, of the Three Hundred Forty-eighth Machine Gun Battalion, was awarded the medal for bravery shown between the Meuse River and the Argonne Forest, September 26 to October 4, 1918. Capt. Arthur W. Bradbury, of the Three Hundred Sixty-second Infantry, was another officer to be awarded the honor, for heroism displayed near Gesnes on September 29, 1918. Lieut. Howard Van Voris, who was killed while serving with the Three Hundred Sixty-fourth Infantry, received the cross for his heroism displayed near Waeregem, Belgium, October 30th and 31st. He was killed while penetrating far beyond the infantry lines, by machine gun fire. Corp. Hugh Clifford Van Amburgh, of the Headquarters Company, Fourth Brigade, U. S. Marine Corps, won the medal for his bravery near

Vierzy, on July 19, 1918. Cook Reginald Johnson, now a resident of Everett, won his cross with Company A, Three Hundred Sixty-third Infantry. Although badly wounded he refused to leave his post of duty for three days. Pvt. A. Ballestero, Company A, Three Hundred Sixty-third Infantry, won the cross for heroism in action near Very, France, September 26, 1918. He first took six prisoners single handed, and later in the day captured a machine gun and its entire crew, after sending his companion back while on a reconnaissance.

THE 1918 PRIMARY ELECTION

The 1918 primary election fell on September 10th, a very light vote being cast. The republicans polled 13,254 votes, and the democrats 2,614 votes. There were practically no contests on the democratic ballot outside of the one for sheriff and state representative in the Thirty-fifth District. There was also a less number who sought the support of voters on the republican ticket than two years previously.

A. V. Fawcett secured the nomination for state senator in the Twenty-ninth District by defeating Jesse S. Jones and Dr. W. P. Goff. For state representative in the Thirty-fifth District, the vote was 1,159 for Elmer E. Healey, 1,057 for Abe Morris, and 932 for O. R. McKinney. The vote in the Thirty-sixth District was: Torger Peterson, 1,635; C. O. Nelson, 944; Fred G. Remann, 2,405; and William C. Elliott, 1,702. In the Thirty-seventh District: J. H. Davis, 1,133; Wayne W. Keyes, 879; and Fred A. Smith, 882. In the Thirty-eighth District, Frances M. Haskell, 673; George W. Thompson, 925; Walter G. Coates, 529; and T. A. Yowell, 252. In the Thirty-ninth District: Robert F. Gleason, 1,816; A. J. Gilbo, 1,162; J. B. Keener, 970; and Claude A. Young, 1,517.

The republican contests for the various county officers resulted as follows: For sheriff, Thomas N. Morris, 6,464; Walter U. Smith, 2,595; J. A. Mitchell, 1,289; J. M. McCulloh, 1,927. For county clerk, George F. Murray, 6,505; C. W. Ammerman, 2,075; Milo E. Wolford, 2,898. For county auditor, W. D. Gleason, 4,504; C. A. Campbell, 7,383. For prosecuting attorney, William D. Askren, 7,091; A. B.

Bell, 4,822. For assessor, Harry C. Austin, 4,875; B. F. McKenzie, 3,638; Charles A. Cook, 3,490. For superintendent of schools, Minnie D. Bean, 7,311; Lottie Hackett King, 4,410. For county engineer, Ernest A. White, 6,073; Donald B. Roben, 1,874; F. A. Kasson, 3,557. For coroner, A. H. Coe, 4,701; G. D. Shaver, 6,304. County commissioner, District No. 2, T. H. Bellingham, 2,412; G. A. Marsh, 1,206; J. W. Diefendorf, 847. Commissioner, District No. 3, J. W. Slayden, 2,419; L. J. Kreger, 1,284; Edwin L. Brower, 860.

The 1918 primary vote for justices of the peace in Tacoma brought out only five candidates, the vote being for John W. Linck, 5,079; Frank A. Magill, 4,782; E. T. Hackett, 4,546; Lorenzo Dow, 4,142; F. A. Latcham, 3,869. The vote in Tacoma for constable was Fred Shaw, 4,601; Abe Sadler, 2,340; George P. Chapman, 5,271; Edmund Morton, 3,868; Olof Johnson, 2,648; Soren Olsen, 2,114.

THE 1918 GENERAL ELECTION

The 1918 general election was held on November 5th. The proposition of calling a constitutional convention to revise the state constitution failed to carry in Pierce County, 8,513 votes being cast against, to 6,576 for. Referendum No. 10, prohibiting the sale, possession and manufacturing of intoxicating liquor, received a vote of 11,355 for in the county to 6,981 against. The vote on the creation of the "Port of Tacoma," co-extensive with the county boundaries, carried by the vote of 15,054 to 3,429. C. W. Orton, Edward Kloss and Chester Thorne were elected commissioners, for the three-year, two-year and one-year terms respectively. Albert Johnson, republican, carried the county for representative to Congress, over Theodore Hoss, democrat, 13,127 to 5,542.

E. J. Young, republican, in the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, won by less than 200 votes over Fred J. Chamberlain. Ralph Metcalf, republican, had no opposition in the Twenty-sixth District; and A. V. Fawcett, in the Twenty-ninth District, was also without any opponent. The republican candidates, Elmer E. Healey and Abe Morris, won in the Thirty-fifth District for state representative, defeating W. J. Langdon and Frank Purse. Fred G. Remann and

William C. Elliott won in the Thirty-sixth District, only one democrat contesting, T. D. Riley. The two republican nominees in the Thirty-seventh District, J. H. Davis and Fred A. Smith, were also given a majority over the democrat candidate, W. H. Holloway. T. A. Yowell, the democratic candidate in the Thirty-eighth District, lost out by less than one hundred votes to George W. Thompson and Frances M. Haskell. Robert F. Gleason and Claude A. Young had no democratic opposition in the Thirty-ninth District.

The report of the Tacoma police department at the close of 1918 showed 9,576 arrests for the year. The total was twice as large as for 1916 and one-third larger than for 1917. It included 1,421 arrests for drunkenness, 91 for drunk and disorderly conduct, 169 for disorderly conduct, 197 for possession of liquor and 519 for vagrancy. Bank deposits at the close of the year totaled $38,139,781.17 in the Tacoma banks, a gain of $8,312,176.41 in twelve months. Building permits for 1918 in Tacoma reached $2,844,490. These latter figures reflected the prosperous condition of the city and county, and presaged a continued growth and development for the coming year.

REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR CAMPBELL

County Auditor C. A. Campbell, in his report for the year ending December 31, 1918, showed that the assessed valuation of the county was placed at $87,122,194, a slight decrease from the figures for 1917. The state levy was increased slightly, totaling 7.5 mills. The county levy underwent the largest increase in the history of the county, going to 19.5 mills. This was 8.36 mills greater than for 1917. The Tacoma levies also reflected increases. In District No. 1 the levy was set at 18 mills; in No. 2, 17.5 mills; in No. 3 and No. 4, 12.9 mills; and in No. 5 at 12.3 mills. The total amount of taxes was given at $3,798,333.21. The town of Buckley levied 15 mills; Dupont, none; Eatonville, 10; Milton, 15; Orting, 7.5; Puyallup, 10.75; Roy, 10; Ruston, 6.6; South Prairie, 10; Steilacoom, 15; Sumner, 13.5; and Wilkeson, 14 mills.

Disbursements for the year out of the army post fund included $80,500 for special attorneys fees, $135,993.24 for

office and field salaries, and $1,702,850.49 for land acquired by condemnation. Mothers' pensions for the year totaled $35,347. The county also disbursed $37 to the Humane Society, $600 to the Children's Day Nursery, and $150 to the Children's Industrial Home. The total bonded indebtedness of the county at the end of the year was $3,659,792. The average number of patients at the tuberculosis hospital was 51. The average number of inmates at the county farm was 53 and that of the county hospital 73. Six hundred forty patients were received at the hospital during the twelve months. The county jail received 948 prisoners, and had a daily average of 73 confined within its walls.

CHAPTER XXX

EVENTS FOLLOWING THE ARMISTICE

TACOMA FORTUNATE DURING READJUSTMENT PERIOD—STREET CAR ACCIDENT ON NEW YEAR'S DAY—NEAR RIOT ON THE TIDE-FLATS—DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL J. F. BELL—SHAW HEADS ARMENIAN RELIEF DRIVE—STRIKE AT SHIPYARDS—FIRST UNITS OF NINETY-FIRST DIVISION RETURN—GOVERNOR RIGGS VISITS TACOMA—MANY CASUALTIES REPORTED—HUGH C. WALLACE NAMED AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE—THE SIXTY-FIFTH ARTILLERY RETURNS HOME—PLACEMENT BUREAU ORGANIZED—WILKESON CITIZENS PROTEST LAXITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT—OLD PIONEER VISITS COUNTY—ELKS SECURE TELEPHONE NO. 174—"TAG DAY" ARRESTS—THE "TIMES" FLAYS LOCAL "REDS"—VICTORY LOAN QUOTAS ANNOUNCED—THREE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY AT CAMP MILLS—ARRIVALS FROM FRANCE.

TACOMA FORTUNATE DURING READJUSTMENT PERIOD

The year 1919 opened with promises of progress and prosperity for Tacoma and Pierce County; yet mingled with the pleasant thoughts of war tasks nobly performed and the anticipated joys soon to be realized in greeting returned loved ones from the battlefields of Europe was an underlying tone of concern and some anxiety. Men and women had been feverishly working night and day for months during the war engaged in manufacturing munitions of war, shipbuilding and the many activities necessary to carry on the strife. Labor shortage had existed during the height of the conflict; wages had been high; living costs had increased beyond the experience of anyone; some four million men had been taken from peaceful and gainful occupations and trained for the army and navy. Thousands throughout the nation suddenly found themselves without work when munition plants and shipyards ceased operations; and soon nearly four million in the army and navy would be thrown for the greater part upon the labor market. No one had ever experienced similar conditions; and it is excusable that financial and industrial

leaders should have had some concern about the immediate problems to be solved during the period of adjustment. And, yet, through the months that followed Tacoma came through the period of readjustment unscathed and with better laboring, industrial and financial conditions than existed in a great many other localities. The city's industrial pre-eminence was fortunately founded upon sound business assets and lines of endeavor which, under ordinary circumstances, could take care of the normal labor supply of the county; and these concerns were now entering upon a prosperous period. The era of building following the war created a demand for lumber and shingles which kept the mills running night and day; the various manufacturing concerns of the city producing furniture and necessaries of life were entering upon a prosperous time; and even the big Tacoma shipyard, Todd's, employing several thousand men, secured contracts for ships for several years after the war, and were running long after other cities had seen their yards close permanently after the armistice. As a great national and international shipping point Tacoma's position was made more secure; and the city came through the period following the great war with far less troubles and scars than did most localities.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

New Year's Day was somewhat marred in Tacoma by a street car wreck of the Traction Company, when two cars collided in a dense fog near South Twelfth Street and Sprague Avenue, killing Karl Erickson, a veteran motorman, and injuring eighteen passengers. On January 2 a campaign to raise $1,000,000 for a new hotel to be named the "Alexander," and which was to have been built upon the site of the Tacoma Hotel, was launched by business men of Tacoma. While this plan was not carried through to final completion, it emphasized the necessity of Tacoma's need for another modern hotel, and was the initial step which resulted later in the erection of the $1,500,000 "Winthrop." It was announced at the city hall that $3,173,456.36 would be needed in 1919 to run the city government. This was several hundred thousand dollars in excess of any yearly appropriation in the history of the city.

TACOMA INDUSTRY ON THE RECLAIMED TIDEFLATS

NEAR RIOT ON THE TIDEFLATS

On the evening of January 2 a near riot occurred along the city street car tracks on the tideflats by employees of the Todd yards. The men had been complaining for some time of the service given by the system; and when some additional inconvenience was caused that evening the men showed their displeasure in no uncertain terms, but without doing much property damage. City officials, following the demonstration, promised better accommodations to the men. There were at that time over 6,000 men working at the yard. On January 4 the 65-foot freighter *Amazon*, of the Merchants Transportation Company's fleet, mysteriously turned keel up in a calm sea while rounding Dash Point. Mrs. Roy McMasters, wife of Captain McMasters, Tom Robinson, John Brooks, William Tomlinson and Hans Anderson were drowned. Only three of the eight passengers escaped with their lives. On January 7 the Green Park Bank was robbed by three negro bandits, shortly before noon, escaping for the moment with about a thousand dollars. In the pistol battle with military police Prvt. Henry James, a soldier, and one of the bandits, were wounded. One of the highway robbers was a woman, attired in male dress. All were captured. On this date the city officials announced that they had selected Frank J. Walsh, an engineer who had assisted in the building of Camp Lewis, to have charge of the comprehensive plan for the Port of Tacoma to be voted upon by the county at a later date.

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL J. F. BELL

On January 9, at New York City, occurred the death of Major Gen. J. F. Bell, well-known army officer who had won the heart of Tacoma. General Bell perhaps played the most important part of anyone in the selection of Camp Lewis as an army post by the Government. He first came to Tacoma in September, 1916, in the interests of the Government, and selected the site. He later returned to Washington to recommend the plans, later coming back to Tacoma and assisting in the campaign which approved the two million bond issue. General Bell had many friends in Tacoma. On January 10 Mrs. Zoe Pearl Park, choir director and pastor's assistant at

the First Congregational Church in Tacoma, announced her resignation, which had taken place several days previous. Her action had caused so many rumors that she felt called upon to publicly give her reasons for doing so; and the explanation published at this time gave her reasons for resigning to be "because I am an American. Because I cannot work in an atmosphere of rank pacificism. I resigned because I am for military preparedness, for loyalty to America, and not in sympathy with any namby-pamby sentiments." On January 11 E. C. Willman commenced a superior court action to prevent the city in its purchase of the Cushman project. This was the initial move of many to prevent Tacoma from carrying out the plans for building this great power project; but, like the others, was finally overcome by the city.

SHAW HEADS ARMENIAN RELIEF DRIVE

On January 13 a campaign to raise $30,000 in Pierce County for the relief of the Armenians was launched with Paul T. Shaw as chairman. Twenty-seven thousand dollars of this sum was apportioned to Tacoma. On this date word reached Tacoma that Lieut. G. H. Lindberg, of Tacoma, who had served in France with the Ninety-first Division, had been awarded a Croix de Guerre for bravery in action. Lieut. Rex S. Roudebush, Tacoma attorney, who had raised a company of naval volunteers shortly after the country entered the war, returned to Tacoma the middle of the month to resume his practice. On the 15th the Bank of California announced that it had purchased the Fidelity Trust Company, and would move from its location at Pacific and Thirteenth streets to the Fidelity Trust Building. This was the largest financial transaction in the history of the city, giving the Bank of California a banking business with deposits amounting to about fifteen million dollars, virtually doubling its volume. It was also announced that S. M. Jackson would be manager of the consolidated business; and that John S. Baker and Arthur G. Prichard, president and vice president of the Fidelity Trust Company, would retire to private business. It was at this time that the Scandinavian American banks of Tacoma and Seattle were advertising deposits of

nearly nineteen million dollars, a gain of over four and one-half millions during 1918.

On January 18 orders were received at Camp Lewis to demobilize the Thirteenth Division, at the rate of about 500 each day. There were then about 22,000 men at the camp, the strength of the division having been 21,927 on November 30, 1918. During January there were 13,800 men discharged at the camp, 1,550 being demobilized the last day of the month.

STRIKE AT SHIPYARDS

On January 20, thousands of Tacoma shipyard workers laid down their tools and went out on a strike. The strike committee was in session all day, and they announced that it was not a sympathetic move following the Seattle vote of some three days previous; but that it was based upon wage demands made the previous August. Four Tacoma yards and nine contract shops employing metal workers were affected at first. The machinists employed in the municipal machine shops walked out in sympathy. On January 25 George P. Wright, president of the Wright shipyards, received a telegram from Charles Pietz, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, asking the Wright company not to resume operations unless the strikers were willing to work under the labor adjustment board's decision, and added that the "Fleet Corporation stands by the Marcy award and will do nothing more." The shipwrights at Todd's, numbering some two hundred, were drawn into the strike on January 27. Sheet metal men, involving about 100, also struck on that day. On February 3 various unions in Tacoma took a vote on a general strike. The unions which voted in favor of a general strike were the butchers, the timberworkers, the auto mechanics, electricians (inside wiring), bakers, and plumbers. Those which opposed such a move, as shown by the vote, were the street railway employees, the municipal employees, moving picture operators, teamsters and chauffeurs, carpenters and retail clerks. The plasterers cast a favorable vote to assist the general strike; while the power and light men, tailors, typographical union, cooks and waiters, laundry workers, meat cutters and barbers voted to give

no assistance to the movement. Street car traffic ceased in Tacoma at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of February 6th, but a break in the strike restored service on the 8th.

On February 10th the general strike orders were called off, it becoming apparent that the wishes of the radical and I. W. W. element of labor unions was meeting with little sympathy from the public at large and on the part of well-meaning labor leaders. Many unions also commenced a movement to wrest the influence of the radicals from them and to purge their organizations from the detrimental influence of the "Reds" within their ranks. This strike was one of the most determined efforts made by I. W. W. members to gain supremacy in labor circles, and did more to arouse resentment against them than anything that had as yet transpired. They were at their peak point of strength in the months that followed the close of the war, and stringent measures were taken against the leaders during 1919 and 1920. On February 26 the shipyard strikers agreed to take a referendum vote on the strike. The following day a large number of Seattle radicals came to Tacoma and held a mass meeting in the Glide Rink, at South Eleventh and L streets, advocating a continuance of the strike. On March 5th the strikers voted upon a continuance or end of the strike, a majority favoring ending the strife; and on March 11th thousands flocked back to the shipyards, to resume their former places under the same conditions and wages that existed when the costly strike was called.

FIRST UNITS OF NINETY-FIRST DIVISION RETURN

Floods on January 23 completely isolated Tacoma, halting all railroad transportation, causing the city's big hydro-electric power plant at La Grande to shut down, and turned the Puyallup River into a raging torrent that swept over the banks and inundated the territory east and southeast of the city for several miles. The Three Hundred Sixty-fourth Field Artillery, the first unit of the Ninety-first Division to return to Camp Lewis from France, was due to arrive at Tacoma on the 23rd; but on account of the flood did not arrive until the 25th, in its four sections. Evan Stallcup, Tacoma lawyer, was among those who received a hearty welcome at

the Union Depot. About this time the officers of the War Camp Community Service made a report of their activities since organized in April, 1918, and when the club was opened. The officers who served this war activity were Col. H. G. Winsor, president; Paul T. Shaw, vice president; E. P. Kemmer, secretary; Ray F. Carter, executive secretary; and A. A. Miller, treasurer. Their receipts during this period had been $71,896.02, with expenditures amounting to $67,627.71. The club rooms had been remodeled at a cost of $22,473.71, and over $14,000 worth of furnishings and equipment installed. Over 14,000 sailors and soldiers had slept at the club rooms since organized, and accommodations for fully 6,000 more secured at homes and other clubs during the war.

GOVERNOR RIGGS VISITS TACOMA

On January 25th, Thomas Riggs, Jr., governor of Alaska, and former resident of Tacoma, paid a visit to Pierce County. He was tendered a reception at the Tacoma Commercial Club rooms. On January 27th memorial services were held by the Church of Our Savior (Lutheran), in honor of the three members of the congregation who died in the service during the war—Arnt Torklep, Carl M. Carlson, and John A. Schneider. This church had fifty-eight stars on its honor flag. Robert Chisholm, Tacoma soldier wounded at Chateau Thierry while with the Thirty-second Division, returned home on January 30th. Corp. Ronald French was another Tacoma boy with that division, being twice wounded and winning a Croix de Guerre.

MANY CASUALTIES REPORTED

Casualty lists from France did not cease with the signing of the armistice, but were daily occurrences for several months after. During January these lists contained the names of the following Pierce County men: Robert V. Stephens, Tacoma, wounded severely; Edgar L. Smith, Tacoma, killed in action; William Stout, Tacoma, wounded severely; Thomas L. Kean, Tacoma, wounded slightly; Lieut. Charles E. Knickerbocker, Tacoma, killed; Lieut. Newton J. Burns, Tacoma, killed; Lloyd W. Riser, Puyallup, wounded; Leonard A. Hitter, Tacoma, killed; Arthur W. Walling,

Tacoma, died of wounds; Arthur John Carlson, Tacoma, Route 4, died of disease; Richard L. Harris, Parkland, wounded severely; Alfred L. Jean, Tacoma, wounded severely; Ted Shaffer, Tacoma, wounded severely, previously reported missing in action; Arthur P. Lypardt, Tacoma, wounded; Joseph Redburg, Roy, died of disease; Ben C. McCart, Tacoma, wounded severely; Charles M. Schuler, Puyallup, wounded severely; Bruce A. Mercer, Puyallup, killed in action; Clarence A. Olmstead, Puyallup, wounded severely; Roscoe D. Ealy, Tacoma, wounded severely; Harry Dyer Dymond, Tacoma, wounded severely; and Dan H. Hart, Tacoma, missing in action, reported returned to duty a few days later.

During February the following names were added to the county's casualty list: Anthony P. Keeley, Tacoma, wounded; Cecil Kimbrough, Tacoma, wounded; Joseph R. Lewis, Tacoma, wounded severely; Clarence W. Gentry, Tacoma, killed in action; Francois Trouchet, Tacoma, wounded; David F. Pennington, Puyallup, wounded; Jacob C. Starkel, Tacoma, wounded; Gunnar A. M. Hultman, Tacoma, wounded; Stephan A. Moreland, Tacoma, wounded; Lee E. Tucker, Tacoma, wounded; Paul G. Richmond, Tacoma, wounded; Lieut. S. W. Staatz, Tacoma, wounded; Albert C. Christiansen, Puyallup, wounded; Richard D. White, Puyallup, returned to duty, previously reported missing in action; George A. Esnot, Tacoma, wounded; A. L. Pratter, Tacoma, died; Capt. Edward Z. Collings, Tacoma, wounded severely; Miles Price, Steilacoom, wounded, previously reported died of wounds; George Raborn, Tacoma, wounded; Percy Clarno, Puyallup, wounded; Ralph Flakey, Buckley, wounded; Willie R. Young, Tacoma, R. F. D., wounded severely; Fremont C. Campbell, Jr., Tacoma, reported wounded; D. Frank Daniels, Tacoma, wounded severely; William McKennie, Tacoma, wounded; Nathan M. Arnston, Tacoma, wounded; Thor M. Sandal, Tacoma, wounded; Thomas Carlson, Tacoma, died, previously reported missing in action; Edward A. Ballard, Tacoma, wounded; Peter P. Grealish, Tacoma, wounded; Clifford E. Johnson, Tacoma, wounded; Carlie Raguse, Tacoma, wounded; and David A. Bissett, Tacoma, wounded. On February 27th word reached Tacoma of the death of

Maj. Peter Richardson in Coblenz. Major Richardson was assistant cashier of the Puget Sound State Bank before enlisting.

During March additional published casualty lists contained the following names of Pierce County men: Elmer Stillings, of Spanaway, wounded; William Stout, wounded; Allen E. Eckland, wounded; Orphard J. Lewis, died of disease; Lieut. Bert B. Courts, wounded; Thomas Carlson, killed in action, previously reported died; George Begallia, of Buckley, died in the navy.

HUGH C. WALLACE NAMED AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

On February 7th, B. F. Hume was appointed executive secretary of the War Camp Community Service in Tacoma, to succeed Ray F. Carter, who had been advanced to district representative for Washington and Oregon. On February 12th, Governor Ernest Lister was compelled by illness to turn over to Lieutenant-Governor Louis F. Hart the reigns of state government. The governor had been in poor health for some time, due, undoubtedly, to overwork during the war. A roundup of "Reds" in Tacoma on the 13th resulted in six arrests being made by government officials, those taken being held for deportation. On February 17th, Hugh C. Wallace, nationally prominent Tacoman, was nominated by President Woodrow Wilson for the post of ambassador to France, to succeed William G. Sharp, of Ohio. The appointment was duly confirmed, and Mr. Wallace performed his high duties with dignity and honor to the United States. On February 28th, H. Y. Walker, manager of the smelter, announced a reduction in wages at the big plant, amounting to 12½ per cent, bringing the wages for common laborers to a minimum of $3.75. Due to a slump in the copper industry, only one furnace was then being operated, instead of three.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH ARTILLERY RETURNS HOME

A royal reception was given the members of the Sixty-fifth Artillery, C. A. C., when it reached Tacoma on the 18th. The Pierce County boys who were formerly in the old National Guard companies of coast artillery and went to France

with the Sixty-fifth received their discharges at Camp Lewis on the last of February. By that time plans were under way for welcoming the members of the Sixty-third Regiment, due home on March 14th. On March 4th local men who had been transferred from the old National Guard companies into the Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived home. This list included Walter H. Johnson, Peter Barth, Hubert D. Nelson, Clarence Nedervold, Mulford Arntson, Ward J. Nettleton, Edward F. McCracken, Eugene C. Matthews, Sergt. Bugler Arthur Askegaard, Walter Gervais, James C. Baldridge, Albert M. Arntsen, Edward A. Bentheim, Raymond W. Frank, Sergt. Bernice Merwin, Cook Fitzgerald, Sergeant Schmidt, Sergt. A. W. Coutts, Walter M. Grow, I. T. Harstad, Henri Marchand, Frederick R. Newton, Sergeant Shaw, Bugler Marsh, Regimental Sergt. Maj. V. E. Pugh, Peter Olson, Clarence L. Whitby, and Privates Dobson, Moore, and Coutts. Local boys who did not return with the Sixty-ninth at this time were Lieut. Arthur York, Sergt. Henry H. Pringle, Corp. George Allen, Sergt. Morris E. Ford, and Pvts. Andrew Sandegren, George O. Perry, and Hubert F. Watson. When the Sixty-third arrived in Tacoma on March 14th the regiment received a duplication of the splendid welcome home given the members of the Sixty-fifth. Most of the Pierce County boys received their discharges on the 21st of the month, and by this event most of those who were in the original guard companies were once more at home and out of uniform.

Residents of Tacoma were somewhat concerned on March 8th when they read a press dispatch from Portland to the effect that the members of the I. W. W. had voted to move their headquarters from that city to the Pierce County metropolis. Following the recent strike experiences, the residents of the city and county did not welcome additions to the radical element. Prosecuting Attorney W. D. Askren immediately served notice that he was preparing to deal with any law violations should the headquarters be moved. Later developments showed that the radical element was still a factor to contend with in various circles, and for months afterward various outbreaks of feeling were experienced.

PLACEMENT BUREAU ORGANIZED

During the first part of March word reached Puyallup that one of its local boys in France, Corp. Braddish Mann, with the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Train Headquarters of the Ninety-first Division, had been cited by Colonel Saville and his captain for steadfast service under all kinds of danger. The problem of securing employment for discharged soldiers and sailors was one of the pressing questions existing at this time, and the Tacoma Soldiers' and Sailors' Placement Bureau was organized to help solve the difficulties existing. W. J. Galbraith, acting manager of the bureau, announced about the middle of March that the bureau had placed 119 returned service men in good positions in a period of six days. This work was continued for months, with the assistance of other agencies and patriotic citizens anxious to help in the work. About this time word reached Tacoma of the death of Capt. Peter Richardson in Coblenz, Germany, on February 19, 1919, while serving with the Army of Occupation. On March 25th the Rt. Rev. Joseph F. McGrath, who for the past twelve years had been pastor of the St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Tacoma, and who was widely known throughout the state, was consecrated bishop of the Baker City diocese at an elaborate consecration ceremony.

WILKESON CITIZENS PROTEST LAXITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Moral conditions and lack of law enforcement at Wilkeson were such at this time that during the latter part of March citizens of the town made demands upon county authorities to "clean up" the locality. They asserted that the town was wide open, that bootlegging and gambling openly flourished, and that the violators boasted of law defiance. It was asserted by some in the community that no efforts were being made to curb existing evils. On the last day of the month Tacoma was host to a distinguished congressional delegation in the persons of Carl Vinson, of Georgia; Daniel J. Riordan, of New York; William B. Oliver, of Alabama; Fred A. Britten, of Illinois; Frederick C. Hicks, of New York; Clifton N. McArthur, of Oregon; and our own congressman, Albert Johnson. It was also on March 31st that 6,000 men of the Ninety-first Division arrived from

France at New York. Local draft boards also passed into history on this day, when the records and files were packed and shipped to the office of the adjutant-general at Washington, D. C. In South Tacoma this work was accomplished by Chairman F. W. Malett, Secretary W. J. Hillyard, P. Leonard, and Chief Clerk Harry T. Smith. News reached Tacoma at this time of the decoration of Sergt. Kaleel Felt by the Italian army for bravery in action.

OLD PIONEER VISITS COUNTY

An interesting pioneer of the early days visited Tacoma early in April in the person of George R. H. Miller, of Oregon City. He was at that time eighty-six years old. He came to Steilacoom on Washington's birthday, 1856, with two companies of the Ninth Infantry, and served as an artificer during the Indian war. He was a brother of A. N., A. J., and William H. Miller, the early pioneers who settled in the Puyallup Valley. In 1860 he helped clear trees on A. N.'s farm. He served five years in the army, and proudly commented upon the fact that he managed to save a considerable sum on his salary of $11 per month. The names of A. N., A. J., and William H. appear frequently in early historical records of the county.

ELKS SECURE TELEPHONE NO. 174

Plans were launched the first of April for a great ten-week musical festival for the coming summer, to be held in the stadium. Noted musicians of the nation and world, it was announced, would be secured to furnish the main attractions. Plans for this community undertaking were inaugurated by the publicity committee of the Commercial Club, with Archie D. Brown as chairman. Many perhaps do not realize that a certain telephone number becomes a decided business asset after years of usage. Many organizations and business firms also like, if possible, to select a number suitable. For many years M. J. Giblin, a grocer at 915 North I Street, had used Main 174. It had become so impressed upon his customers that they knew the number by heart, and needed no directory to call his store. But 174 was the number of the local Elk lodge, and to afford a telephone number

to coincide with their lodge number, Mr. Giblin voluntarily and thoughtfully agreed on April 1st to transfer his long-used number to the Elks, which was accomplished with the thanks of the club. Plans were perfected during the first week of April for the Victory Loan drive to open later in the month. The Elks lodge was announced as the first subscriber to the bond issue, taking $5,000 worth. The lodge had subscribed for a total of $27,500 during the previous campaigns. The first arrests in Tacoma of draft evaders occurred on April 2nd. Three were taken into custody. Newspapers stated that hundreds who had been "hiding out" during the war would be brought to court to answer.

"TAG DAY" ARRESTS

Saturday, April 5th, was a busy day for the police department of Tacoma and its patrol wagon, and the incidents of the day produced echoes that sounded for some days and weeks following. The trouble all grew out of an attempt on the part of members of the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Council" to hold a tag day upon the streets without a license for so doing and in contravention to orders of the Tacoma Police Department. Several days previous Commissioner of Public Safety Pettit had refused the right to conduct a tag-selling campaign on the grounds that there were sufficient organizations operating in Tacoma who were taking care of discharged sailors and soldiers, and upon the further alleged ground that some of the men behind the movement were not considered as the right kind of leaders for returned service men. In fact the organization did contain a large number of radicals, even if not entirely dominated by those who were using the name for purposes not considered entirely patriotic.

The trouble started shortly after noon, when tag sellers appeared on Pacific Avenue to operate despite the edict of the city commissioners. The patrol wagon was used frequently between Eleventh Street and the City Hall, and a total of about fifty were arrested. Headquarters at 1132½ Pacific Avenue were raided by the police during the afternoon, and all books, pamphlets and other documents taken in charge. "Paddy" Morris and his wife were arrested at the headquarters. Organizer Beard, for the Tacoma Central

Labor Council, was also placed under arrest with the others. Pending negotiations between tag sellers and authorities during the afternoon, Tacoma business streets were the scenes of lively but good-natured demonstrations by sympathizers and curious onlookers. Crowds of shipworkers gathered at Eleventh and Pacific to give courage to members of the club. Banners appeared in the streets in the afternoon calling for a mass meeting at Eagles' Hall on Sunday, to protest the action of the city council. Dodgers were also circulated during the afternoon at the shipyards, asserting that "Overseas Soldiers and Sailors Arrested for Selling Tags. Shall the Commercial Club Ruin the Organization?"

In commenting upon the day's events, Chief of Police Harry Smith said for publication that "It is just a question of whether this city is going to be run by the regular constituted officers, or by a gang of self-constituted civic managers. The police have orders to pick up every man selling tags without a license from the city council. We will keep on arresting these men until they are legally permitted to sell tags."

New arrests were made on Monday, the 7th. The arrests were ordered by Pettit and Smith with a view of breaking up the radical control of the council. John C. Johns, of Seattle, one of the ringleaders; Steve Burke, secretary of the council; and G. L. Kelling, recording secretary, were rounded up by the police. Many of the radical leaders of the council were from Seattle and other points. The many incidents connected with this episode naturally created much newspaper talk and street comment. They were even made the subject of discussion from the pulpits of the city, and one sermon, entitled "Play Tag Charity," caused much comment upon its own accord. On April 10th the labor council, by a vote of 38 to 12, decided to assist in a recall of the mayor and commissioners. It might be said in this connection that many were absent from the meeting, only 50 of the 145 delegates participating in the vote. "I accept the issue," said Mayor C. M. Riddell, when confronted with a possible recall movement. "If we are to have a fight between the Russian Bolshevik idea and the American idea of government, I am for the United States. The action of this bunch Saturday jus-

tifies the action of the council in refusing them any concession to collect money on the streets of the city. The council went into this thing thoroughly. We knew what we were doing when we refused their request for a permit for tag day. We had had a careful investigation made and discovered just what this crowd represented." A test case growing out of the arrests was made on the 17th before Police Judge Hackett, the city winning, and the defendant, George Gerlich, being fined $5. Balked in their efforts to hold a tag day, members of the organization next appeared with subscription lists, asking for donations.

"NEWS-TRIBUNE" FLAYS LOCAL "REDS"

Following closely upon the tag day incident was the action of radicals in the Tacoma Labor Council in reference to the forthcoming Victory Loan and which called forth a scathing editorial in the Tacoma *News-Tribune* under the caption of "Kick Out the Traitors," and which explains the events referred to:

"The 'Red' group, which has seized control of the Central Labor Council of Tacoma, has carried its anti-American campaign so far as to actually try to repudiate the forthcoming Victory loan.

"Wednesday night this faction blocked the appointment of a representative to the loan committee, and by such refusal expressed open disapproval of this country's appeal for funds. Sneering speeches were made against the Victory loan and the purpose for which its funds will be used.

"This action is the culmination of a series of disloyal votes and speeches which have disgusted the rank and file of loyal labor in Tacoma, as well as all other citizens. By their manipulations the Reds have publicly branded the Central Labor Council as un-American and Bolshevik, while as a matter of fact many of the members of this council are loyal and faithful citizens.

"Make no mistake about the action of the council last night. It no more represents the sentiment of organized labor of Tacoma than it does that of the great army of boys in khaki who fought nobly and heroically to stay the hordes of the Kaiser in France. Thousands of these boys now sleep

the eternal sleep in the fields of Flanders and France. Now the Reds dare to attempt to repudiate their work and discredit the forthcoming Victory loan.

"This country is still at war and such action is as close to treason as the radicals dare go publicly. It will arouse as great a storm in labor circles as it will elsewhere.

"It is unfortunate that a handful of anarchists have the power to take such an action and aid in spreading the unfair and absurd impression which now prevails throughout the East and Middle West, that Puget Sound is Bolshevik. This will continue until organized labor kicks out the Reds and near-traitors who use union labor's name on every possible occasion to further their own selfish ends."

VICTORY LOAN QUOTAS ANNOUNCED

On April 14th the Victory Loan quotas for Tacoma and the county were announced. Tacoma's allotment was placed at $4,234,050, and that of the remainder of the county at $258,750. Season tickets for the ten summer concerts at the Stadium were also announced at $2.50. Lloyd Rizer, Puyallup soldier, who was first reported missing in action, and later listed as dead, returned home. He did experience being gassed in the Argonne, but official bulletins were in error in reporting his demise, as friends and relatives were glad to learn. Announcement was now made that the Ninety-first Division staff and the largest part of the division would be demobilized in California. The Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, however, it was made known, would return to Camp Lewis and would parade in Tacoma. News at this time also arrived at Tacoma to the effect that David L. Stone, army officer and builder of Camp Lewis, had been awarded a D. S. M. for meritorious conduct in France.

THREE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY AT CAMP MILLS

The Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry arrived at Camp Mills from France on April 17th. Out of the large number going to France with this regiment from Pierce County, there were only about sixty on the various company muster rolls at the time of embarkation in France, due to many losses during their battles. Those from the county

arriving with the regiment were Lieut. Gus Appleman, Corp. Nathan W. Arntson, Thomas F. Burris, Sergt. Charles L. Campbell, Corp. Ralph D. Collins, Cook Dong Chong, Sergt. Lee Christensen, Corp. Ralph D. Collins, Frank J. Dwyer, Lester M. Ellis, Corp. James O. Erickson, Corp. Arthur H. Gieger, George Gulbrandsen, Robert A. Heether, Cecil Kimbrough, Elmer T. Knudson, Francis X. LaChall, John Leybold, Color Sergt. Joseph T. Longfellow, Sergt. George A. McDonald, Chris C. Moe, Supply Sergt. William C. Morgan, Cook George R. Myhre, Nels A. Nelson, Oscar Olson, Sergt. Jesse O. Perry, LeRoy R. Phelps, Corp. Louis Phillips, Joseph R. Rivers, Inigi Rota, Corp. Earl M. Rushmer, Corp. Arthur W. Schlegel, Corp. Harry Shaner, Charles Sharp, Sergt. Edward Spiegelberg, Louis F. VanBorg, Cook Helmar I. Wold, and Oscar E. Young, all of Tacoma; Frank T. Beebe, Woodland; Cook Enoch F. Black, Sumner; William M. Blauvelt, Milton; Corp. Harold M. Burns, Gig Harbor; Cook Ernest Coundley, Wilkeson; Cook Clarence E. Goist, South Prairie; Wagoner Newton H. Harris, Woodland; Corp. Emil Haulet, Wilkeson; Wagoner Charles A. Hodge, Puyallup; Corp. Nicholas H. Klaus, Sumner; Cook Joseph A. Marquis, Custer; Alvin W. Millen, Earlam S. Millen, and Sergt. McBeth A. Milne, Puyallup; Corp. Earl B. Poe, Puyallup; Robert C. Springer, Fernhill; Bugler Emil C. Sedergren, Puyallup; Corp. Samuel R. Steelsmith, South Prairie; Walter Bagger, Route 4, Tacoma; Cecil Kimbrough, Route 3, and Joseph D. Ziegel, Route 2, Tacoma.

Additional names given out with the arrival of the Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry included the following from Pierce County: First Lieut. Edgar C. Sewell, Sergt. Elliott A. McCrea, Kernbi Bellendi, Mark Ellsworth, Cook Howard H. Taylor, Corp. William L. Gray, Sergt. Isaac Snodgrass, Sergt. Ralph A. Libby, Sergt. M. Nickerson, Julius England, Sergt. William P. Wattroth, John M. Hales, James O'Leary, Sergt. Arthur Lessard, Roscoe C. Theis, and Sergt. William T. Jones, the latter of Buckley.

ARRIVALS FROM FRANCE

On April 18th the following Pierce County men arrived in New York from France with units of the Ninety-first Di-

vision: Maj. William Moreland, Battalion Sergt.-Maj. Milton M. Purcell, Sergt. Paul F. Barber, Sergt. Harry Anderson, Earl B. Rice, Macy Mann, and Charles E. Farris, all of Tacoma, and Corp. John B. Mann, of Puyallup. With the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Engineers there also reached New York Capt. Delprat Keen, Sergt. Howard E. Schneider, Warren O. Lewis, John R. Pollock, Wilfred J. Hillyard, George H. Miller, John Spillman, Sergt. Orville E. Garaghen, Daniel Gallagher, Edward G. Gallagher, Oscar Afdem, Fred G. Johnson, Albert H. Dahl, and Corp. Isaac Hoffman, all of Tacoma; Walter Coellenger, of Puyallup; and Alfred Mathis, of Steilacoom. Conrad Frisco and Earl Dalton arrived in New York with the Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry; and Sergt. Jack J. Thomas, James McCoy, of Tacoma, and Ralph B. Weaver, of Puyallup, reached that port with the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Field Signal Battalion. A few days later the *Virginian* arrived at New York, bringing the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Sanitary Train, with which returned from France Fred Spindler, Albert E. Scheilz, Howard Easter, Arnold L. Hansen, Harry Ludlow, John Insco, Frank R. Gates, William Ballenman, John A. Schenk, Sergt. Joseph W. Buckingham, Sergt. Alfred S. Burrill, and Capt. Eber R. Sizer, all of Tacoma; and David Nelson and Elmer G. Davis, both of Puyallup. The Three Hundred and Sixteenth Ammunition Train also arrived at New York on the same boat, bringing home James J. Monahan, Corp. Raymond E. Mayland, William H. Lyon, Corp. George F. Russell, Noble C. Dewey, Aloysius G. Clevenger, and Bert Foster, of Tacoma; Cook William B. Tabell, of Bay Center; and Robert C. Collins, of Buckley. Daniel M. Dondero, Hjalmer T. Aronson, Dirm Haman, Eddie L. Vold, and Ralph Swanes, all of Tacoma; Andrew H. Demko, of South Prairie; Sergt. Samuel G. Lee, of Sumner; Henry Goldman, of Tacoma, Route 4; and Ralph E. Olmstead, of Puyallup, arrived on the same boat with the Three Hundred and Forty-seventh Machine Gun Battalion. The steamer *Graf Waldersee* also reached New York the same day, bringing the Two Hundred and Second Base Hospital unit. Godfrey L. Bair, of Steilacoom, and Edward L. Bradley, of Tacoma, were with this outfit. Capt. Harold B. Thompson and Walter T.

Brewer, of Tacoma; Cook Charles Beaver, of Sumner; Oliver A. Runchey, of Eatonville; and Chester A. Riddell, also of Sumner, also reached New York with the Fiftieth Base Hospital.

On April 21st the Victory Loan drive opened, and by 10:30 in the forenoon C. O. Steberg, chairman at Wilkeson, telegraphed Tacoma headquarters that the town's quota of $15,000 had been raised, and that the committee was still going forward. Twenty-five men from the old Second Washington National Guard reached Camp Lewis, and among them was Eustace Murphy, of Tacoma, a member of the Thirty-fourth F. A., in France. Tacoma had another distinguished visitor on the 21st, when Walter D. Hines, director-general of the U. S. Railway Administration, reached the city in a special train. The city was shocked on the 22nd by the suicide of Orville Billings, Tacoma financier, at his home on North I Street. He had been a striking figure for many years in the business life of the county.

CHAPTER XXXI

EVENTS FOLLOWING ARMISTICE (1919) CONTINUED

STADIUM HIGH HONORS ITS HEROES—PLANS FOR WELCOME OF 361ST—TACOMA BAKERS STRIKE—VICTORY LOAN REACHES $4,350,000—"TRIBUNE" EMPLOYEE MEETS DEATH IN FRANCE—LOCAL MEN RETURN FROM FRANCE—BOND ELECTION; RUST BUILDING ANNOUNCED—GOVERNOR LISTER DIES—THE "OLIN" LAUNCHED—"JUBILEE WEEK"—MORE STRIKES—DECIDE ON CUSHMAN POWER SITE VOTE—MORE PIERCE COUNTY MEN RETURN FROM FRANCE—FOOD PRICES AGAIN RECEIVE ATTENTION—POST OFFICE SELLS SURPLUS SUPPLIES—SHIPYARD LAYS OFF MEN—LOCAL SERVICE MEN RETURN FROM FRANCE IN AUGUST—LARGE REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS—PROMINENT AMERICANS VISIT TACOMA—CENTRALIA MURDERS AROUSE TACOMA—CUSHMAN PROJECT RECEIVES JOLT—TAX STATISTICS FOR 1919.

STADIUM HIGH HONORS ITS HEROES

A beautiful tribute was paid on April 23rd at the Stadium High School to the memory of the ten Stadium High School boys who gave their lives during the war, with a combined memorial service and tree planting exercise. Bishop Frederic Keator, Rev. H. S. Black, and Kenneth Kelso spoke at the assembly meeting. Ten trees of a rare variety said to live forever, and fifty years old at that time, were planted in the big court at the main entrance to the school building, two of the trees being planted by Kenneth Kelso, president of the senior class, and Walter Cameron, president of the junior class. The ten students honored were:

Herman Uddenburg, killed in France.
Malcolm Johnstone, killed in France.
Charles Huckaba, killed in France.
Elmer Anderson, killed in France.
Wilbur Cook, died at Fort Flagler.
Arthur Wales, died at Camp Dodge.

Clyde Moore, died at Fort Flagler.
Duane Shields, died at Tacoma.
Asa Purkey, died at Fort Lyons, Colorado.
George Muir, died at the Seattle Naval Training Station.

PLANS FOR WELCOME OF 361ST

Final plans were completed on April 23rd for the celebration in connection with the arrival of the 361st Infantry in Tacoma the following Saturday. Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Winsor was chairman of the committee which arranged a rousing welcome, including a big picnic at Defiance Park on Sunday. According to word reaching Tacoma at this time Fremont Campbell, Jr., had been promoted to be a first lieutenant. During the closing days of April more Pierce County men reached New York with various units from France. These included First Lieutenant George A. Kendrick, Corporal Bergbon, Corporal Earl Clifford, of Tacoma; and Wilber A. Jervain, of Puyallup; and Sergeant William B. Watkins, of Sumner. The Eighteenth Engineers reached port from France on April 30th, bringing Sergt. Earl E. Anderson, Maj. Alphonse J. Wilbur, Maj. C. E. Wilbur, Sidney W. Bradford, Roland Main, S. O. L. Jennsen, Wilbur W. Bender, Robert Comar, Elmer Johnson, Cook Martin, J. McDonough, Fred Nelson, Sergt. Joseph Surdell, Bernard Wog, and Ralph Ferguson, of Tacoma; Philip L. Layden, Steilacoom; Harry R. Ludlow, Sumner; Edmund K. Atwood, Steilacoom; Charles W. Springer, Puyallup; and Richard N. Hatcher, Steilacoom. Other units returned Lane W. Whitman, Iver Jacobson, Gene L. Asher, Arthur V. Langville, of Tacoma; and David L. Howe, Sumner.

TACOMA BAKERS STRIKE

Tacoma bakers went on a strike May 1st, asking for a new wage scale with a basic salary of $39 a week, instead of the current $33. The strike lasted until the 6th, when a compromise basic wage scale of $36 was agreed upon, which was the second raise during a year's time. Maj.-Gen. W. H. Johnston, commander of the famous Ninety-first Division during its battle engagements in France, arrived in Tacoma on May 2nd for a brief visit. At this time Tacoma had

raised $1,362,600 of its quota of more than four millions for the Victory Loan. However, some of the smaller communities were more fortunate in securing a full quota. Gig Harbor reported subscriptions totaling $18,800, with a quota of $6,100, with the campaign still progressing, according to the announcement of J. E. Murray, secretary in charge at the Victory Hall. South Tacoma also reported a $10,000 oversubscription of its $50,000 quota.

The Three Hundred and Sixteenth Engineers arrived in New York on May 3; and with that unit came William Penton, of Dupont; John B. Mann, of Puyallup; and James Willis, Wilfred J. Hillyward, John Spillman, Philip V. Hammond, Lascoe Sarantings, Macy Mann, Earl B. Rice, Paul Barker, William Cundstrom, Milton M. Purcell, William Moreland, and Charles E. Farris, of Tacoma. On May 6th, the day that the Twentieth Engineers returned to Tacoma, more Pierce County men landed in New York with the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Infantry. These included Lieut. O. J. Armstrong, Guiseppi Pinalli, Sergt. Walter Porath, Ivan E. Pentecost, Corp. Joseph J. Renter, and Lieut. James M. G. Jones. Other scattering units returned Cook Noah West, William J. Noonan, Corp. Harry McGirk, William E. Rumming, Henry Torheim, Charles L. Montgomery, and Milton Anderson.

VICTORY LOAN REACHES $4,350,000

Tacoma "went over the top" in the Victory Loan campaign on May 9th, when a deficit of $1,700,000 was oversubscribed at a banquet of business men in the Tacoma Hotel. The total subscriptions for the drive were $4,350,000. A summary of the subscriptions in Pierce County to the various bond drives gave totals as follows: First Liberty Loan, $2,494,750; Second, $4,381,500; Third, $3,630,900; Fourth, $6,139,850; Victory Loan, $4,350,000. War Savings Stamps sales aggregated $2,495,495.

"TRIBUNE" EMPLOYEE MEETS DEATH IN FRANCE

As a start on an extensive plan for a $300,000 pavilion in Defiance Park on May 13th the Metropolitan Park commissioners authorized a call for bids for the construction of a

portion of the main structure. The commission had $22,000 available at that time. News reached Tacoma on the same day of the death of Fred Cofield on May 5th while with the army at Brest. The former Tacoma *Tribune* employee was electrocuted. The Eighteenth Engineers reached Tacoma on the 13th, and another of the genuine welcomes for returned service men occupied the attention of the city for the day. Total deposits in the Tacoma banks at the close of business the previous day were announced to be $37,939,997.79, an increase of over $4,300,000 in one year. On May 14th a large delegation of Tacoma business men and their wives crowded onto the *Atalanta* for a trip to Bremerton, with the aim of securing closer business relations.

LOCAL MEN RETURN FROM FRANCE

More local soldiers reached New York on the 16th, including Samuel Fyrk, John T. Janacke, Sergt. William C. Rae, Cliff H. Holdrige, of Tacoma; and Henry D. Keating, of Puyallup. On May 17th the voters in School District No. 10, 3,612 to 1,027, sanctioned a 4-mill increase to the 10-mill levy, three of which was for increase in salaries and 1 mill for improvements. On May 20th Fay Hoops, Tacoma boy who served in France with the famous "lost battalion," returned home. A report on the municipal street railway was made at this time, showing the system had lost nearly $300 per day during April. The expenses had been $20,645.34, interest $2,757, with but $14,244 receipts. The deficit to date was given as over $40,000. John McCormack, famous Irish tenor, sang at the Armory on the evening of the 23rd, as the final attraction of the Artists' course. On May 26th plans were perfected at Steilacoom for an official welcome and demonstration in honor of the local boys who had returned home from the war. These were Phil Slayden, Matt. Hatcher, Ed. Atwood, Melville Perkins, Julian Perkins, Earl Rushmer, George C. Murbarger, Godfred Murbarger, and W. I. Leach.

During the last of May further plans were announced for the erection of the "Alexander" Hotel. Plans of the proposed structure, never built, appeared in local papers, showing a magnificent building to cost $1,600,000. It was said at

that time that the hotel would be built just north of the Elks' Club, extending to the north and including the Union Club. According to announcements, it was to be completed by June 1st. More soldiers from the county reached New York the last of May with the Twentieth Engineers. These men were Roy J. Goodrow, Horace D. Raporg, Sumner A. Gustafson, William E. Farrar, George F. Rauh, and Floyd S. Hill, of Tacoma; G. Zavier, Parkland; Joseph M. Zehnder, Sumner; and Cecil C. Howard, Mark F. Chadwick, Perry P. Howard, and Harrison F. Bates, of Puyallup. Five companies of this regiment, which had arrived earlier, reached Camp Lewis on the third of June, and among the members were Harry A. Christianson, Victor Fox, Sergt. J. L. Connelly, Ernest F. Gregory, H. R. Geisenheyner, W. J. Ferguson, and George Long, of Tacoma.

BOND ELECTION; RUST BUILDING ANNOUNCED

An election to pass upon road bonds, a port plan, and port bonds was held on May 31. The issues created a bitter fight. Hand bills, newspaper advertising, meetings and speeches at theatres presented charges and counter-charges; but the port plan carried by a vote of 7,044 to 3,845. The port bond issue of $2,500,000 received 9,025 votes, with 5,562 cast against. The road bonds in the same sum won 10,555 favorable ballots to 4,110 against. The proposition of buying 240 acres as a part of the port plan came in for especial discussion from both opponents of the port plan and those favoring it. On June 3rd Dr. Hiram DePuy won a place on the Metropolitan Park Board by defeating President W. N. Allen, 497 to 378. Announcement during the week was made of plans by W. R. Rust to purchase property at the northwest corner of Pacific and Eleventh and the erection of a twelve-story business block.

GOVERNOR LISTER DIES

The graduating class in June at the Stadium High School numbered 208, while the class at the Lincoln High School contained 138 graduates. The population of Tacoma of those of school age was announced as being 24,971, an increase of 1,328 over the same date in 1918. A drive to raise

a fund of $3,500 for the Boy Scouts opened in Tacoma on June 9th. Elmer Dover, president of the council of Boy Scouts, Chester Thorne, and W. R. Rust each gave $500 to start the campaign. Tacoma and the county was cast in gloom on June 14th by the death of Governor Ernest Lister at Seattle. He had been near death for several days, and passed away the day before his forty-eighth birthday. The body was brought to Tacoma and lay in state at the First Methodist Church on the 17th. The funeral was held at 1:30 on the afternoon of the 17th. The first concert of the Stadium summer service was held on the 14th, Mme. Schumann-Heink being the attraction which drew a vast throng. The wonderful acoustic properties of the Stadium, it was related, were revealed more fully than ever by the delightful program presented by the noted artist.

THE "OLIN" LAUNCHED

At five o'clock on the evening of June 25th the *Olin*, the thirteenth ship to be launched by the Todd yards, glided down the ways. It was sponsored by Miss Rosetta B. Nichols. On the 28th S. H. Anschell, Dana Roberts and associates announced plans for the erection of a six-story, $300,000 apartment at Sixth and Broadway, to be known as the "Olympic." More Pierce County service men arrived in New York on June 30th. These were Alfred C. Anderson, First Lieut. N. Noble, Corp. John B. Wolfe, David C. Turner, Joe Gambarton, Nutson A. Lackey, Arthur Johnson, Sergt. George Dalstrum, George W. Vaveek, Anton Kupieskin, Capt. Charles E. Putnam, John Peter, Sergt. Henry M. Pringle, all of Tacoma; Carl L. Moore, of American Lake; and Corp. Jack W. Hill, of Sumner.

On July 1st an important real estate transaction was announced in the purchase by Charles Drury of the bank building at the southwest corner of Pacific Avenue and 13th Street, at a published price of $125,000. It was erected in 1891, and was successively occupied by the Pacific National Bank, the Metropolitan State Bank, the London & San Francisco Bank, and the Bank of California. Homer S. Cummings, national democratic chairman, was a distinguished visitor in Tacoma on July 3rd. He went into executive ses-

sion with local members of the party, and in the evening spoke at the Commercial Club. Others in his party were George F. Christensen, state chairman; J. Bruce Kramer, of Montana; Mrs. George Bass, of Chicago; W. R. Hollister, of Missouri; W. J. Cochran, of Washington, D. C.; and Charles F. Maguire, of Connecticut, his private secretary.

"JUBILEE WEEK"

"Jubilee Week" came to a fitting close on July 4th with a monster patriotic celebration. There were attractions at the Stadium and the Speedway drew thousands on the Fourth to witness the auto races. Eddie Rickenbacher, the noted American "ace," credited with twenty-six Hun airplanes, was in Tacoma to referee the Speedway events. The Stadium program included a military and pyrotechnical pageant, "Somewhere in France." Among the famous drivers were Louis Chevrolet, Cliff Durant, Ralph Mulford, Dario Resta, and Eddie Hearne. The "Northwest Peace Jubilee," unfortunately, found itself some $25,000 to $30,000 in debt at the conclusion of the week's celebration. The largest outlay was $14,000 for fireworks, and about an equal sum for the construction of the buildings and fence on "Milky Way." This shortage was the subject discussed by business men at the Commercial Club on the 8th; and it was thought best to apply the profits from the Stadium summer concerts to wiping out the obligations, and 1,375 tickets were sold at the meeting. However, creditors later started bankruptcy proceedings, but Federal Judge Jeremiah Neterer on August 1st ruled that the venture was not a "moneyed business or commercial corporation," and the temporary receiver was discharged and the action thrown out of court.

MORE STRIKES

During the early part of July telephone operators of the Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Company went on a strike in Tacoma. About half of the girls walked out, and the company began advertising for others to replace them. On July 7th efforts were made to promote a Mooney strike in Tacoma, but it met with little success. Following a mob demonstration at the "loop" a crowd of Mooney sympa-

thizers marched in a body to the city hall, and congregated in the streets in front of the police station. There was no violence attempted on the part of about 800 men who participated. About half of the men employed at the Todd yards failed to appear for work, but this was due more to the fact that the men had been held up by the crowd at 11th and A streets than that they were in sympathy with the strike. The next evening the Metal Trades Council adopted a resolution, in a special meeting, asserting that the Council "assumes no responsibility for the conditions existing on Monday, July 7th."

Various army units arriving in New York during the early part of July brought the following Pierce County men: John D. Zink, John R. Gow, Charles A. McLaughlin, Sergt. Fred W. White, First Lieut. Phillip E. Benhamin, Sergt. Carl T. Schmidt, Ivan F. Moore, Harry Musson, Nurse Mabel Barker, Arden R. Lee, Lieut. Ernest Sowders, Capt. Edgar T. Dodds, Sergt. Elmer E. Kolstad, Sergt. George A. Metzger, Corp. Walter E. Hallen, Sergt. Caleb J. Baldwin, Jr., Corp. William H. Jones, George E. Lindone, John Christ, Donald H. Doud, Robert Pierce, Kenneth Rees, Harold T. Robson, Walter Scoville, Gregor McKinnon, James MacManan, Ralph Kirkwood, Corp. Stanley J. Shinn, Sergt. Carl Ostland, Sergt. George Kroman, Lieut. Harrison F. Anderson, Joseph L. Edwards, Sergt. Carl Christofferson, John B. Hurley, Capt. Charles E. Knickerbocker, Arthur S. MacMullan, Corp. Inar W. Nyholm, Sergt. Arthur P. Zwifluh, Sergt. James C. Shaffer, and Sergt. Arthur A. Feist.

DECIDE ON CUSHMAN POWER SITE VOTE

On July 9th the city commissioners, by a vote of four to one, passed an ordinance to submit the question of the purchase of the Lake Cushman power site to the voters of the city on August 12th. The negative vote was cast by Commissioner Shoemaker. The plans called for the issuance of $300,000 in bonds, to be paid for out of the earnings of the plant only. There were approximately 4,000 votes cast on the bonding proposition upon the latter date, 2,721 voters favoring the bonds, and 1,291 voting in the negative. On July 14th Ida M. Tarbell, noted author and lecturer, was in

Tacoma, and spoke at the Stadium. On the 17th Lucy Gates, famous singer, and William Jennings Bryan, appeared at the Stadium upon the same program. More local men arrived from France at New York the same day, including Sergt. Irving H. Meumann, Leslie H. Rubicain, Nurse Agnes Rubish, Nurse Irma Tuell, Corp. Ludwig V. Carlson, Corp. Floyd Metcalf, Sergt. Thayne H. Long, Lieut. Eugene E. Malfait, Sergt.-Maj. George P. Johnson, Sergt. August C. Crapamer, and Sergt. David S. Cook. Maj. Hartwell W. Palmer, of Tacoma, former commander of Troop B, who went to France with the Forty-first Division and later went into action with the First Division, returned home on the 21st. Two hundred blacksmiths and anglesmiths at the Todd yards went out on a strike on the 19th. Guy Bates Post, famous actor, appeared at the Tacoma Theatre in "The Masquerader" on the 24th. Madame Marie Rappold, dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, also appeared at the Stadium in one of the summer series of entertainments. Eight "shimmie" dancers were advertised as the headliners for the week at the Pantages. This was at a time before the craze had become popular and familiar to the laity at large, and was advertised as a decided "scoop" in theatrical circles. It was not long, however, before American youth—and others not so youthful—had mastered the gyrations, contortions, vibrations and emotions essential to its reproduction, and its execution could then be witnessed in almost any dance hall. Its rapid spread among the populace thus ruined its novelty as a theatrical headliner in a comparatively short period of time.

MORE PIERCE COUNTY MEN RETURN FROM FRANCE

During the last week of July additional Pierce County men reached the east coast from France. These were Sergt. Thomas B. Wilson, Capt. Charles G. Fogelbert, Sergt. Peter W. Blanchard, Sergt. Richard Martin, Lieut. C. O. Payne, Duncan D. McCallum, Corp. Earl S. Hutt, Clifford E. Johnson, Arthur K. Roberts, Nurse Addie B. Ament, Ivan K. Hadlock, Fred Lombard, and Maj. Paul I. Carter. Four per cent discount was announced in Tacoma financial circles on July 24th upon Canadian currency. On Sunday, July 27th,

about 30 Tacoma residents who had resided in the city 30 or more years, met in Wright's Park. The list included W. A. Wheeler, C. S. Barlow, W. P. Hopping, Ernest Hoppe, Mrs. A. H. Batty, L. S. Handsaker, Mrs. Anna Peacocks, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Garrett, Frank B. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beck, Mrs. Emma Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Cox, E. L. Jones, Gust Anderson, A. U. Mills, Daniel L. McGregor, John B. Cromwell, Joel Bever, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Erickson, Clinton D. Ross, William Murray, George Dunham, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Asper. On Monday it was decided to send Mayor C. M. Riddell to San Diego during the week, to confer with Admiral Hugh Rodman regarding the sending of the warship *Armada* to Tacoma.

Maj. William R. Tyree, formerly of Troop "B," arrived home on the 29th from France, bringing Mrs. Tyree, the first French war bride to reach Tacoma. New York arrivals of local service men included Lieut.-Col. Arthur W. Bradbury, Nurse Clara Quinlan, Charles A. Vangilder, Sergt. Arthur J. Graham, Corp. Earl P. Jones, John S. Fox, Capt. Albert C. Gilseke, and Corp. M. P. Dickson. Maj.-Gen. William H. Johnston, of the Ninety-first Division, reverted to his pre-war rank of colonel on July 31st. May Peterson, famous prima donna soprano of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, appeared at the Stadium Thursday evening, July 31st.

FOOD PRICES AGAIN RECEIVE ATTENTION

Food prices and high living costs came in for much local consideration and discussion during August. On the last day of July it was announced that milk prices would be advanced 2½ cents per quart in a few days, bringing the retail price to 15 cents per quart. Prosecuting Attorney W. D. Askren announced a few days later that he would bring criminal action against the dealers should they combine to increase the price. He stated that he had investigators at work on the situation. On the 8th, however, seven dairies raised their prices, and three more were scheduled to follow similar action. On the 11th an investigation of profiteering and food hoarding in Tacoma was begun upon the arrival of a special government agent, sent from the office of the attorney-general. Word was given out that the "fair price" committee of

PICKING STRAWBERRIES IN THE PUYALLUP VALLEY

BLACKBERRY FIELD, PUYALLUP VALLEY

wartimes would be reestablished within a week, with Herbert S. Griggs, of Tacoma, as food administrator. Local women, in conformity with a nation-wide movement, began considering an extensive food boycott. As the cost of living was then 80 per cent higher than in 1914, it was even threatened that local food supplies would be seized. It was even pointed out that Tacoma housewives were paying from 50 to 60 cents a dozen for ears of sweet corn, while the farmer was receiving but 15 cents. On August 20th the "fair price" committee again published a list considered to be reasonable under the conditions of the time. The list included the following items, the first named price being a fair wholesale price, and the second the retail price not to be exceeded: Flour, $2.75, $3 to $3.15; sugar, $9.55, 10 to 11 cents per pound; butter, 53 to 59 cents, 65 to 67½ cents; eggs, 57 to 58 cents, 63 to 65 cents; cheese, 36 to 38 cents, 43 to 45 cents; bacon, California, 37 to 38 cents, 44 to 45 cents; bacon, Washington standard, 45 cents, 49 to 52 cents; fancy bacon, 56 cents, 60 to 62 cents; bulk compound lard, 29 cents, 35 to 36 cents; and pure lard, 36 cents, 42 to 43 cents.

POST OFFICE SELLS SURPLUS SUPPLIES

In an effort to combat high prices and an apparent persistent upward trend, attention was called to the large stock of government supplies left over from the war days. On August 5th Acting Mayor F. H. Pettit and Commissioner Fred Shoemaker, of Tacoma, wired to the zone surplus property officer in California asking for 67,000 pounds of bacon. It was hoped that this order could be filled and that it could be offered to the public at a price that would help hold down cured meat prices. But Tacoma was too late to have the order filled, and the next move was in the sugar line. It was stated that at that time there were 750,000 pounds of sugar stored in Tacoma warehouses. On the 9th of the month, however, word was received that 4,000 pounds of surplus government bacon was on its way to Tacoma. On the 16th there was a rush to the Tacoma post office to place orders for the allotment made available for local sale. This list included 4,740 one-pound, 459 two-pound, and 7,000 three-pound cans of baked beans; 1,000 two-pound cans of stringless beans;

6,480 one-pound, 8,200 two-pound, and 870 six-pound cans of corned beef; 5,400 one-pound, 5,900 two-pound, and 540 six-pound cans of roast beef; 370 cans cherries; 2,800 cans corn; 12,400 cans peas; 4,180 one-pound and 3,900 two-pound cans of corned beef hash; 4,861 pounds of flour; 1,100 pounds of rice; 411 cans of pepper; 438 cans vegetable soup; 700 ten-pound cans of tomatoes; and 2,600 12-pound cans of bacon. The rush, however, subsided in a few days, and it was not until the latter part of the month that it was revived somewhat by additional newspaper advertising and comment, and 49 tons of foodstuffs were sold in three days. The "fair price" lists were published for several weeks. The alleged sugar shortage during the middle of September was such as to again place a limit of 25 cents' worth to a customer.

SHIPYARD LAYS OFF MEN

On August 2nd the Todd shipyards laid off another 1,000 men. It was claimed that the force had been reduced some 3,000 recently, counting this last reduction. James J. Cameron, former county assessor and legislator, was appointed by Governor Louis F. Hart as a member of the state board of control on the 4th, succeeding G. Dowe McQuesten. Tacoma residents and its official family became somewhat indignant at about this time over the action of the Milwaukee Railway administration in changing the name of the Tacoma Eastern to the "Mount Rainier Branch." In response to a telegram of protest, a reply was received from Chicago on the 5th saying that the matter would be straightened out satisfactorily. Tacoma officials were urging "Mount Tacoma Branch" as the proper name. On the 7th General Manager H. B. Earling, of the Milwaukee System, came to Tacoma, and appeased the mayor, commissioners, and citizens high and low by announcing that the branch would be known as the "National Park Branch." He also stated that the trouble arose by selecting the unwelcome name without giving the matter much thought or consideration.

On August 7th railroad shopmen at the Northern Pacific and Milwaukee yards went out on a strike for increased wages. This strike lasted until August 16th. The fifth sum-

mer attraction at the Stadium on the evening of the 7th was a program furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Witherspoon, basso and soprano. On the 9th the Puget Sound Iron and Steel Company filed suit against Pierce and King counties, alleging damages amounting to some two million dollars caused by diverting the Puyallup River prior to December 18, 1917. They claimed that the county work had been responsible for the river washing away nearly an acre of their ground, 300 feet of bulk head, and 500 feet of spur tracks.

LOCAL SERVICE MEN RETURN FROM FRANCE IN AUGUST

Pierce County men returning to New York from France during the first part of August were Otto C. Drum, Sergt. Sam Berry, Sergt. Fred W. Carlson, Corp. Neville A. Larson, Corp. Elias P. Rowe, John J. Bennett, Paul W. Martin, Kenneth A. Badd, Emory R. Reynolds, William McCarth, Theo. Koernvik, Fred Hegman, Sergt. Lemuel T. Root, A. G. Wood, Corp. Gilbert G. Christiansen, Sergt. John B. Sanders, Cook Charles D. Gardner, Andrew D. Mears, Sergt. Richard J. Mason, Sergt. Leslie R. Davis, Lieut. Henry H. Williams, Eugene Richards, Howard H. Frombold, Olof Clausen, Ludwig Christianson, Charles M. Kalin, Jacob L. Weaver, Roy W. L. Evesque, John Nahlinger, Capt. Donald K. Billings, Capt. James R. Kennedy, Oliver Gaff, Sergt. Leonard A. Sullivan, Sergt. Frank Fraser, Sergt. Clyde Miller, Corp. Lester H. Wehmhoff, Corp. Wilbur B. Murbarger, Clyde W. George, Sergt. Walter Clark, Sergt. Gerald M. Crowe, Corp. George T. O'Connor, Arthur O. Wahlers, Bertram Uddenberg, Orton S. Dahlquist, Scott Turner, Miss Myra Mills, and Sergt. Raymond Anderson.

Mayor Riddell returned from San Diego on the 13th, and at a meeting held in the Commercial Club plans were inaugurated looking to the entertainment of the Pacific Fleet upon its arrival on September 15th. One of the big real estate transactions of the month was the purchase of the brick building and ground at 932 Broadway by Thomas Hurley, for $50,000. The building had previously been owned by the H. W. Wallace Company, an Oregon corporation. During the middle of the month announcement was made that

arrangements for financing the proposed new fifteen-story Scandinavian American Bank Building had been completed. On August 19th Maj.-Gen. John F. Morrison arrived at Camp Lewis to succeed William H. Johnston. About this time Attorney W. H. Abel was in Washington representing clients before the Senate naval committee on military affairs in an endeavor to get the federal government to reject a part of the Camp Lewis area. Those interested in the movement hoped to have some 35,000 acres rejected from the military reservation. On August 23 a jury in Judge M. L. Clifford's department of the Superior Court brought in a verdict, and a trial, setting $1,000,000 as a fair price to be paid by the Port of Tacoma for the 240 acres of land desired for port purposes. The land was owned by James M. Ashton. Attorney Homer T. Bone represented the port district; and thereupon announced that the case might be appealed. Later a compromise price was secured at $750,000.

On August 27th Ashford, Elbe and Eatonville were threatened with forest fires, but fire fighters prevented any damage to the towns. On August 30th a big Saengerfest was held at the Stadium by the Pacific Coast Norwegian Singers Association. Some 400 male singers were in the chorus, with Christine Langenhan and John Hand as soloists. At the close of banking business for August it was announced that bank clearings for the first eight months of the year showed an increase of over four millions compared to the same period for 1918. The total clearings were $155,860,587.86.

Some of the last men from Pierce County to arrive from France reached New York on August 29th. These were George W. Brant, of Roy; Sergt. Clyde O. Vasser, of Puyallup; Robert J. Wood, of Sumner; and Henry E. Schesser, August Elmquist, Harry E. Peterson, Harold W. Barbrick and Emmett F. Hoops, of Tacoma. On September 1st Congressmen J. Walsh, of Massachusetts; P. H. Kelly, of Michigan; L. H. Hadley, of Washington; and I. H. Foster, of Iowa, composing a special committee of the national House of Representatives to investigate the activities of the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation during the war, reached Tacoma on their Pacific Coast tour. They had been in Seattle for ten days conducting a hearing; but

held none in Tacoma. They visited all of the Tacoma yards that had had contracts during the war, and departed for Portland.

LARGE REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Three large real estate transactions were announced on September 12th. Property aggregating $200,000 was involved in the deals. These included the purchase by George P. Wright of the Mason Block at the corner of 10th and A streets, and the building at 1312 Broadway, built in 1909 and then occupied by the World Theatre. The Mason Hotel had been erected by Allen C. Mason about 1889. The other purchase was made by L. H. Burnett from Thomas Hurley, for the three-story building at 932 Broadway. September 13th was a big day in Tacoma's history, caused by the visit of President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Their special train arrived at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the day's program included a drive over the Point Defiance boulevard. Thirty thousand people gathered at the Stadium to hear the President deliver his address. President Wilson was campaigning the country upon his League of Nations issue, and his visit to Tacoma came just thirteen days before his breakdown at Wichita, Kan. His reception in Tacoma was spirited, and drew thousands to the city.

The Pacific Fleet entered Tacoma Harbor on the 15th, Admiral Hugh Rodman in command. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels was in Tacoma to review the fleet, which he did from the deck of the famous old *Oregon*. The review column of battleships and lesser fighting craft, and led by the flagship *U. S. S. New Mexico*, the *Mississippi*, the *Idaho*, and the *New York*, was ten miles in length. Secretary Daniels spoke in the Stadium in the evening, and there was a reception at the Elks' Home for Secretary and Mrs. Daniels and Admiral Rodman and his officers. Governor Hart was in the city to extend a welcome to the officers. Headlines in local papers had announced several days previously that plans completed were "to open the town wide for U. S. Sailor Boys," and that prediction prevailed to such an extent that a slight transposition of the wording might have been applied to some things. There was no charge for the men at any of

the theatres; there were free automobiles furnished for sight seeing during their stay in the harbor; meals were served at the War Camp Community Service, Y. M. C. A., and K. of C. free to the boys; free dances at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, K. of C., and Armory were also provided; smokers were staged; and even clam bake parties—so popular before Volstead days—were revived.

PROMINENT AMERICANS VISIT TACOMA

The republicans were not to be outdone by their democratic opponents in the way of supplying prominent visitors and speakers for Tacoma, and following shortly after the visits of President Wilson and Secretary Daniels came Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. He spent three hours in Tacoma on the 18th, speaking to the high school students at the Stadium and to a downtown crowd at the Pantages Theatre. Following him came Hiram Johnson, the fighting California senator, speaking in opposition to President Wilson on the League of Nations. His address was loudly applauded at the Pantages Theatre on the 8th of October.

A financial drive to raise $85,000 for the Salvation Army started in Tacoma on September 17th. It was under the supervision of the Elk lodge members. On October 1st fifty-six men of the Tacoma Metal Trades Council struck at the Todd yards as a result of the United States Shipping Board's refusal to grant an increase of 8 cents per hour in wages. The Tacoma Typographical Union members had struck the previous month; and at midnight on October 31st coal miners of the state also went out on a strike, which was nation wide. On November 1st it was announced that the Todd yards would remain closed for the rest of the winter, as the shipbuilding situation was none too flourishing at that time.

On October 18th Frank L. Rain, of Nebraska, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, and Mrs. Rain arrived in Tacoma for a three days' visit. They were royally entertained by local Elk members and their wives. Two fires occurred in Tacoma during the early morning of October 28th. One was at the H. D. Baker & Company store, 1007 South A Street; and the other was at the Fawcett Wagon Company, 14th and A streets. The losses totaled about $20,000. Six thousand

memberships in the Red Cross drive were secured on the first day of the drive starting November 4th. On November 8th the Rhodes Brothers Department Store announced the purchase of the three lots and buildings fronting on Opera Alley and 11th Street from the Johnson Corporation, for a consideration around $52,000.

CENTRALIA MURDERS AROUSE TACOMA

The first Armistice Day, November 11th, was duly and appropriately observed in Tacoma. But events which transpired in the neighboring town of Centralia that day created more commotion in Pierce County than anything that had happened for some time; resulted in many arrests and criminal prosecutions in the county; and created deep resentment and bitter criticism of all radicals and members of the I. W. W. That event was the murders of Lieut. Warren Grimm, Dale Hubbard, Arthur Macelfresh and Ben Cassagranda and the wounding of three other ex-service men as they paraded in Centralia, by alleged I. W. W. members. One of the men accused of the dastardly crime, "Red" Smith, was lynched following the shooting. Authorities and citizens in Tacoma, upon learning of the facts, met to express their condemnation of the crime and to start action looking to the rounding up of local radicals. Spanish war veterans and American Legion members held a mass meeting at the Commercial Club rooms at 1 o'clock on the 12th. Another mass meeting was held on the evening of the 13th. Local newspapers stated that "Tacoma will be too warm hereafter for the I. W. W." Attention was called to the fact that fourteen radical papers were on sale at the International Labor News Stand, at 1407 Pacific Avenue. On November 15th ninety alleged members of the I. W. W. in Tacoma and Centralia were charged in court with a "conspiracy to overthrow the government," a special agent of the department of justice swearing to the complaints. On the 17th sixty-six alleged I. W. W. members were arraigned before Superior Judge M. L. Clifford, on a charge of criminal syndicalism. During the latter part of the month twenty-two of the prisoners held in the city jail went on a hunger strike. After refusing food for about 120 hours, or a full five days, they called the fast

to an end on Tuesday noon, December 2nd. During the month of December the I. W. W. organization appealed through the mails to Pierce County laborers and union men, as well as over the entire Northwest, for contributions to the defense fund of the men in jail at Centralia and Tacoma. Their circulars solicited the funds on a plea for "free speech, free assemblage and free press."

On November 13th John Philip Sousa, with his noted band of 65 musicians, gave an afternoon and evening concert at the Armory. Sousa was then sixty-five years of age, and was in his twenty-seventh year of touring the country. On the 18th W. Freeland Kendrick, imperial potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Mrs. Kendrick arrived in Tacoma for a two days' visit with members of the Afifi Temple. Announcement was made at this time that the big Rust office building would be constructed with the famous Wilkeson sandstone. A large business transaction was made public on the 24th when the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company sold their retail yards in eastern Washington at a price estimated between $600,000 and $1,000,000. After being out on a strike since November 1st, the coal miners at Wilkeson went back to work on the 24th. A Tacoma boy, Corp. Arthur Rowan, who had seen five years of service with the British army in Europe, returned home the last of November.

A disastrous fire visited Tacoma on December 1st, when the St. Leo Catholic Church, at 13th and South Yakima streets, was destroyed. The fire started at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and resulted in a loss of $300,000. The edifice was erected in 1903. During the early part of December the county witnessed a bitter Port election. The development plant on the $775,000 Ashton tract was violently attacked by B. W. Kibler in his campaign against Chester Thorne, for a position on the commission. There was also a proposition before the voters to increase the membership to five, and to elect two commissioners at large. At the election on the 6th this proposition met defeat by a vote of 1,653 to 2,679. Thorne beat Kibler, 3,439 to 1,009. The vote on the two commissioners at large, which failed, was George C. Barlow,

3,002; J. E. Bunker, 832; John P. Cowan, 909; and A. A. Shephard, 2,655.

CUSHMAN PROJECT RECEIVES JOLT

Tacoma's plans regarding the development of the Cushman project at this time received somewhat of a jolt when the attorney-general of the state rendered an opinion to the state bureau of inspection to the effect that the arrangements for supplying Camp Lewis, Steilacoom, and other points outside the corporate limits with electric current lacked legal sanction. This impediment of state laws later became not only a heated local political question, but involved the entire state in one of the most bitterly fought issues to come before the people of the state. On December 7th Todd shipyards announced resumption of operations, after having been shut down since October 1st. This was good news to the county. On December 10th the mercury in Tacoma thermometers registered 16.5 degrees above zero, with a mantle of snow on the ground. On the 12th, however, a point of 6.9 above zero was reached. This was the coldest weather in Tacoma since the establishment of the weather bureau in 1897, during which winter the mercury went to 8.8 above zero. The cold snap made exceedingly good business for plumbers, frozen and broken pipes calling all available into service. The previous spring a scale of wages of five days a week at $9 per day had been agreed upon; and at this time the journeymen plumbers announced that their wages for Saturday, one of the coldest days, would be double time, $18. Accordingly, those who had work done in this line on that Saturday were billed at $18. To add further discomfort to the occasion, a coal shortage was announced for Tacoma, and on the 11th coal rationing was commenced, as in war days, with Secretary E. A. Peters, of the mayor's office, acting city fuel administrator. Permits were necessary to buy, and licenses to sell. Everyone was urged to use wood, if possible; and one theatre was refused coal on the ground that it was not a preferred industry.

Word reached Tacoma the middle of December that Hon. Hugh Wallace, ambassador to France from the United States, had received a gift from France in the way of a 150-

millimeter cannon, which would be shipped to Tacoma. At this time Judge E. E. Cushman announced the appointment of Thomas W. Hammond as United States commissioner in Tacoma, for a period of four years. Mr. Hammond had been a practicing attorney of Tacoma for 30 years at the time of this selection. His appointment was made to fill a vacancy caused by the accidental drowning a week before of E. B. Brockway, prominent Tacoma attorney. He was drowned Saturday evening, December 8th, in Lake Steilacoom, while skating. Gordon Brockway, fifteen-year-old son, made heroic efforts to save his father at the time, but they were unavailing. Mr. Brockway was born January 1, 1875, in Concordia, Iowa, and came to Tacoma in 1906. He became a member of the law firm of Boyle, Warburton, Quick & Brockway; and later of the firm of Warburton & Brockway.

There were 397,641 tons of coal mined in Pierce County during the year 1919, and 936 men were employed in the mines. The Carbon Hill Coal Company took out 163,823 tons, and employed 396 men. The Fairfax Mine, Incorporated, produced 19,861 tons, employing 72 men. The Pacific Coast Coal Company at Burnett mined 99,109 tons, and had 255 men on its pay roll. The South Willis Coal Company employed 82 men and mined 53,976 tons. The production of the Wilkeson Coal and Coke Company amounted to 60,872 tons, and that firm gave employment to 131 men.

TAX STATISTICS FOR 1919

The 1919 assessment of property in the county gave a total valuation of $90,324,783. The state levy of 7.60 mills raised $727,073.49 for the state; while the county levy of 15.85 mills—almost 4 mills lower than for 1918—produced $1,440,598.93 for county expenses. Property in Tacoma was given a valuation of $57,009,630, with the amount of taxes assessed being placed at $1,292,485.05. The levy in Tacoma District No. 1 was 23 mills; in No. 2, 22.5 mills; in No. 3 and No. 4, 17.1 mills; and in No. 5, 16.5 mills. The school assessment in Tacoma went to 10 mills, raising $598,700.34. The amount assessed for taxes for Metropolitan Park was $85,512.44, this being produced with a levy of 1.5 mills upon a valuation of $57,009,630. Buckley's levy was 12.5 mills;

MINING CREW AT BURNETT, 1888

From right to left: John Hyppa, Oscar Anderson, John Westlund, Mr. Peterson, John Watkins, Billie Crellin, John Hendrickson, Art Jones, Billie Davis, Gus A. Carlson, Unknown, Henry Anderson, — Anderson, Hughie Campbell, Unknown, Charles Burnett, Charles Cronback, Alex Smith, James Barber.

Eatonville, 10 mills; Milton, 15; Orting, 15; Puyallup, 12.25; Roy, 16; Ruston, 7; South Prairie, 10; Steilacoom, 15; Sumner, 15; and Wilkeson, 13.5 mills.

Disbursements for the year 1919 by the county included $49,703.58 for ferry service; $12,757.55 for office and field, $35,300 for special attorneys, and $104,961.15 for land acquired by condemnation out of the army post fund; county hospital, $50,797.66; county farm, $81,252.93; detention home, $2,797.88; mothers' pensions, $34,289; charitable institutions, $350; indigent relief, $11,723.06; tuberculosis hospital, $54,859.26; and for the game commission $7,809.51. The county's bonded indebtedness was $3,179,500 at the end of the year; and that of School District No. 10, $880,000. Building permits in Tacoma for the year totaled $2,857,181.

CHAPTER XXXII

EVENTS OF 1920

RALPH S. STACY RETURNS TO SEATTLE—CHANGES IN BANK OFFICIALS—GENERAL PERSHING VISITS COUNTY—FRENCH MEMORIAL CERTIFICATES AWARDED—CONTROVERSY OVER PAVING—JAMES MOORE HICKSON VISITS TACOMA—NATIONAL BANK OF TACOMA PLANS NEW BUILDING—POTATOES $185.00 PER TON—PROSECUTING ATTORNEY ASKREN SHOT—CITY PRIMARIES OF 1920—PUGET SOUND BANK & TRUST CO. INCREASES STOCK—DAVISSON AND SILVER ELECTED—"CITY OF TACOMA" MAKES INITIAL TRIP—TACOMA WOMEN HONORED—TACOMA SCHOOL CENSUS 25,174—THE "RED HOOK" LAUNCHED—CELEBRATION AND SPEEDWAY RACES—MANY PROMINENT VISITORS—WALLACE'S GIFT TO TACOMA ARRIVES—TODD YARDS WIN TAX SUIT.

RALPH S. STACY RETURNS TO SEATTLE

Ralph S. Stacy, prominently identified with Tacoma's banking business, returned to Seattle the first of the year, to accept the presidency of the Scandinavian American Bank. He had come to Tacoma in 1912, and had been with the National Bank of Tacoma since its consolidation with the Pacific National Bank in 1913. Mr. Stacy had been a leader in war work and financial campaigns during that period. With the opening of the new year, the sale of food supplies at the Tacoma Post Office was resumed for another forty-five-day period. On the 3rd, 131 men and women commenced work on the 1920 federal census in Tacoma. Two weeks were allotted for the completion of the undertaking. On the same day the city's officials made formal protest against the proposed increase of street car fares to 10 cents on the part of the Tacoma Railway and Power Company and this was filed with the public service commission in Olympia.

During the first week in January, twenty-one county prisoners who had been confined in jail on a charge of criminal syndicalism and suspected of being I. W. W. members, were released, under orders of Judge John D. Fletcher. Prosecuting Attorney Askren gave insufficient evidence as

the reasons for dismissal. About fifty were still confined on similar charges, however. There was talk at this time of holding the trial of those arrested in the Centralia outbreak in Pierce County, but affidavits were prepared showing that the local jail was taxed to its capacity, and that a change of venue to this county could not be entertained for that reason.

CHANGES IN BANK OFFICIALS

Deposits in Tacoma banks at the close of 1919 were announced to have been $40,558,876.72. This was a gain of over $2,400,000 in the course of twelve months. On the 5th it was announced that Ole S. Larson would be promoted from vice president to president of the Scandinavian American Bank, succeeding J. E. Chilberg. Samuel Morely Jackson, manager of the Bank of California for about thirty years, and one of the best known bankers on the Pacific Coast, was now selected as the new president of the National Bank of Tacoma. H. F. Alexander, it became known, had purchased the Ladd interests, of Portland. In the reorganization, J. L. Carman, T. E. Ripley, and Henry Hewitt, all of Tacoma, became new members on the board of directors. George H. Raleigh succeeded S. M. Jackson as manager of the Bank of California.

On January 14th the local gas company asked for an increase in rates. Word reached Tacoma on the 15th from New York attorneys that the proposed bond issue of the city to be made on the 19th, amounting to $880,000, was legal. These bonds were to refund the balance remaining from the 1900 issue of nearly $2,000,000, and also to take care of an accumulation of unpaid warrants. Living prices were still high along the coast, as they were in most places throughout the country. Cane sugar was selling at $16.33 wholesale locally, with a retail price of 18 cents per pound. Beet sugar was priced at $13 wholesale "until the supply was exhausted." Potatoes were $100 per ton, but eggs had dropped 3 cents, to a price of 60 cents per dozen wholesale. Butter was quoted at 63 cents.

At midnight on January 15th constitutional prohibition became effective. On January 21st, William Randall was found guilty in the Federal Court on a conspiracy charge of

PATHWAY IN POINT DEFIANCE PARK

publishing and circulating seditious literature. This was the first conviction to be secured in Pierce County since the drive against agitators was commenced during the previous fall. Randall was arrested the previous November in a raid on the I. W. W. Hall at 1325½ Broadway.

GENERAL PERSHING VISITS COUNTY

Gen. John J. Pershing arrived in Tacoma on the 21st, receiving a hearty welcome at the Union Depot at 9 o'clock in the morning. Among those who were on hand to greet him was Samuel ("Feather") Hawkins, of Tacoma, who was a schoolmate of Pershing fifty years previously at Laclede, Mo. General Pershing reviewed the troops at Camp Lewis, under command of Maj.-Gen. John F. Morrison, spoke at the Commercial Club, and addressed an audience at the Armory under the auspices of the Edward B. Rhodes Post of the American Legion.

On January 23rd thirty-six alleged members of the I. W. W. went on trial in the Superior Court, before Judge John D. Fletcher. Their motions for separate trials were denied. Prosecuting Attorney W. D. Askren was assisted in the trials by Thomas W. Holman, prosecuting attorney of Jefferson County. Ralph Pierce, of Seattle, represented the defendants. On February 2nd the jury, after being out fifty-nine hours, brought in a verdict of guilty against the entire thirty-six. Eleven more were still confined in jail awaiting trial. The verdict returned by the jury read: "We, the jury, find the defendants guilty of criminal syndicalism, but recommend to the court to exercise the utmost clemency in passing sentence." It was announced that one of the defendants, a twenty-two-year-old Dutch cigarmaker, would be deported. On February 10th three officers and directors of the Seaborn Ship Building Company of Tacoma were indicted at Seattle over a certain claim for $54,000. This company had built fourteen Ferris type ships for the Government during the war. During the early part of February influenza again made its appearance on the Sound, and by the 10th it was reported that there were 118 cases in Tacoma. However, it was of a milder form than the previous epidemic.

A. F. McClaine announced on the 16th that a syndicate

of Tacoma and Spokane men had bought a controlling interest in the Protective Realty Company, which firm owned the National Realty Building, Tacoma's principal skyscraper at that time. McClaine thereupon became the new president and manager of the firm.

FRENCH MEMORIAL CERTIFICATES AWARDED

On Sunday, February 22nd, impressive services were held under the direction of the Edward B. Rhodes Post of the American Legion, at which time Memorial Certificates given by the French government to the next of kin of all Pierce County men who gave their lives in France during the war were presented. Certificates were given in honor of the following men of the county, the list including only those who died in service in the A. E. F.:

Theodore D. B. Albreghton
Edward L. Altman
John Anderson
Elmer E. Anderson
Ignatius Bigas
Leland L. Bing
Harry Bone
Frank S. Borst
Corp. Robert L. Byrne
Willis L. Calhoun
William Clifford Campbell
Mike Caringello
Carl M. Carlson
Andrew C. Carlson
Corp. Andrew J. Carlson
Henry B. Chase
Benjamin W. Codding
Al Cook
Wilbur L. Cook
William Patrick Clark
Fred W. Crate
Walter W. Crone
James L. Dale
Herbert Decker
Alber DeWitt
John H. Hines
Sergt. Charles Huckaba
Selmer Iverson
John A. Jerson
William E. Jesson
Corp. Marion F. Johns
O. O. Klapp
Ralph T. Laplant
Bert Leftevich
Corp. John W. Leonard
Archie L. Lewis
Orphard J. Lewis
Owen Lynch
Arthur J. McEvoy
John McWilliams
Clyde S. Moore
George W. Muir
Fred Norman Norstad
Corp. Lonie G. Peters
Andrew Peterson
Alvin L. Prator
Joseph Pronovost
Corp. Joseph A. Redburg
Bugler Christ Reiner
Francis P. Rooney

Maj. George W. Farwell
Lawrence J. Flanagan
Leo Flynn
Oswald J. Foss
James L. Gale
John W. Gamble
Clarence W. Gentry
Samuel Phillip Gratz
Fred H. Haberman
Miles P. Halfman
John A. Halverson
Corp. Victory H. Handley
Corp. Dan H. Hart
Martin F. Hennessey
Lieut. Edward Byron Rhodes
Corp. John A. Schneider
Roy Marcus Spencer
Capt. Fred E. Sturtevant
John A. Torklep
Herman Uddenberg
Earl Revo Upton
Lieut. Howard Van Voris
Arthur E. Wales
Ira Wilkerson
Corp. Thomas O. Williams
Alfred W. Willis
Z. E. Wintermute

CONTROVERSY OVER PAVING

The county's road paving program was receiving considerable attention at this time, and did for several months. On February 24th state authorities stepped into the controversy that had resulted over the granting of the McKenna highway strip of 13½ miles to the Independent Asphalt Company for $260,960.32, and announced that the contract would have to be rescinded. It was charged that the profits of the contract would be split three ways, with other companies. County Commissioner J. W. Slayden announced that he would not vote to rescind the contract; but on March 25th Commissioners J. R. O'Farrell and W. E. Williams voted to cancel the work with that firm, and to call for new bids. The attorney-general of the state had ordered payments of warrants stopped. The first voting machines bought by the county, thirty in number, arrived at Tacoma on February 23rd. Forty more were expected shortly, and the final shipment was then on its way.

A long drawn-out controversy between the city and street car company started early in the year, and the contentions over the street car fares were matters of discussion and political maneuvering for months to come. One of the early movements in connection with settling the squabbles which arose was the appointment on March 1st of a committee to try to solve the problem. City Attorney U. E. Harmon and

Attorney Scott Z. Henderson, chosen some time previously by the city and company respectively, on the above date selected Federal Judge F. H. Rudkin, of Spokane, as the third member of the committee. Thirty-five members of the I. W. W. recently convicted were sentenced on March 2nd to from ten years to eighteen months in jail, or assessed fines ranging from $250 to $500. Two defendants under twenty-one years of age were given suspended sentences by Judge Fletcher. A campaign for funds for the Tacoma Y. M. C. A. was held early in March, $40,000 being subscribed the first two days of the drive.

JAMES MOORE HICKSON VISITS TACOMA

James Moore Hickson, famous Episcopal lay healer, and head of the Christian Healing Mission of the Church of England was a Tacoma visitor on March 10th. He had been in Seattle for several days, drawing big crowds, and had laid his hands on some 3,000 sufferers in that city. Twenty-five residents of Tacoma, suffering from various human ailments, had been invited to meet the modern "Miracle Man" at the Trinity Episcopal Church; but 150 more uninvited crowded outside the vestry in the hope of receiving relief. Hickson visited the General Hospital during the day to administer his healing touch to the Rev. C. Y. Grimes, rector of Trinity Church, then lying at the point of death. On the 11th, after Hickson's departure, thanksgiving services were held in the church by local sufferers who claimed relief from the "Miracle Man's" visit. Reverend Grimes passed away on March 23rd. He was born in Washington, D. C., on August 6, 1856, and had come to Tacoma in 1902. He was greatly beloved in Tacoma, not only by members of his congregation, but by all who knew him.

NATIONAL BANK OF TACOMA PLANS NEW BUILDING

On March 12th the National Bank of Tacoma announced plans for their new three-story building at Pacific Avenue and Twelfth Street, to be used exclusively for banking purposes. On the 15th the first piling for the first unit of the new Port of Tacoma improvements was driven. Those

attending the ceremonies included John Rea, representing the Port of Tacoma Commission; George W. Osgood, port engineer; and Dave Rutherford, who had the contract. The cost of the first unit was estimated at $600,000. At a special election on March 17th, Clarence J. Sather was elected state senator over James Sutton, democrat, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator Fairchild. A special session of the Legislature was convened at Olympia on the 22nd. On March 19th the city let a paving contract amounting to $159,875 for Pacific Avenue to the city limits. On March 22nd the big grandstand at the Speedway was totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $50,000, with no insurance.

POTATOES $185.00 PER TON

Food prices were exceedingly high during the winter, and were the subject of much discussion on the part of housewives and those who paid the bills, and at times were even given consideration from public officials. During the latter part of February Tacoma retail meat dealers were warned to cut prices. Milk, however, did drop 2½ cents per quart from 15 cents the first of April. Coal, on the other hand, at that time went up in price from 15 cents to $1 per ton locally. Potatoes were selling in Tacoma at from $140 to $150 per ton. Onions were 6½ cents per pound; butter, 63 cents per pound; beans, 7½ cents per pound; timothy hay, $39 per ton; alfalfa, $35 per ton; flour, $13 per barrel; beet sugar, $16.10; and dressed turkeys, from 50 cents to 55 cents per pound. Potatoes went to $175 on April 10th, and to $185 on April 26th.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY ASKREN SHOT

On the evening of April 2nd, Prosecuting Attorney William D. Askren was severely wounded by a pistol shot as he opened the door of his residence to respond to a knock. The wounded man recognized his assailant as Mrs. Julia Smith, recently convicted by him for malpractice. She had driven to Askren's home in an automobile owned by Attorney R. L. Sherrill, for whom she worked at the time of the shooting. She was dressed in male attire when Askren came to the

door. She went to trial for her crime on April 29th, as soon as Askren could testify, was found guilty on May 8th, after the jury had been out for eighteen hours; and on June 2nd was sentenced to serve from ten to thirty years in the state penitentiary.

CITY PRIMARIES OF 1920

The city primary election was held on April 6th. Four candidates for city commissioners were selected from a field of eight candidates, to contest further at the general election, when two were to be elected. The vote on commissioners was: Ira Davisson, then commissioner of light and water, 9,775; Maj. Robert S. Howard, 6,083; F. H. Pettit, then commissioner of public safety, 5,215; J. W. Silver, 4,263; O'Neal, 3,900; Meads, 3,477; Gower, 2,030; Pearson, 1,349. By a vote of 11,476 against, and 6,736 for, the voters defeated a proposed bond issue of $300,000 for a city jail. The tax mill levy proposition, 15-mill charter limit, was defeated by a vote of 6,349 for, and 10,513 against. The purchasing agent issue was also defeated, 6,967 to 9,307. The voters did not think much of the "daylight saving" scheme, either, the vote being 310 for, and 1,284 against. Controller Roberts was unopposed.

PUGET SOUND BANK AND TRUST COMPANY INCREASES STOCK

In April the Puget Sound Bank and Trust Company increased its stock from $100,000 to $300,000, including a stock dividend of $100,000. This bank had been launched in 1890. Ten men in the early part of May, 1890, met to consider the establishment of another bank in Tacoma. These men were Jesse B. Sutton, George Tibbits, D. S. Garlick, Gen. John W. Sprague, Simon Donan, E. E. Rosling, D. E. Hurd, H. F. Garretson, William Box, and Oliff Peterson, the meeting being held in the law offices of Garretson, Parker & Rosling. On June 13, 1890, the bank was incorporated and opened for business, first at 2422 Pacific Avenue, with initial deposits of $5,395.92. Two years later it moved to 2321 Pacific Avenue, and in 1896 to its new quarters at Twelfth and Pacific. In 1912 it moved to 1115 Pacific Avenue, and

changed its name from the Puget Sound Savings Bank that year to its present name.

DAVISSON AND SILVER ELECTED

At the city election held on April 20th, Ira S. Davisson and Jesse W. Silver were selected commissioners over Robert C. Howard and F. H. Pettit. The vote respectively was 12,114, 10,966, 8,052, and 7,119. Pettit's defeat was in line with the fate received by all prior commissioners of public safety. On April 22nd new bids for the Spanaway-McKenna paving were opened, the lowest bid being $260,000. On April 24th the *Pausa* was launched at the Todd shipyards. The *Pausa* was the twenty-first steel vessel for the Todd yards, and was sponsored by Mrs. Mark L. Davis. A campaign for funds for the College of Puget Sound met with much response during May. More than $100,000 was raised the first day, May 1st, and by the 4th the total was $212,975. Dr. H. J. Whitacre, of Tacoma, was chairman of the drive for funds. On May 3rd the union bakers and confectionery workers in Tacoma struck for higher wages. When the city commissioners rearranged their assignments on May 4th, Fred Shoemaker went to the position of commissioner of public safety; Jesse W. Silver, the new member, to commissioner of finance; H. Roy Harrison, to public works; and Ira S. Davisson remained in charge of the light and water department. The Pacific International Baseball League opened in Tacoma on May 5th, with Victoria as the opposing nine. Tacoma won, 5 to 1. The other cities represented in the league were Vancouver, B. C., and Spokane.

On May 6th, Mrs. Anna Carlson shot and killed George Baker, near Purdy, and wounded Oscar Engval in the right arm. She had previously sued Baker for breach of promise. When taken to the county jail next day she asserted that she had also reserved a shot for Judge J. D. Fletcher, and that she intended to "clean out" all of her supposed enemies. On the 28th she was found guilty of second degree assault, and on June 2nd sentenced to serve from five to ten years in the penitentiary. Sugar again advanced during the early part of May, bringing a wholesale price of $24.70 in Tacoma, and a retail price of 28 cents per pound.

"CITY OF TACOMA" MAKES INITIAL TRIP

May 15th witnessed the initial trip of 100 Tacomans on the new ferry *City of Tacoma*, in its first trip from Point Defiance to Clam Cove. On May 19th, A. R. Titlow, of Tacoma, was renamed as the democratic national committeeman from Washington. Mrs. Ernest Lister, widow of the late governor, and Maurice Langhorne, both of Tacoma, were also named by the state convention as delegates-at-large to the coming national convention at San Francisco. On May 20th residents of Tacoma were much disappointed upon the publication of the official 1920 Federal census. It gave Tacoma's population at 96,965, an increase of 13,222, or 15.8 per cent increase over 1910. The 1900 figure had been 37,714, with 83,743 for 1910. An unsuccessful attempt was made to have a recount, but officials at Washington denied the request. On May 17th, Robert B. Friedman, a former lieutenant in the Tank Corps, A. E. F., shot and killed his stepfather, Robert Friedman, in Tacoma. He stated that he shot to protect the entire family. The case against him was dismissed the following October. On the 22nd Mrs. Bessie Mason, colored, shot and killed her husband, Sam Mason. The Roy-McKenna road paving contract was awarded to Frank McHugh, of Seattle, on May 31st.

A fire on June 2 in the boiler room of the Tacoma Railway and Power Company's generating plant, at Thirteenth and A streets, practically destroyed the plant, involving a loss of $50,000. George Roe, a city fireman, was injured during the conflagration. On June 1st, W. T. Moore, of South Tacoma, indorsed by labor unions and the Triple Alliance, won out in the race for park commissioner, defeating O. F. Larson, seeking reelection, and George Lewis Gower, former secretary of the board. The vote was: Moore, 1,060; Larson, 1,043; and Gower, 680. An ordinance cutting the number of Tacoma precincts from 131 to 101 also carried. On June 3rd Spanish war veterans from Alaska and Washington, several hundred strong, opened their annual convention in Tacoma. The John R. Thompson Camp and its women's auxiliary were host and hostess for the visiting delegates. On June 3rd another murder was committed in the county, when Steve Hirko, former service man, was shot by Bert

Mance at Clay City. On June 7th Tacoma was host to another convention, when the I. O. O. F. and Rebekahs opened their state session. On June 11th the thirty-seventh annual commencement exercises for the Stadium High School were observed, 222 graduates receiving diplomas. John McCormack, the famous tenor, appeared at the Armory on the evening of the 12th in a farewell concert.

TACOMA WOMEN HONORED

Mrs. Ida McQuesten, of Tacoma, was honored on the 12th by being installed as grand matron of the Order of the Eastern Star for the State of Washington. Another Tacoma woman was given national prominence on the 14th, when Mrs. J. C. Todd was unanimously elected fourth vice president of the National Congress of Mothers at the national convention in Madison, Wisconsin. She was junior past president of the Washington branch and editor of the *Washington Parent-Teacher Magazine.* On June 18th the *Rotarian* was launched by the Todd shipyards. Mrs. Horace J. Whitacre sponsored the new vessel, which was the last of the shipping board ships to be built in Tacoma. The Tacoma Rotary Club conducted the ceremony. The ship was 396 feet in length, with a dead weight capacity of 7,700 tons. On June 20th and 21st members of Afifi Temple, of Tacoma, welcomed special trains bearing members of the Mystic Shrine on their way to the imperial council session in Portland. Three Tacoma trains also left for Portland to augment the other seventeen special trains carrying the visitors to the convention city. Tacoma was honored at the council by the election of Ellis Lewis Garretson as head of the Shrine in North America. With Afifi Temple at the head of the procession, some 75,000 delegates participated in a monster street demonstration in Portland on the evening of the 23rd in honor of the election of the new Tacoma head of the order. On the 25th the Shriners again returned to Tacoma and the hospitality of the city was again extended to the prominent visitors.

TACOMA SCHOOL CENSUS 25,174

Samuel K. Snell, veteran postal clerk in the Tacoma office, retired for life on June 22nd, after serving thirty years at

the same window. He commenced to work at the window marked "A to K" in 1890, at Seventh and Broadway, for $600 per year. He was then twenty-five years old. The Tacoma school census was announced on the 23rd as being 25,174, or a gain of 199 since the last report. A summary of building operations in South Tacoma for the past year showed some $150,000 additions to the business section. These additions included the Orpheum Theatre, the Ralph Martin Building, the Rialto Theatre, the Odd Fellows' Temple, and the South Tacoma Garage and Machine Shops. One of the historical boats of the Sound met her final fate on June 23rd, when the *State of Washington* was totally wrecked off Tongue Point while towing an oil barge. One of her crew was killed and several injured. She was a stern-wheel steamer, built in Tacoma in 1889 by John J. Holland, 170 feet long, with a 31-foot beam and a 7-foot hold, and was considered one of the finest stern-wheelers of her day. Her trial trip was made July 12, 1889, from Tacoma to Seattle, and the distance was covered in 1 hour and 35 minutes.

Negotiations between the street car company and the city over car fares seemed to be at an end at the close of June. It was announced that the conflicting interests had failed to agree on a satisfactory rate for car fares. The company was demanding a fare that would give it a net profit of from 4 to 8 per cent upon a valuation of about six million dollars. The city officials announced that they would not consider any fare in excess of 7 cents, and refused to guarantee profits. They also announced that jitneys would be encouraged unless their terms were met. A session of the Public Service Commission opened in Tacoma on July 1st to take evidence on valuations and to consider a rate schedule.

THE "RED HOOK" LAUNCHED

On June 25th the first 1920 Stadium concerts for the summer opened. Miss Anna Fitziu, soprano prima donna, made her first Northwest appearance. Season tickets were advertised at $2.75, including the war tax. On June 27th, Sunday, a serious airplane accident occurred at Lakeview, when F. C. Cogswell, who was supervising the erection of

the 170-foot stack at the Fort Steilacoom Hospital, and his five-year-old daughter, Dorothy C. Cogswell, were killed in a crash. The plane, a Curtiss JN-4-D type, driven by Livingstone E. Wilkeson, who escaped injury, fell but fifty feet. The *Red Hook*, a 7,500-ton steel freighter, was launched by the Todd yards on the 24th, sponsored by Miss Ella Hart, daughter of Governor and Mrs. Louis F. Hart. This was the twenty-fourth ship for Todd's since the yard was established in 1917. On the same day Capt. J. J. Middlesworth was instructed to recruit a troop of National Guard cavalry in Tacoma, to take the place of old Troop B. On June 30th the cornerstone for the new Holy Rosary Catholic Church at South Thirtieth Street and Tacoma Avenue was laid, with fitting ceremonies.

The Washington Federation of Women's Clubs met in Wenatchee early in July. Upon the invitation of Mrs. Dixon Tripple, of Tacoma, president of the Presidents' Council, Tacoma was selected for the 1921 convention. The selection was made in honor of the memory of Mrs. Amy H. S. Stacy, revered as the federation mother, formerly of Tacoma, and as a further compliment to Mrs. C. P. Balabanoff, of Tacoma, president of the federation. C. A. Tonneson, of Tacoma, for the previous eighteen years secretary-treasurer of the Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association, was again reelected at their meeting in Spokane on June 2nd. F. H. Berglehaus, of Sumner, was chosen president. Evangelist Billy Sunday spoke at the Stadium on Sunday, July 4th, some 15,000 people turning out to hear him.

CELEBRATION AND SPEEDWAY RACES

The Fourth of July celebration was under the auspices of the American Legion post of Tacoma, which has so successfully conducted the celebrations since the war. It was estimated that there were 50,000 visitors in Tacoma for the day, Monday, the 5th. A big parade took place downtown in the forenoon. The Speedway races were held in the afternoon, and a concert and fireworks in the evening drew a crowd estimated at 40,000, with $11,337.20 in receipts. Miss Nina Morgana, famous soprano, sang at the Stadium events. The 225-mile race for a purse of $10,000 was won

by Tommy Milton, who drove a Duesenberg. His time was 2 hours, 23 minutes, and 28 seconds. His average of ninety-five miles per hour was maintained without a stop. Ralph Mulford was second, Eddie Hearne third, Art Klein fourth, Roscoe Sarles fifth, Jimmy Murphy sixth, and Gaston Chevrolet seventh.

MANY PROMINENT VISITORS

Tacoma entertained other prominent Americans during July. On the 8th, Judge John Barton Payne, successor to Franklin K. Lane as secretary of the interior, spent a few hours in the city. He was on his way to Alaska. On the 10th, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., arrived with a special train, and visited the National Park. The day also had another prominent guest in the person of Burris A. Jenkins, editor of the *Kansas City Post*, who was on his way home from the National Democratic Convention held at San Francisco, and where he had sponsored W. G. McAdoo for the nomination for president. He spoke at the First Christian Church in the evening. On July 10th, Elmer C. Dover, of Tacoma, was appointed by the Republican National Committee as assistant regional director in the West for the Warren G. Harding campaign.

Seven members of the Committee on Appropriations of the National House of Representatives, and three other congressmen were also in Tacoma on the 10th. The national lawmakers who were entertained at the Tacoma Hotel by the Commercial Club and also visited the National Park were James W. Good, of Iowa; William R. Wood, of Indiana; Louis C. Cramton, of Michigan; Burton L. French, of Idaho; Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee; John M. Evans, of Montana; John J. Eagan, of New Jersey; N. J. Sinnott, of Oregon; Charles B. Timberlake, of Colorado; and W. C. Summers, of Washington. Representative Good was chairman of the appropriation committee, and the first seven named were members of the committee.

WALLACE'S GIFT TO TACOMA ARRIVES

The 155-millimeter German Howitzer field gun, the gift of Ambassador Hugh Wallace to the city, arrived in the har-

bor on the 10th. It was brought to Tacoma on the *Effingham* from San Francisco, where it had arrived from Brest, France, on the *Cockaponset*. The Paulist Choir of New York, under the leadership of Father Finn, distinguished founder of the organization, appeared at the Stadium on the 16th. There were seventy voices in the choir. A six-inch gun exploded at Camp Lewis during the day, killing three of the Oregon National Guardsmen, in their annual encampment. A super-sensitive fuse was blamed for the tragedy, which also wounded six others. Tacoma was further honored as a convention city for 1920, when the Washington Retail Clothiers' Association convened on the 19th. N. D. Josephi, of Tacoma, was elected second vice president of the association. "Who's Who in America" made its appearance at this time in Tacoma, and it included seventeen Tacoma men among the prominent Americans listed for 1920. These were H. F. Alexander, Frank S. Baker, A. B. Cunningham, Edward E. Cushman, Elmer Dover, Overton G. Ellis, Everett G. Griggs, John B. Kaiser, Frederic W. Keator, S. A. Perkins, Eustace B. Rogers, Thomas Sammons, T. L. Stiles, Edward H. Todd, Hugh C. Wallace, Lemuel H. Wells, and J. P. Weyerhaeuser.

TODD YARDS WIN TAX SUIT

On July 19th the Todd Dry Dock and Construction Company won a victory in the local Federal Court, when Judge Edward E. Cushman handed down a decision sustaining the company's position, and granting an injunction against Pierce County in its threatened proceedings against the big plant on the tideflats. The company had been assessed taxes amounting to $80,074.79 on a valuation of $1,442,789. The company claimed that all but $300,000 of this property was the property of the U. S. Shipping Board; it had tendered $20,306 in taxes, but refused to pay the remaining $60,000. When the county threatened to seize the property, the company filed suit in the Federal Court the previous April, asking for the injunction. The opinion of Judge Cushman held that the contentions of the company were well taken. J. A. Sorley and Frank D. Nash represented the county, while Bogle, Merritt & Bogle appeared for the shipyards.

CHAPTER XXXIII

EVENTS OF 1920 CONTINUED

STREET CAR DECISION CRITICIZED—JAPANESE QUESTION INVESTIGATED BY CONGRESSMEN—ADVANCE GUARD OF 4TH DIVISION ARRIVES—POPULATION OF COUNTY ANNOUNCED AT 144,127—COSTLY FIRE AT PUYALLUP—GOVERNOR COX IN TACOMA—THE 1920 PRIMARIES—RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION—THE STAGG KIDNAPPING CASE—JUDGE SHACKELFORD HONORED—YOUTHFUL FAME—KELLY LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON—SCHOOL AND PORT ELECTIONS—RALPH SHAFFER BECOMES PRESIDENT OF PACIFIC BOX COMPANY—U. S. S. "OMAHA" LAUNCHED—CITY WINS LAKE CUSHMAN CASE—TAX LEVIES FOR 1920.

STREET CAR DECISION CRITICIZED

It was estimated that about 7,000 men in Tacoma and vicinity would be benefited by the new wage scale announced by the railway board on July 20th. Shopmen, switchmen, clerical employees and all members of the various brotherhoods came in for a raise, amounting to about 21 per cent. The Northern Pacific pay roll at that time was about $140,000, while the local Milwaukee monthly salary list was said to be about $145,000. On July 24th two youths about seventeen years of age attempted to hold up the Orting Bank, but were compelled to flee empty handed, due to the coolness and presence of mind of Miss Edna Scheldrup, former Stadium High School girl and bookkeeper in the bank.

On July 27 the State Public Service Commission handed down a decision fixing street car fares in Tacoma at 25 tickets for $2, or 10 cents for single rides. In arriving at their conclusion, the board set a value upon the company's system of $6,309,893.99, as of December 31, 1919. This verdict of the state board was severely criticised, and a 5-cent fare on the municipal line was the answer of the city commissioners. City officials, along with other citizens, expressed their opinions that the Public Service Commission should be

abolished. That, in substance, was the message delivered by Mayor Riddell to a large body of men at the Y. M. C. A. on the 28th. Many resented the idea that a state board, appointed by one man, should have complete powers placed in their hands over local public service corporations.

JAPANESE QUESTION INVESTIGATED BY CONGRESSMEN

Another congressional committee visited Tacoma in 1920, this time on official business. It consisted of Albert Johnson, of this state, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration; John E. Baker, of California; William M. Vaile, of Colorado; John C. Box, of Texas; and Isaac Siegel, of New York. The members of the committee arrived on the 27th, and on the 28th took testimony relative to the Japanese situation on the Pacific Coast, a much discussed subject at that time and subsequently. The eventual control of the fruit and vegetable production in the Puyallup Valley by the Japanese; the crowding out shortly of the white farmer from the choicest tracts of land in Pierce County, with a train of evils, were theories advanced on one side by witnesses. Witnesses on the other hand pictured a colossal production of foodstuffs that would ultimately lower the cost of living and an example of progressiveness and thrift by the Japanese that would eventually bring the white farmer to a realization of the worth of a farm.

One of the witnesses was Y. Nakanishi, who testified that he came to the Puyallup Valley twenty-nine years previously, and first acquired fifteen acres of land. In 1920 he owned 269 acres near Fife, and during the past season his vegetable farm had a gross income of about $200,000, netting him a profit of from 10 to 15 per cent. He testified that he did not object to mixed marriages. A statement from M. Yoshida, secretary of the Tacoma Japanese Association, offered as an exhibit before the committee at its hearing in the Federal Building, showed the Japanese population of Tacoma to be 1,210 at that time. He gave the Japanese population in the Puyallup Valley as 844, with control of 4,117 acres of land. A summary of business establishments owned by Japanese in Tacoma was also presented in evidence, showing a total

of 166 such places, with a capital invested of $618,500. The lines of business, with capital invested, were given as follows:

Class	*Number*	*Capital*
Hotels	50	$195,000
Laundries	22	61,000
Barber shops	21	26,000
Restaurants	8	57,000
Dye works	6	15,900
Vegetable markets	11	30,000
Dry goods	5	119,000
Jewelry	2	21,500

Testimony was also offered estimating that Japanese had bought Liberty Bonds to the value of about $300,000 during the war.

ADVANCE GUARD OF FOURTH DIVISION ARRIVES

On August 1st the advance guard of the Fourth Division arrived at Camp Lewis, to which post they had been assigned. On August 5th, City Commissioner Fred Shoemaker announced that in a few days jitney busses would start operation on the Sixth Avenue run. Three seven-passenger cars, he stated, would be given the privilege. Mayor Riddell and Commissioner H. Roy Harrison voiced objections to the plan. Food prices were not the only high-priced articles and commodities of the year, for on August 6th gasoline for Tacoma motorists jumped to 28 cents, an advance of 3½ cents. The Thirty-fifth Infantry, stationed at Camp Lewis, received orders on the 6th to proceed to Hawaii. On August 11th, Franklin D'Olier, of Philadelphia, national commander of the American Legion, was in Tacoma as the guest of Edward B. Rhodes Post. The U. S. dreadnaught *Idaho* anchored in the harbor on the 18th, to remain over Sunday. On the 21st, Franklin D. Roosevelt, democratic nominee for vice president, was in Tacoma, and delivered a campaign speech at the Pantages Theatre. He was followed on the 24th by Miles Poindexter, United States senator from this state.

POPULATION OF COUNTY ANNOUNCED AT 144,127

On August 30th the official census figures for Pierce County were published, showing a population of 144,127. The population of towns of the county were given as follows: Puyallup, 6,323; Carbonado, 1,126; Dupont, 1,166; Gardenville, 1,412; Ruston, 1,128; Sumner, 1,499; Steilacoom, 2,214; Wilkeson, 1,026; Orting, 972; Milton, 484; Eatonville, 861; and Buckley, 1,119. Maj.-Gen. Charles H. Muir, commander of the Fourth Division, arrived at Camp Lewis at the close of August. On September 8th there were 2,873 pupils enrolled in the two Tacoma high schools, and the net gain for the year in all schools was 1,043. On this day the body of Capt. Peter Richardson, who died in Coblenz while with the Army of Occupation, was buried in the Arlington Cemetery.

COSTLY FIRE AT PUYALLUP

A costly fire at Puyallup on the 10th destroyed the lumber mill of the Brew Manufacturing Company, including 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and four dwelling houses, causing a total loss estimated at $450,000. The fire covered a total area of six blocks, and threatened the town for a time. Tacoma sent fire-fighting apparatus and men to assist in checking and controlling the blaze. Tacoma officials journeyed to Olympia on the 10th to resist efforts of the local street car company to have their valuation for taxation purposes reduced approximately a million dollars. More condemnation was felt at laws which allowed state boards to assess public utilities at the highest figure possible for rate-making purposes and other laws which empowered another board to place a far less valuation for taxation purposes, in some instances at about 15 or 20 per cent of the first named figures.

GOVERNOR COX IN TACOMA

Hon. James M. Cox, of Ohio, democratic candidate for president, spoke at the Stadium on the afternoon of September 11th. Inclement weather interfered with a large crowd gathering. On September 13th the Washington State Medical Association elected Dr. W. D. Read as president of the association at its annual meeting in Tacoma. On the 23rd, Brig.-Gen. George B. Duncan arrived at Camp Lewis to

BREW MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PUYALLUP

VENEER BLOCKS BEING UNLOADED AT BREW MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PUYALLUP

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 549
SEATTLE, WASH. 98111

assume command of the Seventh Brigade, consisting of the Thirty-ninth and Forty-seventh infantries and the Eleventh Machine Gun Battalion. The following day Judge M. L. Clifford decided that Victory Hall should be removed. His decision followed an action brought by the Tacoma Hotel against the city and park board. During the last week of September, Mrs. W. J. Kennedy, of Tacoma, resigned from the State Industrial Welfare Commission. Her resignation followed that of Mrs. W. H. Udall, also of Tacoma, and Dr. M. H. Marvin, of Seattle, over a minimum wage struggle. Several days later Mrs. Guy K. Llewellyn, of Tacoma, was appointed to the board by Governor Hart.

Tacoma took considerable delight in statistics published at this time regarding the export figures for Tacoma and Seattle of the previous July, recently made available for publication. It gave the figures for Tacoma as $6,035,907, and those of Seattle as $7,355,087. With less glee, however, was the almost simultaneous announcement that the next tax levy in Tacoma would total 75 mills, an increase of 4.8 mills over the preceding one, and about 15 mills higher than the one two years previous. The Masonic Temple at North Thirty-eighth Street and Cheyenne Avenue was dedicated early in October. The building was formerly the gymnasium of Whitworth College.

THE 1920 PRIMARIES

The 1920 primaries were held on September 14th. There were fewer contests for nominations than in some past elections, and the vote was comparatively small. The farmer-labor party held a county convention on the 14th, in the Labor Temple, and nominated a full ticket. The democratic ticket was devoid of interest except for the office of governor, four seeking the nomination. W. W. Black, of Everett, carried Pierce County for this office, receiving 728 votes. A. E. Judd was given 617 votes, Edward T. Mathes 396, and I. G. O'Hara 232. The total democratic vote in the county was 1,661.

The Pierce County vote was divided between four candidates on the republican ticket for United States senator. Wesley L. Jones received 7,352; W. M. Inglis, 7,059; F.

Erickson, 1,416; and Forest L. Hudson, 4,074. There were contests in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-ninth districts for state representatives. In the Thirty-fifth the vote was J. P. Rawson, 1,657; O. R. McKinney, 1,720; W. E. Gwynn, 1,439; and George M. Kaskey, 1,330. The vote in the Thirty-seventh was Fred A. Small, 769; J. H. Davis, 1,317; Peter David, 860; G. J. McPherson, 769; and John A. Hoshor, 173. The Thirty-sixth showed the following results: William C. Elliott, 2,028; Fred G. Remann, 3,778; J. F. Austin, 1,620; D. D. Schneider, 1,160; and J. W. Slayden, 2,267. The Thirty-ninth cast 2,453 votes for R. F. Gleason, 1,841 for Frank Barber, and 1,806 for Dr. W. P. Goff.

The contests for nominations for county offices on the republican ticket resulted as follows: For sheriff, Thomas N. Morris, 13,875; A. E. Royal, 3,036; J. H. Pirtle, 2,401. For clerk, George F. Murray, 12,156; C. W. Ammerman, 4,471. For prosecuting attorney, J. W. Selden, 11,915; A. B. Bell, 5,758. For assessor, Harry A. Austin, 10,388; Charles A. Cook, 6,435. For county engineer, E. A. White, 11,246; J. H. Waller, 6,275. For county commissioner, first district, James R. O'Farrell, 3,467; F. J. Delano, 2,049. The vote for Superior Court judges on the non-partisan ballot was: W. O. Chapman, 15,606; Govnor Teats, 9,001; M. L. Clifford, 13,039; W. D. Askren, 13,442; Ernest M. Card, 15,611; Dix H. Rowland, 7,678; and Grant A. Dentler, 5,908.

Six men and one woman sought the republican nomination for governor of the state. The Pierce County vote was: Roland H. Hartley, 4,405; John Stringer, 443; Edwin T. Coman, 1,017; Louis F. Hart, 9,479; John A. Gellatley, 1,830; George B. Lamping, 5,048; Anna MacEachern, 256. There was but one contest for state senator—that in the Twenty-seventh District, where Walter S. Davis won over D. B. Sheller. For the nomination for county commissioner in the Second District the vote resulted as follows: W. E. Williams, 2,328; W. H. Reed, 1,112; Hugh McGavick, 702; Robert A. B. Young, 780; and Frederick J. Shaw, 2,200. In the Third District F. R. Easterday led the field of eight candidates, receiving 1,699 votes; Torger Peterson, 1,361;

Henry O. Holz, 755; Thomas A. Thompson, 653; Robert Longmire, 1,167; William T. Jones, 361; Lorenzo Dow, 1,248; and Hans M. Simons, 93.

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION

There were 44,027 votes cast in the county at the general election held November 2, 1920. Six parties sought votes for the seven presidential electors from Washington. The vote was divided as follows: Republican electors, 22,038; farmer-labor, 10,835; democratic, 8,259; socialist, 779; socialist-labor, 135; and prohibitionist, 438. The vote in the county for governor was 21,440 for Louis F. Hart, republican; 15,442 for Robert Bridges, farmer-labor; 5,531 for W. W. Black, democrat; and 142 for David Burgess, socialist. For United States senator Wesley L. Jones was given 21,121 votes; George F. Cottrell, democrat, 6,496; and C. J. France, farmer-labor, 13,326. Homer T. Bone, of Tacoma, farmer-labor candidate, received 14,886 votes for representative in Congress; Albert Johnson, republican, 21,770; and George P. Fishburne, democrat, 5,003.

In the Twenty-fifth District, for state senator, Warner M. Karshner, republican, with 4,476 votes, won over the farmer-labor nominee, Fred J. Chamberlain, with 3,014. A. J. Ryan, farmer-labor, defeated C. J. Sather, republican, and Charles E. Kennedy, democrat, for state senator in the Twenty-eighth District, the vote being 2,350, 2,174, and 622. Walter S. Davis, republican, had a clear field in the Twenty-seventh District. Fred G. Remann and J. W. Slayden, republicans, defeated Otto F. Jahn and C. A. Peterson, farmer-labor, in the Thirty-sixth District for state representative. In the Thirty-seventh J. H. Davis and Peter David, republicans, were also successful over C. E. Muckler, democrat, and J. H. Lyons, farmer-labor. The farmer-labor candidates in the Thirty-eighth District, J. H. Ryan, with 2,382 votes, and David Lewis, with 2,379 votes, were high over F. M. Haskell, 2,195 votes, and George M. Thompson, 2,163 votes, both republicans; and William B. Van Rooy, democrat, with 607 votes. The republican and farmer-labor parties were the only ones seeking suffrage in the Thirty-ninth District,

the former winning. The vote was R. F. Gleason, 5,015; Frank Barber, 4,954; A. S. Battson, 4,204; and James Irving, 4,204.

The republican county ticket was elected without exception, the farmer-labor party furnishing the strongest opposition, with the democrats failing to enter candidates for some offices. These final results were as follows: For sheriff, Thomas N. Morris, republican, 22,617; John Griffith, democrat, 5,109; P. J. Williams, farmer-labor, 13,102. For county clerk, G. F. Murray, republican, 22,432; J. G. Horne, democrat, 4,810; Mrs. Jene B. Kastner, farmer-labor, 13,012. For auditor, J. A. Campbell, republican, 22,703; J. N. Graff, democrat, 4,810; Chester Thompson, farmer-labor, 13,155. For treasurer, George M. Meath, republican, 22,730; Paul Newman, democrat, 4,913; J. T. White, 12,915. For prosecuting attorney, J. W. Selden, republican, 21,891; Wesley Lloyd, democrat, 5,898; and C. J. Criswell, farmer-labor, 12,906. For assessor, Harry C. Austin, republican, 22,370; W. D. E. Anderson, democrat, 4,849; O. J. Law, farmer-labor, 13,018. Minnie D. Bean, the republican nominee for superintendent of schools, ran without opposition. For county engineer, E. A. White, republican 22,944; E. T. Tannatt, farmer-labor, 13,268. For coroner, Dr. D. G. Shaver, republican, 22,692; and Peder Jensen, farmer-labor, 13,317. For county commissioner, District No. 1, James R. O'Farrell, republican, 21,237; John Moore, democrat, 4,778; John Cameron, farmer-labor, 12,887. For District No. 2, W. E. Williamson, republican, 21,021; William V. Burrell, democrat, 4,805; Dan McImus, farmer-labor, 12,670. For District No. 3, F. R. Easterday, republican, 22,439; and W. G. Fielding, farmer-labor, 12,798.

The vote for Superior Court judges was 18,615 for W. O. Chapman, 18,580 for Ernest M. Card, 18,307 for W. D. Askren, and 18,072 for M. L. Clifford. Referendum No. 2, entitled "An act providing for the payment of equalized compensation to veterans of the war with the central allied powers who were bona fide residents of the State of Washington, and for the issuing of bonds for this purpose," carried in Pierce County by the vote of 22,840 to 9,889 against.

THE STAGG KIDNAPPING CASE

One of the most sensational and nationally prominent kidnapping cases of recent years occurred in Tacoma on September 14th. The event created a local furore, caused detectives and peace officers throughout the nation to employ their acumen in the search that followed, and afforded front page material for newspapers from coast to coast regarding Tacoma and the principals. Bobby Stagg, the twenty-one-months-old son of Mrs. Edith Cunningham Stagg, was one of the central figures in the event, when spirited away from his mother's home on North 7th Street. Shortly afterward a criminal complaint was filed, charging George T. Stagg, father of the boy and divorced husband of the mother, and Miss Betty Brainerd with the crime of kidnapping. Stagg was an ex-service man, globe trotter and youthful adventurer. He had come to Tacoma in 1917, after having spent several months in Manila, and secured employment on one of the Tacoma newspapers. While engaged in that work he met Edith Cunningham, a reporter on another Tacoma daily newspaper. On February 16, 1918, they were married after an acquaintanceship of a few weeks. During the summer of 1918 Stagg was called into the air service in California, and Bobby was born on December 30, 1918. On July 17, 1919, Mrs. Stagg filed suit for a divorce, alleging cruelty and non-support. Her petition was granted by Judge M. L. Clifford, and an award of $50 a month alimony and the custody of Bobby was given her. After his discharge from the army, Stagg secured a repertorial position in Seattle, and was so engaged when Bobby disappeared.

Miss Brainerd's connection with the case added prominence thereto. She had, it was said, wealthy and influential friends and relatives in Seattle, New York, and Richmond. When finally located in New York, Miss Brainerd refused to be brought back to Tacoma without a fight over extradition papers. However, on October 28th, she suddenly dropped her efforts of resistance, denied any crime, and said she was willing to face the issues. In the meantime Bobby had been returned to his mother in Vancouver, B. C., secret information reaching her that the boy would be delivered to

her upon her arrival at a hotel in that city. Miss Brainerd was returned to Pierce County, and on December 13th, as she was about to go on trial upon the alleged charges, and while Stagg was still free, proceedings were suddenly postponed for a week. Rumors were current that Stagg was coming to Tacoma to give himself up, and to save Miss Brainerd. Stagg did appear, surrendered to the authorities, exonerated Miss Brainerd from any connection with the crime, plead guilty, and was sentenced for kidnapping his son by Judge Fletcher to from ten to fifteen years in the state penitentiary. He started serving his time on December 20th. Some months later Mrs. Stagg was again married in California. Stagg was given a full pardon on October 26, 1921, by Acting Governor W. J. Coyle, after being confined at Walla Walla slightly over ten months.

JUDGE SHACKELFORD HONORED

Another Tacoman was honored during the year when Judge John A. Shackelford, prominent attorney, was appointed on the personnel of the new shipping board consisting of seven members. The other Western man named on the board was Joseph N. Teal. Athletes with a world-wide reputation visited Tacoma on November 12th, in the persons of William T. Tilden, II, champion tennis player of the world; William Johnston, former national champion; and Samuel Hardy, then ranking as fourth best player in the Untied States, who stopped off and appeared at the Armory. With Watson Washburn as manager of the team, they were on their way to Australia to represent the United States. The new county detention home for juvenile offenders was ready for occupancy the middle of the month. On the 21st the new $32,000 home of the Lincoln Park Christian Church was dedicated by Rev. O. W. Jones, the pastor. The new edifice had a seating capacity of 400.

YOUTHFUL FAME

Two Tacoma youths came into national prominence during November, the younger of the two, perhaps, getting even wider publicity. Robert Murray, a mere slip of a boy of twelve years, suddenly awakened to find himself famous as a

musical prodigy. While in New York he startled the opera stars of that city with his singing accomplishments, and his ability to sing the highest notes of any human voice immediately brought him into musical prominence and fame. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Murray. The other youth to win laurels was Francis R. Johnson, who led the first-year class at West Point, as a cadet. His scholastic record was a total of 474 points, out of a possible 500. His next nearest competitor had 463 points.

KELLY LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

Guy E. Kelly, of Tacoma, republican national committeeman from the state, left the city the last of November for Washington, D. C., to confer with the President and leaders of his party regarding patronage. A revival of the chain gang was ordered at the city jail on December 1st. This was the first time that city prisoners had been put to work on the streets since 1912. There were at that time about seventy-five confined within the jail, most of whom had been arrested within the previous week in a general round-up of vagrants, drug addicts, and liquor violators. Officials announced bread and water for any who might refuse to work.

SCHOOL AND PORT ELECTIONS

During the latter part of November and the first part of December much consideration was given the Tacoma schools through the press and in other publicity channels. It was urged that the $2,450,000 bond issue up for consideration should be approved on the grounds that 2,000 or more Tacoma school children were attending school in temporary structures; that even a Sunday School room was being used in the Hawthorne district; that there were 50 or more pupils to a teacher; and that crowded conditions retarded the best results. It was also pointed out that the latest figures showed that Tacoma had spent but $69.35 per capita on its school children in 1919; while Spokane spent $78.20, Seattle $111.04; and that the average for the state was $82.19. However, at the election on December 7th the bonds were defeated, 4,782 to 5,151. The bond plans had included the

building of four new intermediate schools, three grade schools, and additions to seventeen other grade school buildings. The "business men's candidates," J. S. Kemp and W. C. Wheeler, Jr., of the north end, were the successful candidates for the school board, in a field of eight. Edward Kloss was reelected to the Port Commission at the election held on the fourth, when but 5 per cent of the total registration went to the polls. C. W. Orton and Chester Thorne were the other members holding over. Steve Gray was elected mayor of Puyallup on the seventh.

RALPH SHAFFER BECOMES PRESIDENT OF PACIFIC BOX COMPANY

Another murder of the year was committed at about midnight on December 1st, when Mrs. Theresa Cunningham, divorced wife of Edwin Cunningham, was shot in her apartment at 1017 South J Street. James A. Flaherty, of Philadelphia, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, paid Tacoma a visit on December 9th, and was entertained by local lodge members. An important business transaction of the month was the deal whereby C. A. Pratt, president of the Pacific Box Company, sold his interests to Ralph Shaffer, A. J. Dykeman, and R. H. Pangborn, Shaffer becoming the president of the concern. Warrants were sworn out near the middle of the month for the arrest of four members of the German Lutheran Church, near 34th and Cushman Avenue, charging the defendants with an assault upon the pastor, Rev. H. A. Schmidt. At that time the plans for a $50,000 church were announced by J. I. Frederick, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, the edifice to be built at 6th and Grant avenues.

U. S. S. "OMAHA" LAUNCHED

The U. S. S. *Omaha*, an additional fighting craft for the United States Navy, was launched at the Todd yards at 8:45 A. M. on the 14th. Miss Louise Bushnell White, of Omaha, came west to sponsor the ship. The keel for this ship was laid in Seattle in July, 1917, but was completed at the Tacoma yards. She is 550 feet 6 inches in length, displaces 7,100 tons, with speed powers of 35 knots an hour.

CITY WINS LAKE CUSHMAN CASE

On December 14th S. G. Hamblet was shot in Tacoma by a policeman as he was mistaken for a hold-up operator. On the following night A. J. Upton, fifty-three years of age and proprietor of a small grocery store at 1907 South Tacoma Avenue, was murdered. On Sunday, December 19th, Chaplain R. S. Stubbs, well-known Tacoma clergyman, delivered a sermon at the First Congregational Church on his ninety-eighth birthday. Lieut.-Col. Harry G. Winsor, prominent in National Guard circles, was promoted to the rank of colonel in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Field Artillery in December. A Superior Court jury on December 19th absolved Dr. William N. Keller, superintendent of the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane at Steilacoom, from the charge of negligence in connection with his duties in a damage action for $25,000. The charges had been brought by Dr. Allan M. Kay. The closing day of the year witnessed progress in Tacoma's plans for the acquisition of the Lake Cushman and Skokomish River power site area, when Judge John M. Wilson, of Mason County, rendered a decision upholding the right of the city to acquire the land by condemnation. On the same day the city commissioners authorized the issuance of the initial block of $30,000 in bonds toward the $6,500,000 project. The site purchasing blocks of bonds amounting to $300,000 were to be issued in series of $30,000, it was then announced. On the last day of the year wage reductions were announced in local lumber mills, as was also done throughout the Sound lumbering industry. The cut for common laborers was from $4.40 per day to $3.60, and other reductions amounted to from 15 to 25 per cent.

TAX LEVIES FOR 1920

The equalized assessment rolls for the year showed a total of $94,942,024 for the county. The state levy of 9.122 mills raised $866,046.80 for state purposes. The county levy for the year was 20.378 mills, producing $1,934,695.64. Tacoma taxes, with a property valuation of $55,451,163, netted $1,359,112.53. School District No. 10 imposed a levy of 14 mills which resulted in taxes aggregating $887,088.08. The

Metropolitan Park levy of 1.5 mills gave a sum equal to $89,255.10. The town levy for Buckley was 12.5 mills; Eatonville, 10; Milton, 15; Orting, 17; Puyallup, 16.2; Roy, 20; Ruston, 3.8; South Prairie, 10; Steilacoom, 15; Sumner, 16.5; and at Wilkeson, 12.5 mills.

The bonded indebtedness of the county at the end of the year was $3,375,750. Disbursements during the year included $108,337.50 for the election machines purchased by the county. Other items of disbursements included that for the ferry service of $78,796.16; Port of Tacoma, $733,505.57; road bond improvement, $1,182,086.23; Donahue Act roads, $195,579.05; primary elections, $15,842.13; general elections, $32,088.52; county indigents, $14,835.98; mothers' pensions, $39,088.20; health department, $5,243.69; hospital, $62,283.03; detention home, $30,932.10; county farm, $61,020.27; county game, $14,872.14; Road District No. 1, $54,970.02; No. 2, $14,863.53; No. 3, $102,829.16; No. 4, $85,611.52; No. 5, $25,737.24; county permanent highway maintenance, $71,741.43; and for the Mountain View Sanitarium, $76,016.59. The county farm had an average of 67 inmates, with an average maintenance cost of $1.78. The county hospital had an average maintenance cost of $2.40 for its daily average of 68 patients. It received 786 patients during the year. The county jail received 1,048 prisoners, had an average number of 89 confined within it, and the average maintenance cost was $0.58. The average maintenance cost at the tuberculosis hospital was $1.45 for a daily average of 82 patients.

CHAPTER XXXIV

EVENTS OF 1921

MYSTIC SHRINE CELEBRATION—NATIONAL BANK OF TACOMA BUYS CAMP LEWIS BANK—ARTHUR RUST KIDNAPPED—WATER AND LIGHT PROFITS ANNOUNCED—RUST BUILDING COMPLETED—GROUND BROKEN FOR SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE—CHARLES W. BARDON MURDERED—HARRY HALLEN KILLED—THE MAJOR CRONKHITE CASE—THE "MILWAUKEE" LAUNCHED—POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENT REPORTS—THOMAS R. MARSHALL VISITS COUNTY—THE 55TH ARTILLERY LEAVES—TACOMA RANKS HIGH IN POSTAL SAVINGS—STADIUM PAGEANT REVIVED—WOMEN'S CLUBS MEET IN TACOMA—TEST ANTI-ALIEN LAND LAW—SOLDIERS GIVEN LIFE TERM.

MYSTIC SHRINE CELEBRATION

Six thousand nobles of the Mystic Shrine were guests of Tacoma on January 8th, 1921. They came from eight states to participate in a big Northwest ceremonial in honor of Imperial Potentate Ellis Lewis Garretson, of Afifi Temple. Fourteen temples were represented at the gathering. In summing up the costs of county government for the previous year, one of the local daily newspapers called attention to the expenditure of $42,680.01 for county automobiles, upkeep, gasoline, oil and tires, or about $117 per day. Twelve new cars were bought during the year, it was pointed out, making a total of eighteen owned by the county. Eighteen trucks were also owned by the county. In a facetious humor, the paper further stated that "there are some county officials who have not been supplied with automobiles. These include the treasurer, auditor, clerk and prosecuting attorney. Nor have the Superior Judges and the court bailiffs. The janitors also walk from one end of the long building to the other as they go about their duties." The largest item in the county commissioners' budget was $11,419.31 for a machine for each of the members of the board. On January 14th a nation-wide recruiting drive was announced to obtain some 15,000 more men for the Fourth Division, stationed at Camp Lewis.

The strength of the command at that time was about 3,500, with about 3,500 men in the Thirty-first Coast Artillery Brigade. The formal opening of the Lundquist-Lilly clothing store in the new Rust skyscraper was observed on January 15th.

NATIONAL BANK OF TACOMA BUYS CAMP LEWIS BANK

The purchase of the entire capital stock of the Army National Bank of Camp Lewis was announced on January 22nd by S. M. Jackson, president of the National Bank of Tacoma. The syndicate included S. M. Jackson, J. T. Gregory, Chester Thorne, and a number whose names were not made public. At an early hour on January 27th a mysterious explosion reduced the home of Mrs. Cora Kastner, at 5217 South Steele Street, to a pile of debris, killing Mrs. Kastner, and inflicting injuries to her son, Melvin C. Kastner, from which he died the following morning. Lieut.-Col. C. A. Bach, author of the history of the Fourth Division, arrived at Camp Lewis from Fort Riley on the 28th, to become assistant chief of staff. According to newspaper reports, Police Judge E. J. Hackett had an unpleasant message for bootleggers and those guilty of violating the liquor statutes; for on the last day of the month he gave out word that, commencing the following day, jail sentences only, with no fines, would be the rule in his court.

Pierce County ex-service men appeared at the county auditor's office in considerable numbers the last day of January and during the early part of February. Their visit was caused by the arrival of application blanks for the state bonus given to each service man of the state, and amounting to $15 for each month served during the war period. Fremont Campbell, Jr., chief deputy in the office, was given charge of the task of assisting in making out the applications and caring for the applicants. Blanks were also supplied at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club and at the Edward B. Rhodes Post headquarters. On the final day of January, Louis H. Burnett, state chairman for the European Relief Council, and as spokesman for Herbert Hoover, extended thanks to Tacoma and Southwestern Washington for meeting their quotas in the recent drive for funds. James I. Muffley was

chairman of the drive for Tacoma and Pierce County, with a quota for the district of $35,000.

ARTHUR RUST KIDNAPPED

As young Arthur Rust was walking downtown to his work in the Bank of California on the morning of February 1st, an automobile drew up along the curb, and the driver genially inquired: "Going downtown, Buddy? Hop in." Rust accepted the invitation, but instead of arriving at his intended destination, he was taken to the garage of the Puget Sound Iron and Steel Works on the tideflats, bound, and forced at the point of a revolver to write a demand upon his wealthy father for $25,000 ransom. Plans of the kidnapper went astray, however, and through some quick assistance of the police, the twenty-year-old boy was rescued. A day or two later $500 reward was offered for the arrest of Rust's abductor. The young messenger boy who had delivered the written demand for the $25,000 was held in the city jail for several days and until it was concluded that he had no part in planning the crime. On March 9th, Hugh C. VanAmburgh, former "Devil Dog," and hero of many battles in France, was arrested and charged with the kidnapping. VanAmburgh had served with the Second Division in France, had been awarded two Croix de Guerres, and received a Distinguished Service Cross. At his trial which followed he claimed as a defense that young Rust was a party to the scheme, and won an acquittal at the hands of a jury. However, the incident was not closed nor the true facts known until on September 24th, when VanAmburgh signed an affidavit admitting that his testimony was not true and exonerating Rust from all connection with the plot.

WATER AND LIGHT PROFITS ANNOUNCED

When the Legislature met at Olympia, Tacoma renewed its efforts to secure legal sanction to sell power from its municipal plant to consumers in cities and towns outside its own corporate limits. Representative Robert Gleason, of Pierce County, introduced a measure in the House empowering cities to so dispose of their surplus. Reports from the bureau of inspection at Olympia, announced at this time,

showed that the water system of Tacoma had a net earning of $66,602.72 for 1920. Bonds amounting to $85,000 had been paid off during the year. The light department of the city showed a net earning of $626,490.12, out of which $219,000 of the bonded debt of the department was paid. On February 11th, Elmer Dover, of Tacoma, said to have been a close friend of President-elect Harding, returned home from a trip to Mexico City. Much speculation had been going the rounds since the news dispatches of January had mentioned his visit to the southern capital. However, upon his return home, Dover said that his trip had not been official in any respect.

According to a report made by Commissioner of Public Safety Fred Shoemaker, 1,033 cases were handled in 1920 by the women of the protective division of the police department, under Mrs. Pearl R. Phillips. Nineteen hundred and twenty was the third year of the operation of this police department. On February 11th orders were announced at Camp Lewis that the Fifty-fifth Regiment, C. A. C., would soon leave for the Hawaiian Islands. It consisted of 19 officers and 1,015 men. The Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth regiments of the Thirty-first Brigade were to remain at the post.

RUST BUILDING COMPLETED

The modern twelve-story Rust Building was announced as being completed on February 12th. It was built by the W. R. Rust Investment Corporation, and cost $1,100,000. A thousand tons of structural steel were used in its construction, and 300 additional tons in the reinforcement work. A year had elapsed since its erection had commenced. The wrecking of the old three-story building on the site had started January 2, 1920. The building faces on Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street, with frontage of 90 feet, and 100 feet on 11th Street. It is 150 feet and 10 inches high on Pacific Avenue. The architects were Albert Sutton and H. A. Whitney, of the firm of Sutton & Whitney, and Earl N. Dugan, all of Tacoma. J. E. Bonnell was the general contractor. The Wilkeson Cut Stone Company furnished the well-

known Wilkeson sandstone for the business block and office structure.

GROUND BROKEN FOR SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE

Another important building event was inaugurated on the 18th, when ground was broken for the magnificent $200,000 Scottish Rite Temple, on the block bounded by Division Avenue, Park Heights, and South First Street. E. Walker Foster, commander-in-chief of the Tacoma Consistory of the Scottish Rite, moved the first shovelful of earth, with other officers and trustees present to participate in the ceremonies. Another important improvement was announced the following day when McCormack Brothers announced extensive changes for their big department store, and which involved the expenditure of a considerable sum.

Tacoma became somewhat worried over its light system the latter part of February when word reached the city that House Bill No. 174 had passed the lower house of the Legislature by a big majority. City officials said that the proposed measure would place the light and power plant under the control and supervision of the state public service commission, or the director of public works under the new administrative code. City officials prepared for a spirited fight in the Senate; and it is proper to remark that superior wisdom prevented the measure from becoming a law. Governor Hart vetoed the bill upon its passage by the Senate. On March 5th, official figures on the exports of Tacoma and Seattle were published for the previous December. The report showed that the exports from Tacoma had been $3,515,915, and those from Seattle $3,595,479.

CHARLES W. BARDON MURDERED

At an early hour on March 8th three men in uniform shot Charles W. Bardon near the intersection of 13th Street and Court C. Bardon was a railway brakeman. Three men of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, Fourth Division, were arrested by the police, charged with the crime. They were Sergt. Charles M. Hamlin, Sergt. Joe Luebbers, and Private E. B. Root. Hamlin, it was claimed, confessed to the killing. Hamlin was found guilty of first-degree murder in the Supe-

rior Court on May 31st, but escaped the noose under the verdict. His sentence was life imprisonment.

HARRY HALLEN KILLED

On March 12th Harry Hallen, 27 years of age, was shot and killed and his seven-months bride wounded at South 52nd and Mason streets. Hallen was assistant superintendent of the Griffin Wheel Company's plant at the time. A party of prominent business men from Mexico visited Tacoma on the 12th. The first ex-service man of the county to receive the state bonus was Oscar N. Thomas. His check out of the $5,000,000 fund available at that time arrived on the 16th, and was for $330. He had served with the Fifth Division. A near riot occurred at Camp Lewis on March 18th, when over one hundred members of the Fourth Division invaded the area of the Thirty-first Coast Artillery Brigade and started a battle royal. It was only broken up by the arrival of officers who had been attending the regular weekly meetings which they conducted. In the melee, which lasted some ten minutes, eight men received injuries requiring attention at the hospital. The wounds, however, were superficial. On March 22nd a jury gave A. R. Titlow a judgment of $4,506 against the Wright shipyards in his suit for $20,000 for attorney's fees. On the 23rd a revival of one of the pioneer-day methods of securing revenue was again called into force, when eighty-five special deputy assessors started out in Tacoma to take the poll tax census. The new law provided for a $5 tax from every man and woman between twenty-one and fifty years, and not mentally irresponsible or a pauper. One of the unfavorable comparisons between the modern statute and the pioneer method of extracting revenue, however, was the more gentle way of overlooking the kindlier sex in the earlier days.

THE MAJOR CRONKHITE CASE

Robert Rosenbluth, former army captain and member of the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Engineers, was arrested in New York on March 24th in connection with the death of Maj. Alexander P. Cronkhite at Camp Lewis on October 25, 1918. He was held in the eastern city without bail. Charges

had been filed in Tacoma, before United States Commissioner T. W. Hammond, asserting that Rosenbluth had caused the young major to be shot. Roland Pothier, who had, according to reports, confessed to the accidental killing of Major Cronkhite, was also named in the complaint. A manslaughter charge was also pending against Pothier in Tacoma at that time. Pothier was arrested at his home in Central Falls, Rhode Island, on April 15th, and immediately telegraphed the American Legion post in Tacoma to retain legal counsel for him. On July 16th a dispatch from Washington, D. C., stated that all federal proceedings against the two men were to be dropped by the federal government, but that all data relative to the cases would be sent to the prosecuting attorney of Pierce County for his consideration. This ended court action against the two men that year; but did not finally dispose of the matter, as will be told later. A mother's untiring effort to free her son's honored name from the stigma of suicide had pressed the cases this far after the military hearing at Camp Lewis in 1918, and the same devotion and pride of name later made itself manifest.

THE "MILWAUKEE" LAUNCHED

Mrs. Rudolph Pfeil, Jr., of Milwaukee, using a bottle of Lake Michigan water brought west for the purpose, christened the giant scout cruiser *Milwaukee* at the launching of the Government vessel on March 24th. The Port of Tacoma commenced its career of commercial utility to Tacoma and tributary territory, and became an operating concern in the field of world commerce on March 25th, a year after the first piling was driven. The *Edmore*, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's fleet, tied up to Pier No. 1 at 8 o'clock in the morning, and commenced loading twenty-five cars of lumber, amounting to about 600,000 feet. By the latter part of March some fifty patients at the U. S. Public Health Hospital were enrolled for instruction in helpful trades. The hospital, formerly the Cushman School, had about two hundred Government patients at the time, all ex-service men. The first subscription to the fund being raised in Tacoma by the Charles Huckaba Chapter No. 1, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, was given on March 28th by

John W. Huckaba, father of the Tacoma boy killed in France. His check was for $100. On March 29th a feud between Italian factions said to exist in Tacoma resulted in a shooting escapade in the alley near South Thirteenth Street and Yakima Avenue. Three of the participants were wounded. At least six men took part in the night battle. A new wage scale went into effect the last of March, providing for a forty-cent reduction, or $3.20 per day for common laborers. A federal case in which the Mineral Lake Logging Company, of Tacoma, sought $116,000 damages against the United States Railroad Administration, terminated on April 2nd, in favor of the Government. The company alleged damages from a fire in 1919, which it claimed originated on the right-of-way of the Tacoma Eastern Railway, and spread through the alleged negligence of the railroad officials. The Washington State Retail Association, some two hundred strong, met in Tacoma on the 4th.

POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENT REPORTS

The report of Commissioner Shoemaker, head of the public safety department of Tacoma, for the previous year, made public early in April, showed 433 arrests for possession of liquor during the period. This was an increase of 115 over 1919. All arrests reached the mark of 8,952. This number was 606 in excess of 1919. In 1918 there had been 9,576. Arrests for drunkenness were 1,575, a slight decrease over 1919. There were 1,655 automobile accidents in the city, and 292 automobiles stolen. The motorcycle squad was increased from five to seven members, and there were 101 men in the police department. The report for the fire department showed a personnel of 146 men. The fire loss for 1920 in Tacoma was $191,365.35, or estimated at $1.91 per capita. Alarms for the year totaled 816.

On April 5th George Aki, a Hawaiian, was arrested for the murder of Henry Bacon, killed the previous Sunday near American Lake. Bacon and Aki were both section hands.

The use of search warrants, their sufficiency, their definiteness, or their lack of existence have become frequent and heated subjects in our law courts since statutes have extended the common law to permit their use in regulating

the sale and manufacture or possession of intoxicating liquor. One of these legal battles was staged in the local superior court in April in the case of the State of Washington vs. Tranquillo, the defendant's attorney moving to suppress a certain flask or bottle taken from the prisoner's pocket by Police Officer Bryan while the latter was protecting the peace and dignity of the community, but, also lacking a search warrant. The trial judge ruled that a police officer could not raid the hip pocket of an orderly citizen pursuing a tranquil and peaceful course down the street, seize therefrom intoxicating liquor and use the same in evidence in the prosecution of the individual whose hip pocket had been thus raided, unless said officer had in his possession at such time a search warrant or a warrant of arrest.

In the drive against violators of the liquor statutes, fifteen informations were filed in the superior court of the county on the 26th. Many of these were "jointist" cases.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL VISITS COUNTY

A report of the city library at this time drew attention to the growth of the institution between 1910 and 1920. In the former year there were 10,393 registered borrowers; in 1920, 32,106. Circulation of books had grown from 200,411 to 504,744. Volumes in the library had grown from 48,562 to 101,863. On April 20th voters in Tacoma gave their approval for a special levy of 4 mills, making the total school rate 14 mills. Alfred Cortor, celebrated French pianist, gave a recital at the Tacoma Theatre under the direction of Sherman, Clay & Company on the 21st. Thomas R. Marshall, 33rd degree Mason and former vice president of the United States, delivered the oration of the day at the laying of the cornerstone of the $200,000 Scottish Rite Temple at Division and South First streets. About two thousand interested spectators attended. Six new wards, capable of taking care of sixty "shell-shock" patients, were being prepared the latter part of April at the U. S. Public Service Hospital No. 591, located at the former Cushman School, to be ready by May 1st. These additions gave a total capacity of 140 nerve patients and 110 tubercular patients. Nurses, special surgeons and aides had already reported for duty.

Deposits in Tacoma banks at the close of April were $33,758,652.53, an increase of over $1,500,000 subsequent to February 21st. Building Inspector Scott C. Snyder was authority for the news that more building permits had been issued in April than for any one month in ten years. The number totaled 461. Permits for new homes reached ninety-nine. At least a few items of food were considerably lower at that time, butter selling for thirty cents per pound wholesale, the lowest since 1916. Cane sugar had dropped $1 during the week, and was then down to $8.25.

On May 3rd Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir, lately promoted, and then commander of Camp Lewis and the Fourth Division, received orders to proceed to San Francisco to assume command of the Ninth Corps Area. Brig. Gen. George W. Duncan, commander of the Seventh Infantry Brigade of the Fourth Division, became division and camp commander on the 4th. On that day the Pacific International Baseball League opened for the season, with Tacoma playing Yakima at the Stadium. Yakima won 6 to 3. Nearly 9,000 went out to the Stadium. Vancouver defeated Victoria 15 to 5 in the initial contest. City employees to the number of 585 received smaller checks than usual on May 5th. City Controller John W. Roberts deducted the sum of $5 from each pay-check—a total of $2,925—to take care of the current poll tax. Public officials who made laws were not, at that particular time, popular heroes in the eyes and minds of others who served the public in various other capacities.

Col. C. R. Forbes, of Tacoma, the newly appointed director of the Federal War Risk Insurance Bureau, announced on May 6th plans to remove the office for the Thirteenth District from Seattle to Tacoma. This announcement led to considerable speculation regarding the establishment of another Government hospital on the Spanaway site which had recently been offered to the Government by Elmer Dover while in Washington, D. C.

THE 55TH ARTILLERY LEAVES

The army transport *Buford* left Tacoma on May 9th carrying 600 officers and men of the Fifty-fifth Coast Artillery for Hawaii. Four alleged army deserters from Camp

Lewis were arrested in the Snoqualmie Pass on May 10th, in the car of Karl T. Timbs, one of the owners of the Majestic Taxicab Company, who was murdered the previous Sunday morning, May 8th, near Seattle. The body of the murdered Tacoman was found about six miles north of Seattle. A fifth soldier was arrested at Camp Lewis in connection with the crime. At a separate trial held in June, Edmund F. Filion, seventeen years old, of Camp Lewis, was found guilty of the murder of Timbs, and was sentenced to life imprisonment in Judge Ernest M. Card's department of the superior court. George W. Sharp, James Sparks and Carl C. Perrin, also of Camp Lewis, were also found guilty in a second trial, and each received life imprisonment sentence.

TACOMA RANKS HIGH IN POSTAL SAVINGS

Barbara, aged four, and Buster, aged two, children of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Erickson, of Steilacoom, were burned to death on the sixteenth when flames destroyed the Erickson home in Palmer's Addition to Steilacoom. Tacoma was then the twelfth city on the list of postal savings accounts. In March it was the thirteenth city, but in April it passed Milwaukee. The eleven cities outranking Tacoma were New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Philadelphia, Newark, Portland, Seattle and Kansas City, in the order named. The total deposits in the Tacoma postal savings bank at the time were $1,398,142. Tacoma's gain for the month had been $26,263; with Boston being the only other city to show a gain of over $25,000 for the month. Four De Haviland airplanes arrived at Camp Lewis near the last of May, making the Government's allotment for the post nine airplanes and one balloon. This was the largest number of planes to be stationed at the post up to that time. On Monday, May 23rd, the Todd yards launched another scout cruiser for the Federal Government—the *Cincinnati.* Mrs. Charles Edgar Tudor, of Cincinnati, christened the ship. The keel for this vessel, a sister boat to the *Omaha* and *Milwaukee,* was laid May 15, 1920.

STADIUM PAGEANT REVIVED

Thousands of spectators gathered at the Stadium on May 27th to witness the revival of the annual Stadium Day

Pageant of the Tacoma public schools. The 1921 pageant was the eighth annual program, but the first one since 1916. They were started shortly after the Stadium was completed, but were discontinued during the war. Thousands of students took part in drills, games and mass formations, and yearly attracted thousands. The National Bank of Tacoma opened its magnificent new home at Twelfth and Pacific May 31st. The institution was then over thirty-five years old. The architects who had drawn plans for the bank building were Sutton & Whitney, and Earl N. Dugan. The contractors who erected the structure were Albertson, Cornell Brothers & Walsh. The Wilkeson sandstone used in its erection was furnished by the Walter Cut Stone Company.

WOMEN'S CLUBS MEET IN TACOMA

The State Federation of Women's Clubs met in Tacoma on June 2nd, to celebrate the silver jubilee of the organization. It was founded in Tacoma twenty-five years previously. Mrs. Dixon Tripple, president of the Presidents' Council, as head of the committee on arrangements, made the plans for the session. Mrs. N. E. Walton, of Tacoma, was elected first vice president. Mrs. Mary Oberndorfer, of Chicago, in speaking before the convention, delivered a severe arraignment of jazz, saying that "the greatest influence for immorality in America today is jazz." At an election of the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce J. T. S. Lyle, well-known Tacoma attorney, was elected president. He was chosen to succeed F. Garrett Fisher, appointed to the position of state purchasing agent by Governor Hart. At the annual meeting of the G. A. R., department of Washington and Alaska, held in Olympia, J. H. Coffman, of Tacoma, was chosen commander. The Olympia gathering was the thirty-fifth annual encampment.

TEST ANTI-ALIEN LAND LAW

The first test of the new anti-alien land law, aimed chiefly against Japanese, took place in Tacoma before three federal judges on June 25th. The federal judges hearing the case were W. B. Gilbert, Edward E. Cushman and Jeremiah J. Neterer. The constitutionality of the law and its relation-

THE STADIUM, TACOMA, LOOKING SOUTH FROM HISTORICAL BUILDING

ship to treaties between the United States and Japan were the questions considered in the case of the state against Frank Terrace, a White River farmer. The judges upheld the law from both angles, and upon its appeal to higher federal courts, it was also sustained as not being unconstitutional.

Further changes took place at Camp Lewis the last of June and early part of July. Major General Muir returned to Camp Lewis to resume command of the post and of the Fourth Division; while Brig-Gen. R. M. Blatchford again assumed command of the Eighth Infantry Brigade. Orders were also received to demobilize the Fifty-seventh Coast Artillery Regiment, and transfer the men to the four Puget Sound coast defense forts. In July the Fifty-ninth Regiment, C. A. C., left for the Philippine Islands, on the U. S. army transport *Sherman*.

On June 30th work started on the new $60,000 mansion of Henry A. Rhodes, on Lake Steilacoom. The architects who drew the plans for the two-story residence of the Old English type of the Tudor period were Heath, Gove and Bell.

The 1921 Fourth of July celebration was again under the auspices of the Edward B. Rhodes American Legion post, and was observed on the 3rd, 4th and 5th. Judge Wallace McCamant, of Portland, addressed the big gathering at the Stadium on Sunday, the 4th. The noted Speedway races drew many famous racers, including Tommy Milton, the 1920 winner at Indianapolis; Roscoe Sarles, Eddie Pullen, Eddie Hearne, Tom Alley, Edward Miller, Frank Elliott, Joe Thomas and Alton Soules. Milton nosed out Roscoe Sarles in the 250-mile race for a purse of $10,000, in the time of 2 hours, 34 minutes and 30 seconds, a record for the track. Thomas, Hearne, Alley and Miller finished in the order named after Sarles. On the 5th D. W. Davis, governor of Idaho, was the guest of the city, and spoke at the Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce and at the Kiwanis Club. Scott C. Bone, newly appointed governor of Alaska, was a guest of the Tacoma Rotary Club on the 7th.

SOLDIERS GIVEN LIFE TERM

Lawardus Bogart and Everett Impyn, two Camp Lewis soldiers, were tried in the federal court in July for their

heinous attack on a Puyallup girl and nurse at the base hospital committed during the previous spring. Under federal statutes, their sentence could have been death, but they were found guilty and given a life sentence at McNeil Island. These men later came into the limelight, as will be told. The U. S. S. *Tennessee*, the largest battleship in the navy, dropped anchor in the Tacoma harbor on July 15th, under command of Capt. Richard H. Leigh. On July 20th Rev. O. J. Ordal, for eight years pastor of Our Savior's Lutheran Church at South Seventeenth and J streets, accepted the presidency of Parkland College. At the state meeting of the Elks in Seattle, Alexander Fulton, of Tacoma, was chosen first vice president. Sydney Anderson, also of Tacoma, the retiring secretary, was presented with a watch by the convention, which was attended by about 1,500 Pierce County Elks. A large committee welcomed Ambassador Hugh Wallace home on the 24th, including A. R. Titlow, Governor Hart, Mayor Riddell, Ira Davisson, Fred Shoemaker, J. W. Silver, H. Roy Harrison, Judge E. E. Cushman, Judge W. O. Chapman, Judge M. L. Clifford, Judge Ernest M. Card, Judge William D. Askren and many others.

On July 23rd the first moving picture house in the town of Steilacoom was completed.

CHAPTER XXXV

EVENTS OF 1921, CONTINUED

BODY OF ELMER R. ANDERSON ARRIVES FROM FRANCE—NEW SEMINARY SITE SELECTED—THE MRS. WILLIAM H. STUBBS CASE—SECRETARY FALL VISITS PIERCE COUNTY—HARRY GARDNER ESCAPES; BOGART AND IMPYN KILLED—BODY OF LIEUTENANT RHODES ARRIVES—PLANS FOR NEW FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—JITNEYS REGULATED—McALEXANDER TAKES COMMAND OF CAMP LEWIS—FRANKLIN K. LANE HONORED—"STADIUM WAY" OPENED—THE ROY STATE BANK ROBBED—KILLS SWEETHEART AND SELF—TRADE CONFERENCE MEETS IN TACOMA—REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR C. A. CAMPBELL—THE SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN BANK FAILURE.

BODY OF ELMER R. ANDERSON ARRIVES FROM FRANCE

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association held a three-day meeting at the Tacoma Hotel the last of July, and lumbermen from all parts of the nation gathered in the city. Odin Otness completed forty years' service for the Northern Pacific in July, having come to Tacoma in 1881. He built the first house on Tacoma Avenue. On July 24, 1881, he started to work in the railroad shops, then located near the present site of the Union Depot. On July 28th Guy C. Norton, Tacoma druggist, was elected president of the Washington State Pharmaceutical Association, at their gathering in Seattle. The body of Corp. Elmer R. Anderson, killed in France while serving with Company I, Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, reached Portland on July 28th, with the bodies of forty-three other western soldiers killed in France. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Anderson, 1307 South Pine Street. The body was buried Saturday, July 30th, under the auspices of the Wild West Post No. 91, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in the Tacoma Cemetery. The new $45,000 gymnasium and swimming pool at Dieringer, for School District No. 68, was completed the last of the month. It is located three miles northeast of Sumner.

NEW SEMINARY SITE SELECTED

Word reached Tacoma on August 1st of the death in France of Paul L. Richards, who brought the first moving pictures to Tacoma and Seattle from France in 1898. He was called into service during the war by the Government as an official photographer. His wife and eight children were residing in Tacoma when his death occurred. On August 2nd navy yard engineers commenced surveying the proposed Camp Lewis air base. The new site for the Annie Wright Seminary was announced in August by Bishop Frederic W. Keator, its president. The ground chosen was just south of Ashton Hill, and north of the Tacoma Lawn Tennis Club's courts. The ten acres were owned by the Tacoma Land & Improvement Company. On August 9th Col. Charles R. Forbes, of Tacoma, who was then at the head of the war risk bureau, was nominated as director of the Veterans' Bureau, at a salary of $10,000 per year, an increase of $2,500. Under the new "Sweet Soldiers' Relief Bill" the war risk bureau, vocational training and hospitalization work were all placed under the same supervision. Generals of two great armies met at Camp Lewis on the 16th, when Maj.-Gen. Charles H. Muir welcomed Gen. Pietro Badaglio, of the Italian army, then touring the country. The Italian colony of Tacoma presented General Badaglio with loving cups bearing engravings of Mount Rainier-Tacoma. Orders were received at this time at Camp Lewis assigning Major-General Muir to the command of the Third Division upon its arrival at the post. Roy W. Peterson, of Tacoma, was elected senior vice commander of the Washington department of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, at its session in Seattle, and also selected Tacoma for the 1922 convention. Word reached Tacoma on August 19th of the death of Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Greene, retired, and first Camp Lewis commander, at Alameda, Calif.

THE MRS. WILLIAM H. STUBBS CASE

Mrs. William H. Stubbs, of Tacoma, was arrested on August 22nd, accused of being Miss Maude Moore, a stenographer of Knoxville, Tenn., wanted for the slaying of Leroy D. Harth, an automobile man, in 1919. The Tacoma woman,

ANNIE WRIGHT SEMINARY, TACOMA

however, who had married and had become interested in the hotel business since her arrival in the city, calmly maintained her silence for a week, before admitting her identity. Her arrest solved a problem which detectives and sleuths of the entire North America, Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands had been working on since 1919. By her arrest bondsmen were saved from the forfeiture of several thousand dollars. She had fled from Tennessee shortly before the time set for her trial. She had successfully evaded all efforts to locate her until her arrest in Tacoma. Upon being taken back to Knoxville for trial, which occurred the following December, she was fully exonerated for the shooting, showing just cause for her acts, and the jury was out only six minutes to agree on the verdict of not guilty.

SECRETARY FALL VISITS PIERCE COUNTY

A. B. Fall, secretary of the interior, was the first member of President Harding's cabinet to visit Tacoma and the National Park. Accompanied by the director of national parks, he arrived in Tacoma on the 26th of the month. W. H. Miller, of Tacoma, was elected president of the Northwest Real Estate Association at the meeting at Paradise Inn. If "weddings are made in heaven," there is little call to climb to the top of Mount Rainier-Tacoma to bring about a duplication; but the novelty of participating as principals in a wedding ceremony has been experienced upon several occasions. During the early part of September one of these weddings took place on the heights of the famous mountain when Miss Lenore Allain, of Auburn, and Edward J. Hamilton, of Buckley, became man and wife. More changes took place at Camp Lewis in September. On the 3rd Brig.-Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, in command of the Fifty-ninth Infantry, less five companies, left the camp on a week's march to Vancouver Barracks, to assume command of the post. About 1,200 men from the Third Division were sent to Camp Lewis from Camp Pike, Arkansas.

HARRY GARDNER ESCAPES; BOGART AND IMPYN KILLED

Harry Gardner, the notorious bandit, confined at the federal prison on McNeil Island, staged another of his spectacu-

lar escapes on September 5th, miraculously escaping the shots of guards, and completely disappearing from sight for the time. In the break with Gardner were also Lawardus Bogart and Everett Impyn, the Camp Lewis soldiers convicted in the federal court at Tacoma of a dastardly assault upon a Puyallup nurse, and serving life sentences. Impyn was killed outright by the shots of the guards, and Bogart received wounds from which he died. Gardner, sought all over the Northwest and the object of a nation-wide search, was finally captured on November 15th, at Phoenix, Arizona, following an attempt to rob a mail car. He was captured by a mail clerk. His break cost him a penalty of about five years for good time allowance, out of the twenty-five year sentence he was serving.

Had pioneers of Tacoma in the '70s or '80s predicted that by the year 1920 the city's payroll alone would amount to almost a million and a half dollars they might have been adjudged demented. Yet those who had resided in the city that long witnessed municipal expenditures for salaries and wages grow from a very small figure to $1,431,606.64 for the twelve months of 1920. The payrolls of the city for the six years previous to that had required the following sums of money: 1914, $672,645.89; 1915, $784,486.29; 1916, $768,315.34; 1917, $771,441.34; 1918, $1,016,009.14; and for 1919, $1,356,621.46.

BODY OF LIEUTENANT RHODES ARRIVES

The earthly remains of Lieut. Edward B. Rhodes reached Tacoma from France on September 8th, a bodyguard of local American Legion members accompanying the casket from Portland. The body of the young Tacoman, after whom the American Legion named its Tacoma post, was placed in the family crypt at the Tacoma Mausoleum. Col. Charles R. Forbes, director of the U. S. Veterans Bureau, was a guest of the Edward B. Rhodes Post on the 13th and 14th. A fire at Kapowsin on the 14th resulted in the destruction of the Kapowsin Mill Company and the Catholic Church, causing a loss of over $175,000. On the 17th detailed plans were published for improvements to the Port of Tacoma to cost a million dollars. After a bitter political and patronage

battle, Burns Poe, of Tacoma, was nominated by President Harding on September 21st for the position of collector of internal revenue for the district of Washington and Alaska. He was confirmed, and took office a little over a month later, succeeding David J. Williams. Upon the arrival of the Third Division at Camp Lewis the Fourth Division was absorbed by the former, and at midnight of September 21st the Fourth became an inactive organization.

PLANS FOR NEW FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Architectural plans for the proposed $250,000 First Presbyterian Church were completed, and a campaign to raise the funds necessary for its erection started on October 1st. By the 10th of the month over $213,000 had been secured. The second annual meeting of the Northwest Rivers and Harbors Congress met in Tacoma on the 10th. F. Garrett Fisher was president of the meeting. Statistics published at this time showed that Tacoma's commerce had grown from $68,300,000 in 1913 to $251,340,000 in 1919. It was also pointed out that four million tons of coal was mined annually within seventy miles of the city, and that one-fourth of the electrical power of the state was within sixty miles of the courthouse. The amount of capital invested in manufacturing plants was given as $68,098,000, an increase of 140 per cent over 1914. The value of products was given at $103,172,000, or an increase of 272 per cent. Persons engaged in manufacturing plants showed an increase of over 500 per cent.

JITNEYS REGULATED

The jitney question came forward in Tacoma in October. On September 28th an ordinance was introduced to regulate these public conveyances, and the ordinance became a law early in October. Open hostilities sprang up shortly afterwards between jitney drivers and street car men. This animosity was increased on the 13th by the action of the city commissioners in granting licenses for drivers to operate to and from South Tacoma, Point Defiance and on Stevens Street. About thirty representatives of the street car men's union and as many jitney drivers attended the session which

considered these petitions, and heated arguments were indulged in. One of the street car men who openly protested against the jitneys being given the right to operate on Tacoma streets was attacked by two husky women jitney drivers. The assault was made in the corridor outside the council chambers as the union man was leaving the session, he informed the police. Attorney Ralph Pierce, of Seattle, came over to represent the jitney drivers.

McALEXANDER TAKES COMMAND OF CAMP LEWIS

Brig.-Gen. U. G. McAlexander, known as the "Rock of the Marne," arrived at Camp Lewis the middle of the month to assume command of the Sixth Infantry Brigade. He had commanded the Thirty-eighth Infantry at the famous battle of the Marne. The title to Point Defiance Park became a matter of concern by city and park officials on October 20th, when they were startled by the publication of a list of some seventy tracts of land to be sold by the Government. Included in this list was a description of land which took in the 640-acre Point of Defiance Park, one of the most famous city parks in the country. The city had already spent several hundred thousand dollars in improving this tract of land, and did not desire to have it disposed of by public sale, so a search through old records was started and telegrams dispatched to Congressman Albert Johnson to straighten out the matter. The city had begun to beautify the tract in the '80s before title of any kind had been secured, and continued to do so after a license had been granted by Congress in 1888, supplemented some seventeen years later by an act of Congress vesting the title in fee in the city for park purposes, subject, however, to the restriction that the Federal Government at any time, and without payment of any amount to Tacoma, might take the park for any and all military, naval or lighthouse purposes. This title secured in 1905 was confirmed by Albert Johnson, and army officials were at a loss, so they announced, as to how the Point Defiance area became listed for sale; thus closing the incident to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The initial efforts to induce Marshal Ferdinand Foch to visit Tacoma on his American tour were made the last of

October, when Meyer Jacob, local merchant, as a special representative of the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, extended a personal invitation to the famous general in New York. The Edward B. Rhodes post also sent invitations. Mrs. Minnie D. Bean, superintendent of Pierce County schools, was elected president of the Washington Educational Association, at Bellingham; and Miss Elsa Maxam, also of Tacoma, was chosen president of the State League of Grade Teachers. The county purchasing department was abolished by a vote of two to one, by the county commissioners, on November 1st, becoming effective a month later.

FRANKLIN K. LANE HONORED

The memory of the late Franklin K. Lane, for nearly eight years secretary of the interior, was perpetuated in November by naming one of the highest peaks in the Tatoosh Range, within Rainier National Park, in his honor. The mountain has an altitude of about 6,000 feet, rising one-third of a mile northwest of Cliff Lake, in Pierce County, and the geographic board announced that thereafter it would be known as Lane Peak. The former Tacoman had died at Rochester, Minn., on May 18th. He was born on Prince Edward Island July 15, 1864, and had come to Tacoma in 1890, as editor of the *Evening News*, and part owner. He was responsible for launching a campaign in 1892 to bring the national democratic convention to Tacoma. After the panic of the '90s, he moved to California in 1893. While a resident of Tacoma he was married to Miss Annie Claire Wintermuts.

"STADIUM WAY" OPENED

"Stadium Way," renamed from Cliff Avenue, was formally opened on November 10th, when Mayor C. M. Riddell and the four city commissioners drove over it to the Stadium High School. The problem of relieving the traffic congestion at Ninth Street and Broadway was solved by City Engineer J. C. Manley, who suggested the construction of the reinforced concrete viaduct around the city hall. The contract for the viaduct, which is 440 feet long and 30 feet in width, was let on June 24, 1921. With opening of Stadium

Way traffic conditions have been relieved for the north end of the city, relieving Broadway and St. Helens from much of the previous traffic conditions.

THE ROY STATE BANK ROBBED

The Roy State Bank was held up on November 14th, and three robbers escaped with $4,200 in cash. Mrs. May Crowley, bookkeeper, was locked in the bank vault during the robbery. Orders removing the Northern Pacific Railroad headquarters from Tacoma to Seattle were issued November 19th. This change meant a loss of about 150 employees, and a yearly payroll of about $250,000. Some fifteen hundred people attended the dedication of the new Holy Rosary Catholic Church on the 24th. The $200,000 edifice was formally opened by Right Rev. Bishop Edward J. O'Dea, of Seattle, attended by about forty priests. Glen W. Sutherland, delegate to the National American Legion convention at Kansas City, left Tacoma on the 28th for Spokane, to greet Marshal Foch, and accompany him to the Sound City. The distinguished visitor was in Tacoma on November 30th, and the Stadium program prepared under the direction of Dr. Hinton D. Jonez, was changed to the armory. He was presented with a handsomely engraved match box by the Edward B. Rhodes Post, Little Elizabeth Rhodes acting as intermediary. While in the city he was greeted by Miss Nancy Thiers, of Tacoma, a descendant of Louis Adolphe Thiers, first president of the third French Republic.

Superior Judge D. F. Wright of Thurston County handed down a decision on December 3rd, holding in effect that the state land sought by the city of Tacoma in the Cushman power plant development was being held for a fish hatchery and oyster development, and "could no more be condemned than the capitol building." The land involved was a small tract, but strategically located below the proposed dam.

KILLS SWEETHEART AND SELF

On December 7th another murder and suicide occurred in Tacoma, climaxing a year marked by numerous crimes, when a love-mad suitor murdered the girl he loved and killed himself immediately following. The man, Leo Perfetti, twenty-

eight years old, was the scion of a well-to-do family of Italy and a former army officer during the World war. He had followed the girl he murdered, Armentina Pedroni, to this country some two months before. The crime was committed at 1708 Pacific Avenue, in a little fruit stand conducted by Pagni & Leuti, relatives of the woman, and for whom she was working at the time.

Tacoma and Southwestern Washington faced an almost total disruption of traffic from flood conditions on the 12th. Among the things responsible for the condition was the overflowing of the Puyallup River. Chief of Police Harry M. Smith resigned as such on December 13th, returning to his office as superintendent of the bureau of records. His resignation immediately folowed the receipt of a memorandum decision from Commissioner Fred Shoemaker, in which the latter shortened the suspension of thirty days given John S. Strickland, captain of detectives, to ten days. Capt. H. V. Dyment was thereupon named chief of police.

TRADE CONFERENCE MEETS IN TACOMA

Two hundred delegates, representing the commercial and agricultural interests in all parts of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Alaska, met in Tacoma on December 15th, at the first Pacific Northwest Foreign Trade Conference. Paul T. Shaw was chairman of the organization committee, and called the delegates to order. Maj. Everett G. Griggs, of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, was chosen president, and E. P. Kemmer, also of Tacoma, was elected secretary. The Fairfax Bridge was dedicated Saturday, December 17th, and the dreams of twenty years were realized. The bridge, with a span of 250 feet and 240 feet above the water of the Carbon River, cost about $80,000. The new Carbon River-Fairfax Road, built by the county at a cost of nearly half a million dollars, was officially opened, with a large crowd attending from Tacoma and other localities in the county. Gen. Robert Alexander arrived at Camp Lewis to assume command of the Third Field Artillery Brigade and of the Third Division. Thirty-five years before, when a private at Vancouver Barracks, he had made a visit

to Tacoma, and now returned for the first time since then, but wearing the insignia of a much higher rank.

Six minutes after leaving the municipal dock on the early morning of December 28th, the 120-foot Tacoma-Seattle steamer *Virginia IV*, crashed into the John B. Stevens Company pier on the east side of the city waterway. The accident, occurring in the darkness and fog, caused the boat to ram her nose at full speed into the dock. She caught her prow on the rock riprap under the dock, and when the tide receded, her stern was submerged in thirty feet of water. None of her crew of seven or passenger list of six was injured. She was built in 1904, and was formerly known as the *Tyrus*. The sale of the old National Bank of Tacoma Building at Thirteenth and Pacific was announced the last of the year, to the Commerce Building Company, for $100,000. The new auditorium at 1310 South E Street, costing $35,000, was completed late in December.

REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR C. A. CAMPBELL

In his annual report for the year 1921, County Auditor C. A. Campbell showed the assessed valuation of property in the county to be $95,909,235. The state tax levy of 13.587 mills raised taxes for state purposes amounting to $1,303,107.01. The county levy of 20.813 mills produced almost two million dollars—$1,996,141.01, to quote exact figures. Taxes amounting to $1,402,420.77 were imposed in the Tacoma districts, the levies ranging from 17.3 in No. 5 to 23.1 mills in No. 1. The Buckley tax levy was 14 mills; Eatonville, 10; Milton, 15; Orting, 17; Puyallup, 14.8; Roy, 19; Ruston, 1.95; South Prairie, 15; Steilacoom, 15; Sumner, 14.6; and Wilkeson, 15 mills. Ferry receipts for the year totalled $17,301.50, and the sale of the old ferry, City of Tacoma, brought $3,500. Ferry expenditures were $52,827.85.

Mothers' pensions for the year aggregated $48,849; county indigent disbursements $20,985.28; hospital expenses $65,520.73; county farm $28,877.23; a purchasing agent's office $7,749.25; indigent soldiers $7,781.60; and the sanatorium $73,564.50. Real estate owned by the county was listed to be worth $963,800. There was an average of seventy-eight inmates daily at the county farm, with an an-

nounced average cost of maintenance daily per capita of $0.94. The number received at the institution during the year was given out to be seventy-four, with sixty discharged. The daily average at the hospital was ninety-three. It received 1,190 patients during the twelve months. Mt. View Sanitarium cared for a daily average of eighty-two. There were 152 incoming patients, and 110 were discharged. The county jail enjoyed boom days, receiving 2,250 prisoners during the year, with an average daily throng of eighty-two. The average maintenance cost was announced as $0.48. Receipts from federal and other sources totaled $3,443.

THE SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN BANK FAILURE

Tearful women and strong-hearted men with drawn faces, swallowed their grief in little groups at 13th and Pacific on Monday, January 17, 1921, following the failure of the Scandinavian American Bank to open its doors on the 15th. Women wept at their losses, which in many cases involved the savings of a life-time, but no demonstrations occurred. The crowd was anxious, but peaceful, under the watchful eyes of police officers. The crash, later followed by the failure of the Seattle bank of the same name, was the greatest financial disaster in the city's history and that of the northwest. There were some ten thousand depositors with money in the Tacoma bank, and many business firms were pinched by the suspension of the financial institution. Forbes P. Haskell, Jr., former banker and the local representative of Hugh C. Wallace, was appointed a special bank examiner by Governor Hart on Monday, and took immediate charge, with Guy E. Kelly named as legal adviser. The failure of the bank, according to the state bank examining department, was due entirely to gross mismanagement, an accumulation of non-liquid assets, and to building operations. The latter included the erection of the sixteen-story office building at 11th and Pacific, the giant steel frame of which was nearly completed, and until the eventful Saturday was the center of a din of noisy riveting, but which stood silent on the 17th, as hundreds of depositors a short distance down the street clamored at the closed and barred steel doors of the defunct institution.

The failure of the bank was not due to local business con-

ditions, but to events entirely peculiar to the bank itself. Other local banks reported only small withdrawals following the crash; and all of them at once offered business and financial aid to needy depositors of the bank which had failed. Superior Court Judges Chapman, Card, Clifford and Askren met and on the 19th decided to call a grand jury to consider the failure. On the 20th there was a large meeting of depositors in the main auditorium and basement of Our Savior's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at which A. R. Titlow acted as chairman. Ole Granrud, as chairman, was named to head a depositors' committee of ten members. On February 9th Ole S. Larson, president of the defunct bank, was arrested at his home in Seattle, charged with appropriating $60,000 of the bank's funds to his own use. His bail, set at $100,000, was later reduced to $25,000, which was furnished after he had spent a night in jail. The first grand jury to be held by the county for a period of five years, met on the 23rd, and C. C. Hume was named foreman. Judge Cushman, in the federal court, also appointed Haskell as receiver for the Scandinavian American Bank Building Company on March 2, in an action in the federal court, brought by a lien holder. On March 16th there was a warrant on its way to California for the arrest of Jafet Lindeberg; and the following day Gustaf Lindberg was arrested on the charge of borrowing excessive sums and in making loans without authority. Lindeberg was arrested on the 19th, charged with being a fugitive from justice. Ten new charges were filed against Larson on March 22nd, making twenty-two to date; he was arrested for the fifth time two days later. His total bonds amounted to $77,000. George Williamson, former attorney for the bank and a director, was also arrested on the 26th. A suit was filed in San Francisco the same day to compel Jafet Lindeberg and Erik O. Lindblom to return $464,955 said to have been due with interest, suit being filed in the federal court.

On April 1st sweeping condemnation of what it termed "unscrupulous management" of the affairs of the bank in the nature of "irregular and questionable transactions" which led to the failure of the bank; severe criticism of the state bank commissioner's office for permitting those condi-

tions to exist; and a stinging rebuke for members of the Tacoma police department, including higher officials, for what it declared was an effort to "play to the galleries" at the sacrifice of efficiency in law enforcement, were all included in the report of the grand jury, after being in session twenty-nine days, during which time it examined 145 witnesses. Sixty-four true bills were returned. Juggling of funds and the listing of bonds of unknown value among the bank's assets were also charged. Members of the police department were charged with being "loud mouthed" in self praise in seeking to wear the mantle of glory as the "Great I am." The report was signed by C. C. Hume, foreman, Jas. L. Hunt, D. P. Green, A. F. Johnson, F. J. Wallace, Jas. Ratchford, A. G. Anderson, N. R. Protsch, Laura Ranney, Leona Jones, Sigurd Carlson, Nellie Pendergart, Carrie D. Robinson, Jno. S. Himes, and H. Bass.

On May 9th Ole S. Larson was placed on trial in Judge Askren's department of the Superior Court, upon the specific charge of loaning $10,000 to himself without authorization of the directors of the bank. He was found guilty on the 11th, and on May 13th went on trial for a second time, being again found guilty on the 14th. On the same day the extradition of Jafet Lindeberg was denied in a fight in California courts. On June 8th Judge Walter M. French ordered a directed verdict of acquittal in the trial of Charles Drury, declaring that the state had not proved that Drury had acted illegally in loaning $200,000 of the funds of the bank to the Scandinavia Bank Building Company. The following day all of the cases then pending against Drury and Gustaf Lindberg were dismissed by Judge French, of Kitsap County, sitting in place of Judge M. L. Clifford, after Judge French had refused to permit three of the cases to be submitted to the jury and directed verdicts of not guilty to be returned. Two of these directed verdicts were in cases against Drury, and the third against Lindberg. J. E. Chilberg, of Seattle, former president of the banks at Tacoma and Seattle, surrendered to Sheriff Thomas N. Morris on July 1st. Five indictments had been returned against him, and he was released upon furnishing $35,000 bonds. The Seattle bank also closed on July 1st. The first 10 per cent dividend was paid

to the Tacoma bank depositors on July 1st. On August 5th the five cases against Chilberg were dismissed, after demurrers to the indictments were sustained. Gustaf Lindberg was arrested on September 16th in another criminal action. On November 11th Larson was convicted for the third time, in Judge W. O. Chapman's department; and three days later Lindberg went on trial, charged with borrowing $13,000 from the bank while a director and without the authority of the board of directors.

More details of the liquidation of the bank and events connected with the bank failure are given in the following chapter, which deals with the year 1922.

CHAPTER XXXVI

EVENTS OF 1922

THE "KENNICOTT" LAUNCHED BY TODDS—GUARDS FOR SOFT DRINK PLACES UNSUCCESSFUL—FIRST ANNUAL COMMUNITY CHEST—MORE TROUBLE OVER CUSHMAN DAM SITE—CORNERSTONE LAID FOR FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—EVES ELECTED PRESIDENT OF TODDS—CITY PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS—ORGANIZATION FOR NEW HOTEL CAMPAIGN—CHANGES AT CAMP LEWIS—RAILROAD STRIKE—LEGION MANAGES FOURTH CELEBRATION—DAVISSON REPORTS ON LIGHTS AND WATER—THE 1922 PRIMARIES—THE GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS—VOTE ON HOTEL SITE—SELDEN FILES SUIT—BANK CHANGES ITS NAME—MORE OF THE S. A. BANK FAILURE—FREMONT CAMPBELL, JR., REPORTS ON COUNTY FINANCES.

THE "KENNICOTT" LAUNCHED BY TODDS

On January 6, 1922, the 6,500-ton *Kennicott* was launched at the Todd shipyards. It was built in the record-breaking time of forty-five days. With the beginning of the new year the Tacoma Ice & Refrigerating Company announced plans for the erection of a $250,000 structure and plant at 26th and Holgate streets. The new ferry, *City of Tacoma*, started a regular schedule on the 2nd between Point Defiance and Gig Harbor, by way of Tallequa. Milk prices in Pierce County dropped to 10 cents a quart on the 6th, the lowest it had sold for many months. Frank Gilliardi, aged forty-three, shot his daughter, Rose, aged twenty-two, and then killed himself on the 8th. After the murder and suicide, the bodies of three babies were found buried in the yard, believed by authorities to have been the children of the murdered girl. The distracted wife was driven insane by the double tragedy.

Tacoma's need for a large, modern hotel, which had been discussed for some time, again came into the limelight during the middle of the month. A committee of fifteen men had been working on the project for some months, and assertions were then made that a new hotel would be under way

shortly. Members of the Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, and Chamber of Commerce had united in the undertaking. At this time the city was told of an unexpected offer from the Tacoma Railway & Power Company. They were informed that the company would furnish all the power it needed, or might need, at ten per cent less than it would cost the city under the Cushman project. However, the offer was not accepted by the city officials. On June 20th Tacoma was represented in San Francisco by John S. Baker, H. F. Alexander, William Jones and S. M. Jackson, at a meeting of prominent men of the west which discussed the proposed coast shipping syndicate to operate shipping board vessels.

County Auditor C. A. Campbell resigned on January 23 to accept a position under Governor Hart's administration as assistant director of the department of business control, effective February 1st. Fremont Campbell, Jr., chief deputy under his brother, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

GUARDS FOR SOFT DRINK PLACES UNSUCCESSFUL

Liquor enforcement came forward during the latter part of January as an important local question, as periodically happens in most localities. Some months before special hired guards had been secured to watch the many soft drink establishments that had sprung up since prohibition went into effect legally. But a local newspaper declared that "a good soft drink policeman nowadays is hard to find." It was said that regular members of the police force had to be detailed to watch the special guards, and that even then the system was a failure. It was claimed that many of the guards stepped up to the bar the first thing each morning and took an "eye-opener," and that frequently they took so many that for the remainder of the day they could not tell what the bartender was serving to his customers. Many of the special guards had been discharged. Churches of the city organized the latter part of the month to compel a general "clean-up" of suspected places, and eight disorderly houses on Market Street were closed, five others ordered to put up bonds that they would not violate the state law, and some twenty other owners of places warned. The efforts to secure better conditions continued for some time, with many arrests of various

kinds being made; but died down again until the conditions again seemed to warrant another agitation for better law-enforcement.

FIRST ANNUAL COMMUNITY CHEST

Plans for the first annual Community Chest drive were announced the latter part of January, after considerable preliminary work. The first drive was set for March 18th to 28th, with a total quota of $271,478.68. It was planned to take care of thirty-one charitable institutions and organizations under the first chest drive, with the largest amount allotted to the Y. M. C. A., $35,840. The second highest amount was apportioned to the Y. W. C. A., $25,600. Federal Judge E. E. Cushman was chosen chairman of the first drive to be conducted under the Federation of Social Agencies. On March 17th a large mass meeting was held in the Stadium High School, Judge Cushman presiding and Bishop Frederic W. Keator being the principal speaker. The first day's efforts pledged $38,158.

MORE TROUBLE OVER CUSHMAN DAM SITE

"Dynamite Cushman Dam Site" was the large headline in a local newspaper that startled Pierce County residents on the 6th of February. It was said that such a course was contemplated by the state fisheries department, under a law of 1897 passed to protect fish in going up streams to spawn. City authorities became worried over the situation, and not only dispatched policemen to guard the area, but called upon Governor Hart for his aid in settling the dispute which had grown up between the city and state department, and which had become a political question. Governor Hart was even criticized for doing nothing to assist the city with its plans. The Pierce County Grange went on record demanding the resignation of Ed. Sims, in charge of the state fisheries department. To prevent any drastic action, the city hurriedly filed an injunction case, involving the small two-acre tract upon which an eyeing station was once operated, and the other small tract used as a hatchery site; and the case was argued in the Supreme Court on July 19th. On August 16th a permanent injunction was granted the city, thus assuring

the municipality that no dynamite would be used to blow up the dam. The issues in the fight over the site created a good deal of bitterness and ill-feeling; and it was believed that there were other interests behind the state department other than a desire merely to protect fish.

CORNERSTONE LAID FOR FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On February 2nd, D. A. Outcalt, a trustee of the organization owning the famous Tacoma Speedway, made application in the Superior Court for a receiver. It was alleged there were current obligations due aggregating nearly $60,000. The new grand stand made necessary by the fire of 1920, had cost some $80,000 to erect. The Speedway was valued at $177,000 in the proceedings. The cornerstone of the First United Presbyterian Church, at 6th Avenue and Grant Street, was laid on February 26th, by Rev. M. E. Dunn, of Portland, and Rev. J. I. Frederick, of Tacoma, officiating. The architects for the new structure were Frederic and Stanley Shaw. On March 8th three men were blown to atoms at the powder works at Dupont, when the gelatin mixing plant No. 3 blew up. The men who met their death in the E. R. Dupont de Nemours Company plant were Dan S. Marks, aged twenty-seven; Alvin A. Larson, twenty-five; and Fred Paulsen, thirty-nine. The terrific explosion reduced the unit to a pile of debris, and shocked the country for miles around. Four other men had left the building less than five minutes before, thus escaping certain death. The police report for 1921 made at this time showed 9,260 arrests for the year. This number included 574 liquor arrests. There were 1,038 burglaries reported in Tacoma for 1921.

On March 13th the bank deposits in Tacoma were announced as being $30,903,285, an increase in two and one-half months from $29,262,161. Nineteen indictments were filed in the federal court at Tacoma on the 10th and 11th, for liquor law violations and narcotic cases. On the 20th four men held up the Eatonville State Bank, escaping with $2,540 in cash. Three suspects were arrested, and practically all of the money recovered. The three arrested were Michael Kelley, John O'Keefe and J. S. Scott. Fire at Sumner on

the 22nd destroyed the Burns & Foster Hardware Store, and spread to the *American Standard* weekly newspaper plant. Tacoma was visited by a disastrous fire on the 24th, when the plant of the Tacoma Fir Lumber Company on East 11th and Canal streets was destroyed, at a loss of over $52,000. The company announced that it would rebuild. On the last of March Paul Newman, newly appointed city commissioner, took the oath of office as Commissioner of Public Safety. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Fred Shoemaker, who announced his candidacy for mayor at the following primary election.

EVES ELECTED PRESIDENT OF TODDS

J. A. Eves was elected president of the Todd Drydock & Construction Company early in April; and W. C. Nickum and John Gardner were chosen vice presidents. Eves had been general manager of the concern for several years. Henry Clay Agnew, Seattle attorney, went on trial in the Superior Court in Tacoma on April 3rd, on the charge of aiding a prisoner in an attempted jail break. The prisoner in question was H. L. Turner, who had been convicted in the Roy Bank robbery case, and to whom a revolver had been smuggled. The jury acquitted Agnew. On April 6th an ordinance was introduced in the city council to appropriate the sum of $50,000 to purchase the old Northern Pacific Headquarters Building at South 7th Street and Pacific Avenue. On the following day an ordinance was introduced providing for establishment of a 300,000-horse power auxiliary steam power plant to supplement the Nisqually plant until the Cushman project should be completed, and on the 27th the ordinance was passed. It was announced that the new plant would be supplied with steam under a contract with the Consumers' Central Heating plant on Dock Street. The Scottish Rite Masonic Temple, at Division Avenue, and First Street, was dedicated on the 7th, under the direction of W. S. McCrea, deputy sovereign inspector general. On the 14th a two days' session of the second annual state convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars opened in Tacoma. The delegates were welcomed by Mayor C. M. Riddell and Neil Kime, post commander of the Wild West post. An un-

successful attempt to rob another bank in the county was made on the 15th. This time it was the Orting State Bank.

CITY PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

The city primary election was held on April 18th, the position for mayor, however, being made final by the large vote secured by A. V. Fawcett, chosen for his fourth term. The vote for mayor was Fawcett 13,436, Fred Shoemaker 3,422, F. Garrett Fisher 2,479, F. H. Pettit 2,162, Wm. A. Stewart 705, Fred A. Smith 655. The four high candidates selected to contest in the general election were H. Roy Harrison 11,050, Claire Bowman 9,813, John L. Murray 4,645, and Harry M. Smith 4,172. At the general city, school and park board election on May 2nd, Harrison was reelected by a vote of 14,335. John L. Murray, with 9,475 votes defeated Claire Bowman seventeen votes for the second position, while Harry M. Smith polled 7,342 votes. A total of 23,150 votes were cast in the city. The vote for the three-year term on the school board was 4,301 for S. Christian Ericksen, 4,042 for A. J. Ritchie, 3,667 for W. C. Miller, and 2,343 for Robert Haddow, Jr. For the unexpired term Mrs. Herman Watson received 6,083 votes, Henry Victor Morgan 3,493, John Gilchrist 2,874, John Chalmers 2,385 and A. L. Goff 1,552. The outcome of the contest for the five-year term on the park board was 6,479 votes for W. B. Coffee, 3,713 for J. S. Jones, 2,624 for Gust Johnson, 1,838 for Homer F. King, and 1,288 for George S. Muir. A. V. Morris was unopposed for the three-year term, receiving 8,403 votes.

ORGANIZATION FOR NEW HOTEL CAMPAIGN

On April 20th plans were made public for a new million dollar hotel for Tacoma, by H. A. Rhodes, chairman of the general committee. E. D. Griggs was vice president of the committee; G. H. Raleigh, treasurer; and J. P. Simpson, secretary. The committee was composed of the following prominent business men: H. F. Alexander, Frank S. Baker, S. R. Balkwill, Ralph Benjamin, John Buffelin, J. L. Carman, Robert M. Davis, J. A. Eves, Forbes Haskell, F. D. Hill, A. B. Howe, S. M. Jackson, William Jones, J. Fred Kenworthy, Dr. James A. La Gasa, A. V. Love, George S. Long, J. T. S.

Lyle, W. L. McCormick, S. A. Perkins, W. R. Rust, Paul T. Shaw, R. T. Sullivan, Chester Thorne, C. B. Welch, Peter Wallerich, W. C. Wheeler, Jr., Colonel H. G. Winsor, and D. J. Young, in addition to the officers first mentioned. The drive to raise funds commenced on May 15th, with E. J. Hockenbury, of the Hockenbury System Incorporated, at its head. At the end of the second day's work $432,400 had been secured, and in eight days the total had reached $871,700. On May 24th the amount had reached $1,015,700, with 3,000 subscribers for stock at $100 per share.

On April 26th the mangled body of Cecil M. Carter, aged forty-five, city clerk of Sumner and secretary of the commercial club of that town, was found on the railroad tracks beneath the 11th Street bridge. On May 5th Mrs. Victor Malstrom, of Tacoma, was elected president of the state association of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association. On the 8th the national congress for the association met in Tacoma, with some 250 delegates from all parts of the nation present. Headquarters were held at the First Methodist Church, as they were for the state convention. Meetings were held at the Stadium and Lincoln high schools, and social affairs were observed at the Scottish Rite Temple.

CHANGES AT CAMP LEWIS

On May 11th many changes were announced for Camp Lewis soldiers, under a redistribution of the army. The changes included that of the 5th Infantry to Vancouver Barracks; the 7th Infantry to Vancouver Barracks; the Fourth Infantry to Fort George Wright, Fort Lawton and Fort Missoula; the Sixth Infantry Brigade headquarters to Fort Douglas; the Thirtieth Infantry to the Presidio; the Thirty-eighth Infantry to Fort Douglas and Fort Logan; the Seventy-sixth Field Artillery, less the Second Battalion, to Fort D. A. Russell; the Second Battalion of the Seventy-sixth Field Artillery to the Presidio; and the Second Battalion of the Sixth Engineers to Fort Winfield Scott. The units left at Camp Lewis, by these changes, were the Tenth Field Artillery; Headquarters, Third Division Train; Third Medical Company; Third Signal Company; Third Ordnance Com-

pany; Third Tank Company; Headquarters and First Battalion, Sixth Engineers; Headquarters Third Field Artillery Brigade; and the Third Ammunition Train.

The Annual Stadium day program was observed on Friday, May 12th, with some 16,000 school children participating. The delegates to the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association were guests of honor. Featuring the program was the "Pageant of Schools," depicting the educational spirit of the city. At the opening of the Western International baseball league for the season, Tacoma lost to Edmonton 10 to 1, but came back the next day to win a double-header 7 to 4 and 5 to 1. The other cities represented in the league were Calgary and Vancouver. The Kiwanis Club held "hi-jinks" at the Scottish Rite Cathedral on May 11th. A banquet, music and vaudeville entertained some 825 participants. Dr. W. N. Keller, who had served from November 1, 1914, as superintendent of the Western State Hospital at Steilacoom, resigned on May 18th. Dr. David Livingstone, of Centralia, captain in France during the World war, was appointed to the position. The Peterman Manufacturing Company experienced a costly fire on the night of May 29th, when the plant suffered damages amounting to about $150,000. The same fire also damaged about 200 feet of the interurban electric bridge, causing a loss of about $45,000 to the Tacoma Railway and Power Company. Plans were announced the last of May for the erection of a $450,000 temple on the Eben Pierce property at Second and St. Helens, to provide for all Masonic organizations and women's auxiliaries not provided for in the Scottish Rite Cathedral. It was also announced that the Masonic Club at 11th and A streets would be given quarters in the new building. In the re-arrangement of the city council on June 5th, Commissioner John L. Murray was assigned to the public safety department. Miss Genevieve Martin, chief deputy, was chosen city clerk on the second ballot. Commissioner Murray at once gave notice that punch boards would be suppressed, and that thereafter carnivals would not be favored in the city. A few days later Mayor Fawcett made an open demand for a five-cent street car fare, thus opening up a conflict which lasted for months and resulted frequently

CENTRAL SCHOOL, TACOMA

in many hot words, ill-temper, and much political maneuvering and scheming.

Fire at Mineral on June 12th destroyed the Mineral Lake Lumber Company mills, two dry kilns. The Tacoma fire department sent Engine No. 4 and its crew to help control the flames. George S. Long, of Tacoma, was president of the company. More Tacoma men were honored on the 14th, when James McCormack was elected grand master of the Masonic lodge of Washington; H. W. Tyler re-elected grand secretary; and Morton Gregory chosen junior warden. Mrs. P. C. Smith was also chosen recording secretary of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at a meeting in Spokane. W. H. Paulhamus, president of the Puyallup & Sumner Fruit Growers' Association, announced during the middle of the month that some 8,000 fruit pickers would be needed to take care of the annual crop. The high tide of picking, it was stated, would be around July 10th, with four weeks work for the thousands of laborers who come into the valley each year to work on the fruit farms. On the 15th 2,000 members of the Oregon National Guard arrived at Camp Lewis, as the advance guard of some 8,000 national guardsmen to train there during July and August. College students also began to arrive from several western states to attend the Reserve Officers' Training School, maintained for six weeks. The Central School at Puyallup, with a loss of over $170,000 to the district, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th. On the 23rd another fire wiped out four stores, two apartments and a barn at Spanaway. The fire originated in the Bock Grocery store. On June 28th, 4,721 Tacoma boys and girls were the guests of the Tacoma *Times* and the Rialto Theatre at the second annual Times-Rialto kids celebration. Jack McKinley and Kenneth Garrison won first and second prizes for having the most, and next most prolific crops of freckles. Dorothy Shaw carried off first prize honors in this respect for the girls.

RAILROAD STRIKE

About 2,800 members of the railroad shop crafts in Tacoma went out on a strike at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, July 1st, due to an announced cut in wages. On the same

day the warships *New York* and *Texas*, and the destroyers *Marcus*, *Mervine*, *Selfridge*, *Chase*, *Mullany*, and *Robert Smith*, arrived in the habor for a ten days' visit. The naval men were welcomed by Mayor Fawcett; President F. D. Hill of the Chamber of Commerce; Rev. E. C. Wheeler of the Lions Club; Dr. R. S. Williams, of the Rotary Club; Paul Shaw, of the Ad Club; Eugene Emmons, of the Kiwanis Club; W. A. Barnes, of the Real Estate Association; R. G. Glanville, of the Elks Club; W. H. Miller; Dr. J. A. La Gasa; and W. D. Matheson, the latter adjutant of the Edward B. Rhodes American Legion post. From July 1st to the 11th the annual exhibit of the Tacoma Rose Society was held in the pavilion at Point Defiance, thousands attending the show.

LEGION MANAGES FOURTH CELEBRATION

Elsie Janis, musical comedy queen and "sweetheart of the A. E. F.," was in Tacoma for the annual Fourth of July celebration, again managed successfully by the local American Legion members. Miss Janis was presented with a large bouquet of Tacoma roses upon her arrival, by Miss Elizabeth Rhodes, and while in the city was entertained with friends at Interlaaken, the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rhodes. She also gave a performance at the Cushman Hospital for the veterans during her visit in Tacoma. Attractions of the celebration, aside from Miss Janis, were a ball game between the Seventh Infantry and the marines from the *New York*; a ball game between the American Legion and the Thirty-fifth Destroyer Division; dances at the Armory; reception at the Tacoma Hotel for Miss Janis; parade, fireworks, and the big Speedway events. Jimmie Murphy won $7,500 by finishing in first place in the 250 mile race, in the time of two hours, thirty-three minutes and fifty-five and three-fifths seconds. Tommy Milton finished second, winning $5,000, and was behind Murphy only a trifle over six seconds. The other racers completed the race in the following order, their purse also being given: Roscoe Sarles, $3,500; Jerry Wonderlich, $2,250; "Howdy" Wilcox, $1,500; Harry Hartz, $750; A. Klein, $750; Joe Thomas, $750. Sarles was killed at Kansas City, September 17, 1922. The only event of the day that

left any regret—for some—was the fact that the sheriff's office and the city dry squad united in a conspiracy to curb some of the liquor vendors, with the result that some twenty-five soft drink parlors and similar establishments were paid unwelcome visits, and nineteen arrests were made.

J. Yakovich, forty years old, and a striking shopman, shot and killed Mrs. Rietta Fahey, aged thirty-four on July 6th, at 236 Broadway. He then committed suicide. On July 7th Mayor Fawcett declared open warfare on the Tacoma Railway & Power Company, calling for 500 jitneys, if necessary, in his determination to force a five-cent car fare in the city. His outburst followed a refusal to meet his demands for twenty rides for $1.00, or sixteen tickets with transfer privileges for the same sum. From this time on, some interesting and heated sessions of the city officials were held at the city hall; the fireworks usually commencing with the introduction of the street car's name, or mere reference to its existence. On July 8th the Tacoma units of the national guard left for American Lake. Colonel Harry G. Winsor, of Tacoma, was in command of the artillery regiment.

On July 10th the fight between the city and street car company over fares again flared up in another form. Demands were made upon the company to make repairs on Tacoma streets. On the following day ten jitney busses were given permits over various streets. By July 15th thirty-four busses had been secured for five different routes, all limited to charging but five cents for fares. These routes included Fern Hill, McKinley Avenue, Portland Avenue, Sixth Avenue, and South Tacoma-Point Defiance. On July 19th the manager of the street car company announced that it had decided to install the weekly pass system, beginning July 24th, at one dollar per week. This was the first attempt to use such passes on the Pacific Coast. On July 26th Mayor Fawcett introduced a five-cent fare ordinance for the city car line, but under objections it was held over for further action. However, the city council adopted a resolution calling for no more free street car rides for city employees, except to members of the police and fire departments. When the busses started to operate on the streets July 20th, those on the Fern Hill route carried 1,831 passengers the first day.

There was a fifteen-minute schedule maintained by the four autos used.

DAVISSON REPORTS ON LIGHTS AND WATER

A report made at this time by Commissioner Ira S. Davisson showed that the city's light department had made a profit of $387,748.47 during the first six months of the year. The water department showed a profit of $61,644.49. Elmer Dover, of Tacoma, who had been serving in Washington, D. C., as assistant secretary of the treasury, resigned, and on July 21st, his resignation was accepted. He had been in charge of the customs and internal revenue. By August 1st it was said that over forty imported strike breakers were housed in the railroad barracks in South Tacoma. Northern Pacific officials went into the federal court at this time charging that the strikers were threatening violence, and secured a temporary injunction to prevent any such occurrence. On August 16th the injunctions were made permanent, the Milwaukee system following the same procedure. On September 14th railroad shopmen of over sixty railroads accepted the ten per cent slash in wages, and the Tacoma men returned to work on the 18th.

The thirty-fourth annual session of the Washington State Bar Association opened in Tacoma on August 1st. Judge W. O. Chapman was elected president of the Washington Association of Superior Court Judges, held in connection with the bar association meeting. Twenty-seven Superior Court judges of the state attended. The 23rd annual convention of the Washington Retail Grocers' and Merchants' Association met at the Tacoma Hotel August 8th. A record dry spell of seventy-seven days was broken on August 9th by a half inch rainfall. On August 25th the Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers' Canning Company's plants at Sumner and Puyallup, and Loveland, Colorado, were sold at a receiver's sale in the federal court for $270,000. C. H. Brandt, vice president of the Pacific Northwest Canning Company, was the successful bidder.

A near riot took place on the night of August 27th when approximately 2,000 sailors attempted to wreck the St. Charles Hotel on Pacific Avenue, after three sailors had been

stabbed. The police arrested some 300 of them, but held none. Furniture in several of the rooms was demolished before the men were ejected. On August 30th an old landmark was destroyed by fire, when the Old Town Mill, dismantled in 1913, burned to the ground. Fire Chief C. E. Carlson was painfully injured when he fell through an old platform. Robert Poore, Tacoma motorcycle cop, had an experience early in September that none would try to duplicate. While chasing motorcycle speeders out from South Tacoma, and going at about eighty miles an hour, he ran into a stray horse—a rather rare sight on modern highways—and from the point of contact slid, skidded and was dragged some nine hundred feet by the wrecked machine. He escaped with only a badly bruised side; but the horse suffered an untimely death in the wreck.

THE 1922 PRIMARIES

The next primary election fell on September 12, 1922, with three parties in the field. The republicans cast 23,797 votes; the farmer-labor party 1,694, and the democrats 984. There were no contests on the farmer-labor ticket, except for one state senator; and none on the democrat ballot, except for United States senator. There was considerable competition in the Republican ranks.

Miles Poindexter received a large majority in the county for United States senator, over his five opponents, Austin E. Griffiths, Mrs. Frances G. Axtell, George H. Stevenson, George P. Lamping, and Lee Tittle. Albert Johnson again won the nomination for congress, with 14,130 votes to 3,504 cast for O. M. Nelson. Ralph Metcalf, with 2,659 votes, won the republican nomination for state senator in the Twenty-sixth District, over Wm. C. Elliott, 1,665 votes, and S. Wade Hampton, 1,004 votes. In the Twenty-ninth District G. W. H. Davis and Dr. W. P. Goff staged a close race, 1,848 to 1,645 votes respectively. The contest in the Thirty-fifth District for state representative gave O. R. McKinney, 1,877 votes; Allen P. Tubbs, 1,274; B. F. Jacobs, 2,458; Dr. C. E. Martin, 1,392; and W. E. Gwynn, 1,685. The Thirty-sixth District cast 1,235 votes for Emmett D. Nichols, 1,666 for Lloyd Crosby, 2,643 for Fred G. Remann, 1,965 for J. W.

Slayden, 385 for H. M. Simons, and 1,966 for A. Ohlson. Geo. C. Barlow, F. M. Barber and Carl Bach, were the candidates in the Thirty-ninth District, the vote standing 2,432, 1,721 and 1,643 in the order named.

The primary election brought out eight candidates for sheriff on the republican ballot. The count was 7,109 for Tom Desmond, 2,951 for James R. O'Farrell, 2,844 for Robert Longmire, 2,383 for Frank D. Wilson, 3,994 for W. H. Fisher, 506 for Harry B. Miller, 2,105 for R. W. Jamieson, and 1,021 for J. A. Denholm. For prosecuting attorney J. W. Selden received 8,551 votes, Lorenzo Dow 7,751, and H. R. Crothers, 4,427. A. W. Carr was the choice for assessor with 10,556 votes; Charles A. Cook receiving 4,457; and Fred F. Pflaum 4,547. The primary resulted in the choice of Howard J. Fisher for superintendent of schools, Fisher receiving 8,142 votes, to 6,148 for W. H. Grayum, and 5,144 for T. R. McAnally. C. H. Votaw received 9,554 votes for county engineer, to 9,322 for D. H. White. Dr. F. J. Stewart led for coroner, with 10,869; 5,386 for Hilbrand J. Hards, and 2,284 for Dr. Warren J. Hough. The vote for county commissioner in the first district was 1,484 for Carl Ostlund, 551 for Joseph McCaskey, 704 for N. J. Perfield, 1,763 for Henry Ball, 1,195 for J. H. Corliss, 1,038 for G. D. Osborne and 893 for G. D. Bentley. In the third district the vote stood 2,264 for Frederic Shaw, 721 for John A. Rea, 2,086 for W. E. Williams, 732 for Chris Thompson, and 1,581 for George F. Murray.

The results in Tacoma for justice of the peace were: E. J. Hackett, 6,588; E. B. Briskell, 2,867; Frank A. Magill, 5,928; G. B. Aldrich, 1,839; Blanche Funk Miller, 6,513; Fred A. Smith, 2,932; John W. Linck, 5,439. For constable, Alex McLean, 2,684; George Chilberg, 3,143; Fred Shaw, 5,022; James A. Mitchell, 1,846; George P. Chapman, 4,720; Edmund Morton, 2,507; S. Olsen, 2,514; Adolph Adams, 1,430; M. J. Mallory, 1,130; James J. Reed, 2,069; and Abe Sadler, 1,500.

THE GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS

The general election on November 7, 1922 brought forth 32,343 votes in the county. C. C. Dill, democrat, had a slight

lead over Senator Miles Poindexter in the county, the canvass showing 12,762 for Dill and 12,237 for Poindexter. James A. Duncan, the farmer-labor candidate, polled 4,595 votes; the socialist-labor 248; and the workers party 174. Albert Johnson was returned to congress by a 10,000 majority over J. M. Phillip, the farmer-labor nominee. Initiation No. 40, the poll tax measure, received a decisive defeat in the county, the vote being 22,671 against to 4,574 for. There were nine measures, of more or less importance, on the ballot.

Ralph Metcalf was returned to the state senate from the Twenty-sixth District without having to contest for the honor. J. R. Oman, farmer-labor, with 2,670 votes, defeated his republican opponent, G. W. Davis, in the Twenty-ninth District, Davis receiving 1,312 ballots. O. R. McKinney and B. F. Jacobs, republicans, won over Lee Wise, farmer-labor, in the Thirty-fifth Representative District. Fred G. Remann and A. Ohlson defeated Mary E. Rathfon, democrat, and Chas. A. McEachron, farmer-labor, in the Thirty-sixth District. Homer T. Bone, with 1,653 votes, running as a farmer-labor candidate, was high man in the Thirty-seventh District. J. H. Davis, republican, Peter David, republican, and E. D. Walker, farmer-labor, receiving 1,604, 1,600 and 879 votes respectively. J. H. Ryan, farmer-labor, and George W. Thompson, republican, carried off honors in the Thirty-eighth District, leading H. W. Leuders, republican and J. R. Walker, farmer-labor, in a closely matched contest. The vote in the Thirty-ninth District was 2,989 for George C. Barlow, 2,633 for Frank M. Barber, 2,931 for James Irving, and 3,155 for Jesse Bullock Kastner; the two first named being republicans; the latter two running on the farmer-labor ticket.

For county sheriff, Tom Desmond, on the republican ticket, with 14,584 votes, won over John Griffith, democrat, who was given 11,567 votes. J. F. Libby ran ahead of Harry H. Collier nearly 5,000 votes for clerk. F. Campbell, Jr., was given 15,099 votes for county auditor against his farmer-labor opponent, Chester H. Thompson, with 10,537 votes. George M. Meath won out for county treasurer, leading L. B. Morris, farmer-labor candidate, by nearly 6,000 votes. J. W. Selden, republican, was the successful candidate for

prosecuting attorney, defeating J. B. Keener, democrat, by a vote of 14,500 to 11,930. A. W. Carr on the republican ticket contested with W. D. E. Anderson, democrat for county assessor, the result being 15,655 for the former and 8,154 for the latter. Howard J. Fisher received 15,743 votes for superintendent of schools, running against Ruth E. Swanson, farmer-labor candidate, who was given a vote of 8,154. C. H. Votaw was elected county engineer with a majority of over 10,000 against T. A. Yowell, on the farmer-labor ticket. Dr. F. J. Stewart had no opposition for county coroner. The republicans won both county commissionerships, in districts one and two. In the former Henry Ball defeated the farmer-labor candidate, Henry Scheyer, 14,846 to 8,578; while in the latter district Frederic Shaw won over the democratic candidate, Allen F. Bailey, by a majority of nearly 10,000 votes. Hackett, Magill and Miller, all republicans, were successful as candidates for justices of the peace in Tacoma; and Chilberg, Shaw, and Chapman, won out for the constable positions.

County Commissioners Easterday and Williams inaugurated a rather novel plan on September 15th to take care of the county's property by announcing that all county cars would be locked up thereafter over night and on Sundays. Mayor Fawcett and Commissioner Murray had a tilt at the city hall on the 16th, when Fawcett claimed that the city was "wide-open." Street car fares were not the only subject of conversation during 1922, for on September 22nd an announcement was made of a proposed raise in telephone charges. The proposed increase was from $7 to $10 for single party business lines; and from $3 to $4 for single party residence lines. The matter became the subject of litigation in the federal courts before final decision.

VOTE ON HOTEL SITE

Early in October a plan of voting for the new hotel site was carried out. There were seventeen proposed sites upon which the 2,843 stock holders could vote. The four most prominently mentioned was the Tacoma Hotel, the Rhodes, Scott and Howe property at 9th and St. Helens, the Donnelly Hotel site, and the Stadium site. On the second ballot the

vote stood as follows: No. 15—the Tacoma Hotel site—555 ballots and 3,164 votes; No. 9—Rhodes, Scott and Howe—518 ballots and 2,554 votes; No. 5—Donnelly Hotel—593 ballots and 1,683 votes; and No. 6—Stadium—97 ballots and 1,001 votes. The contest, thereby, narrowed down to a selection between the Tacoma Hotel and the Rhodes, Scott and Howe property. A heated campaign was carried on, not only among the stockholders, but by page advertisements in the daily newspapers, urging the merits of the respective propositions. One slogan was "Build Something New. Keep What We Have." The final vote was taken on October 10th, the Rhodes, Scott and Howe site winning out by a vote of 4,471 to 4,020. The owners of the successful site formally withdrew the site at a meeting of the Citizens Hotel Corporation on November 28th.

On October 20th a financial drive to raise $500,000 for the College of Puget Sound commenced under the direction of President E. H. Todd. Plans included an extensive building program at North 18th Street and Lawrence; $487,000 was announced raised by December 7th. On October 27th Robert Edgar, a recent arrival from Portland, was shot down in the alley near 19th and E streets.

SELDEN FILES SUIT

Coming as a sensational climax to a bitter political campaign, prosecuting attorney James W. Selden, re-elected the day before, filed a suit in the Superior Court asking for $40,000 damages against twenty-one men and women, members of the Constitutional Defense League, on November 8th. The defendants named were Attorney U. E. Harmon, B. W. Coiner, W. W. Seymour, C. E. Mickler, Mrs. Minnie Mickler, H. E. Warren, W. H. Heid, A. H. Barnhisel, F. S. Pettit, Mrs. Nettie Hallenbeck, Rev. James E. Milligan, Rev. W. P. Reagon, Rev. C. D. Rarey, E. D. Nichols, Rev. A. B. Van Zante, Rev. Andrew Warner, Rev. E. H. Gebert, Rev. Harry L. Allen, Walter S. McDowell, S. E. Hill, and state senator Walter S. Davis. The action of the prosecutor grew out of certain advertisements appearing during the campaign. The case was disposed of on March 15th following, when as a fitting observance of "Good Manners Week" mem-

bers of the league in Superior Court apologized for the statements published and Attorney Selden likewise apologized, and the case was dropped.

Rex S. Roudebush, deputy prosecuting attorney resigned on November 8th, and Howard R. Carothers, defeated in the primaries, was chosen to succeed him. On November 29th Earl V. Clifford also resigned as a deputy, following a request by the prosecutor, over a difference of opinion. On December 1st, seven persons were injured in a street car collision at 11th and K streets. Six of those injured were riding on the K Street car at the time. On the 16th another street car accident occurred when a Sixth Avenue car crashed into another car at Washington and 6th avenue, injuring detective W. F. Jurisch. Governor Hart extended a welcome on December 13th to the delegates of the Pacific Northwest Foreign Trade Council at the Tacoma Hotel when they opened a two-day session. A $64,000 fire visited the Washington Wood Products Company on the 17th. The firm was formerly known as the Continental Pipe Company. Local newspaper predicted a "dry" Christmas for 1922, but despite the alleged shortage of illicit liquor Christmas day was a busy one for the Tacoma police force. There were seventy-six arrests for the day growing out of the intoxicating liquor traffic. Two were charged with possession, five with driving while drunk; and the remaining sixty-eight with plain, ordinary and everyday drunkenness. The lessons learned by the failure of these predictions on the part of the press have, more than likely, been kept in mind during subsequent holiday festival occasions.

BANK CHANGES ITS NAME

On December 27th announcement was made that on January 2, 1923, the Puget Sound Bank & Trust Company would become the Puget Sound National Bank of Tacoma. President H. N. Tinker stated that the institution's application for a national charter had been accepted, and also that its capital stock would be increased from $300,000 to $500,000.

At the close of the year Mayor Fawcett and the Library Board were engaged in a tilt over appropriations. Fawcett hinted that he might replace the board with new members.

"If the board cannot run the library in 1923 on $54,000, the same as it was run in 1922, I can find plenty of boards that can run it," were words attributed to the fighting mayor. "This idea of curtailment of service is all bosh, and I won't stand for it," he continued.

There were 2,210 births in Tacoma during the year, and 1,066 deaths.

MORE OF THE S. A. BANK FAILURE

On January 7th Gustaf Lindberg was given a sentence of from one to five years at the state penitentiary in Judge Chapman's court, following his conviction of December 3rd, 1921. The third 10 per cent dividend to depositors was declared on January 17th. On February 16th Jafet Lindeberg, Gustaf Lindberg, O. S. Larson, J. E. Chilberg and Charles Drury, faced new charges filed by Prosecutor Selden in the Justice Court of John W. Linck. On the 18th Governor William D. Stephens, of California, signed the warrant for the extradition of Lindeberg; but an attempt to arrest him at his California home by Rex S. Roudebush of Tacoma and W. B. Severyn of Seattle resulted in a display of firearms on the part of one of his relatives. Lindeberg's attorneys hastily drew up papers for court action looking to the blocking of extradition, and also charged that the Washington officials were attempting to kidnap him, and further alleging unjust prosecution. The San Francisco court granted his request for a writ of habeas corpus, and Lindeberg was again a free man.

On March 15th the Supreme Court of Washington granted Larson a new trial on his first appealed case. On May 3rd R. F. Laffon, of Tacoma, was made a special commissioner in the federal court for the sale of the bank building. It was announced that the sum of $316,565.55 must be raised to cover all liens, attorney fees and court costs. The attorney fees were given as $24,635; interest at $23,354.47; and court costs $469.32. Larson stood trial again on May 24th, in Judge Clifford's department, on a charge of illegal borrowing of $1,200 through an overdraft. The jury failed to agree. On September 28th the fourth dividend of 10 per cent was mailed to depositors, amounting to about $406,000.

About $1,760,000 had been paid depositors up to that time, out of total claims of approximately $4,400,000.

FREMONT CAMPBELL, JR., REPORTS ON COUNTY FINANCES

The annual report of the county auditor, F. Campbell, Jr., for 1922, gave the assessed valuation for the county at $95,021,848. Railroad properties were set at $8,703,155. A state levy of 14.350 mills and a county rate of 19.570 mills raised respectively $1,363,744.50 and $1,859,824.43. Property within the corporate limits of Tacoma bore a taxation value of $60,858,929, which was charged with taxes in the sum of $1,265,791.33. District No. 1 in Tacoma had a levy of 21.1. A levy of 14 mills in School District No. 10 produced $888,839.23 for school purposes; while the Metropolitan Park rate of 1.5 mills netted $91,289.30. Road District No. 1 had a 6 mill levy, while Nos. 2, 3 and 4 had a 10 mill rate. Receipts by the county treasurer from taxation amounted to $6,297,214.16, and this amount was augmented by $1,090,-509.85 from miscellaneous sources. Receipts from ferry operations were $30,451.50; from the Sanatorium $27,-442.68; and from the Metropolitan Park Pavilion $42,805.37.

Disbursements included the following items: General road improvements $301,083.76; road districts $199,056.01; county commissioners $15,859.30; auditor $46,746.29; treasurer $52,471.36; assessor $53,605.67; engineer $49,-082.68; primary election $17,299.55; general election $19,234.57; Superior Courts $58,282.14; clerk $24,703.95; game protection $15,663.63; road and bridge fund $185,755.-33; prosecuting attorney $27,593.32; sheriff $31,607.50; juvenile office $7,397.29; justice courts $13,547.24; courthouse $37,894.22; detention home $2,929.41; charitable institutions (mothers' pensions, Children's Day Nursery, Washington Girls' Home, and White Shield Home) $57,075.04; county indigents $25,445.74; hospital $71,186.54; county farm $31,023.77; jail $14,221.72; agriculturist $8,701.49; purchasing agent $6,180.85; ferries $50,026.88; road bond propositions $301,083.76; sanatorium $61,766.93; and indigent soldiers $11,596.52. Port of Tacoma disbursements were $855,513.98 for the year.

The bonded indebtedness of the county had increased to

$4,615,600 by the end of 1922. School District No. 10 had reduced its bonds to $695,000, while the Port of Tacoma had $2,500,000 outstanding. At the end of the year there were 150.98 miles of hard surface roads in the county, divided as follows: Granitoid 8.009 miles, asphalt 8.470 miles, brick 1.744 miles, asphaltic-concrete 6.066 miles, bithulitic and Warrenite 26.035 miles, concrete 86.316 miles, bithulitic (Camp Lewis) 10.140 miles, asphaltic-concrete in Regent's Park 5.2 miles. In addition to this there were 90.2 miles of first-class gravel roads; 651.2 miles of second-class earth or gravel roads; and 287 miles of passable roads. The total road mileage of the county at that date, outside of streets in towns and cities, was 1,179.38 miles.

During 1922 the county farm had an average of eighty-eight inmates per day. The average maintenance cost was $0.91, eighty-three were admitted during the twelve months. The Mt. View Sanatorium admitted 152 patients during the year. Its daily average was seventy-nine, with an average maintenance cost amounting to $2.27. The county hospital received 1,325 patients, and its daily average was 105. The maintenance cost average was given at $1.70.

CHAPTER XXXVII

EVENTS OF 1923

FIRST WOMAN JUSTICE OF THE PEACE — HURLEY-MASON CO. GETS HOSPITAL CONTRACT—RAILROAD MAN MURDERED—NEW SCHOOLS URGED—FAWCETT WRITES SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN—STRIKE COMMITTEE STOPS BOOZE SELLING — E STREET CHANGED TO FAWCETT AVENUE—START WORK ON HOSPITAL SITE—PRESIDENT HARDING SPEAKS AT STADIUM—EXTENSIVE BUILDING OPERATIONS—SCHOOL BONDS DECLARED ILLEGAL—GROUND BROKEN FOR FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—SOCIAL CLUBS PRESENT PROBLEM—NEW HOTEL NAMED—NEW THEATRE FOR K STREET—TACOMA "TIMES" 20 YEARS OLD—CITY ELECTIONS OF 1923—S. A. BANK FAILURE EVENT OF YEAR—COUNTY FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

FIRST WOMAN JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Robert Longmire, former sheriff of the county and prominent pioneer since the '50s, received painful burns on New Year's Day when his residence on Clover Creek was burned to the ground with a loss of $5,000. He was asleep when the fire started. Mrs. Longmire was visiting in Olympia at the time. Alvin M. Owsley, of Denton, Texas, national commander of the American Legion, was in Tacoma on January 6th. In a program carried out at the Legion Hall Mayor Fawcett, H. A. Rhodes, President Hill of the Chamber of Commerce, and President Diamond of the Central Labor Council, were seated on the platform with the principal speaker. A $25,000 fire on the 8th destroyed the garage, store and ice plant of A. F. Ponder, at Ponder Station. When the new county officers took office on the 8th Mrs. Blanche Funk Miller became the first woman justice of the peace in the city, succeeding John W. Linck. Frederic Shaw was named chairman of the board of county commissioners. On the 9th a formal court order of "public use," which permitted Tacoma to proceed with the condemnation of the small state tracts of land near the Cushman dam site, was signed in

Olympia by Judge D. E. Wright, in conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court, which reversed Judge Wright's first decision. The city council the same day passed an ordinance appropriating $750 as payment to Attorney Charles L. Lewis, of Shelton, who had assisted City Attorney Dennis in the condemnation suits. Lewis was also to assist Dennis in the city's cases against the Olympia Door Company and Rasmus Hansen in the Mason County Superior Court.

Dr. C. P. Gammon, overseas veteran, was appointed county physician, succeeding Dr. Charles D. Hunter, resigned. Dr. Fred Steele, also a veteran of the World war, succeeded Dr. W. B. Penney at the Lakeview Sanitarium. Dr. D. J. Cullen, overseas major and health officer at Puyallup, became the new county health officer. The commissioners also cut the county pay rolls some $11,000 annually. In a move to save, they also eliminated the $99,000 insurance on voting machines, and cut down the amount on the courthouse from $270,000 to $100,000. The county physical director was dropped, and the janitor force was reduced from five to three. Bert Overholt, Puyallup war veteran, succeeded Superintendent Hill at the county farm. Carl Ostlund was named superintendent of roads in Districts 3 and 4; and R. C. Votaw was renamed in No. 1.

HURLEY-MASON CO. GETS HOSPITAL CONTRACT

William E. Clayton, prominent contractor, was killed on the 9th when a landslide crashed down Buckley Gulch and crushed the Clayton home at 2502 North Twenty-ninth Street. Mr. Clayton was past seventy years of age. Mrs. Clayton escaped injury from the slide, which was caused by rains. Representative Homer T. Bone, of Tacoma, introduced an electric power bill in the Legislature on the 11th, intended to assist Tacoma's problem in disposing of surplus power. On January 15th fire destroyed three buildings, including those occupied by the Tumwater Cafe, Pacific Coast Employment Agency, 1401 Pacific Avenue; the Empire Hotel, 1403½; the Army Goods Store at 1403; a barber shop at 1405; and the Sunrise Hotel at 1405½. A proposal to send S. F. Wilson, of Portland, to Washington, D. C., in an effort to secure the cancellation of the $232,000 mortgage held by

the U. S. Shipping Board on the city street car system, brought forth a formal protest from the Pierce County Bar Association on the 22nd. It was said that the plan involved a $5,000 fee to the Portland attorney, with an additional sum of $20,000 should he be successful in securing a cancellation of the debt. On January 24th a dispatch from Washington, D. C., stated that C. B. Hurley, of Hurley-Mason Company, Tacoma contractors, would build the new veterans' hospital on the Camp Lewis reservation at American Lake. The contract price was $1,300,000 for the twenty-eight buildings. A land-mark at the north end of American Lake was destroyed by fire of unknown origin on January 26th, when the American Lake Hotel was burned to the ground. It was owned by Mrs. C. W. Simonds, of Tacoma.

RAILROAD MAN MURDERED

Adam Cook, aged sixty-three, a shop foreman for the Northern Pacific Railroad, was shot on February 1st, as he passed the rear gate of his home at 4801 South Washington Street, and died several hours later. He came to Tacoma in 1896, and was one of the men who did not strike the previous summer. The railroad company offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. Tacoma faced a threatened water shortage on the 15th, as the city slowly recovered from the effects of a heavy snow fall. Only half of the usual supply of water was available from the Green River gravity system. School attendance was down Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and street car service encountered difficulties in maintaining a schedule. An explosion in the coal mine of the Carbon Hill Coal Company, at Carbonado, on the 17th, killed three and injured four others. The miners killed were Fred Fort, thirty-four; Willis A. Minson, thirty-nine; and H. S. Binnell, twenty-four. J. Charles Dennis, city attorney since May 1, 1920, resigned his position on February 20th. A week later P. C. Sullivan was selected for the office by a vote of three to two, the two votes being cast for Robert M. Davis. Dennis had succeeded U. E. Harmon. Word from Washington, D. C., stated that Clyde J. Backus was to be retained as the Tacoma postmaster. A new high mark for circulation of city library

books was established on February 27th, when 1,857 were loaned.

NEW SCHOOLS URGED

On March 3rd Supt. William F. Geiger stated that the school population of Tacoma was 4,532 in excess of the capacity of the main buildings. He advocated the 6-3-3 plan, whereby six grades are taught in elementary schools, three in intermediate schools, and three in high schools. There were then 398 grade school rooms in use. His recommendations were to erect one intermediate school housing 1,200 students, two with a capacity of 900 each and three to take care of 300 each. City Controller J. M. Roberts issued a report in which he stated that the per capita cost of the city government in 1922 was $16.39, based upon an estimated population of 115,000. For 1921 it was $17.95, using 110,-813 as the city's population. During the middle of March it was announced that the new hotel would be completed in thirteen months, and would be erected on the northeast corner of Ninth Street and Broadway. The cost of the site was $340,000, $25,000 of which was taken in stock. It was also announced that the hotel would be leased to D. M. Linnard, Incorporated, well-known hotel operators of Pasadena and San Francisco. On April 3rd Jack Dillon, as the first of nineteen men arrested in Tacoma under the new Beeler anti-narcotic law, went on trial in the superior court. He was freed on the technical ground that he was only a messenger, and did not have the narcotics in his possession with intent to sell, as charged. But as he walked out of the courthouse federal officers arrested him under the Harrison act. A bazaar was planned early in April to raise funds with which to pay off the mortgage on the Temple Beth Israel. Those chosen to direct the bazaar were Theo. Feist, L. H. Burnett, Harold Davis and Meyer Jacob. On April 5th the sheriff was seeking Pat O'Donnell, of Ashford, charged with killing Martin Olson, laborer of Elbe, between Alder and Elbe. On the 10th he was given a sentence of from 5 to 20 years. He pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter, explaining that Martin was his best friend, and the deed was committed during a drunken spree.

The Tacoma Gas & Fuel Company announced in April its plans to erect a new $250,000 gas plant on the tideflats, and upon its completion to abandon the old plant at South Twenty-second and A streets. Daniel J. Young, vice president and general manager, announced the plans. Two dry kilns and 2,500,000 shingles of the Red Cedar Shingle Company were destroyed by a fire on April 13, causing a loss of $25,000. A trial test of the scout cruiser *Milwaukee* was made on the 17th, proving successful. Irvin W. Ziegaus was decorated with a Distinguished Service Medal at the Kiwanis Club on April 17th, in recognition of his work as chief executive officer of the selective service act organization in the state during the war. He held the rank of captain during the war, and was formerly secretary to Governor Lister.

A heated session of the city council occurred on the 18th, when a number of residents met with the council to protest the issuance of a license to the Lincoln Dancing Academy, located near the Lincoln High School. Mayor Fawcett cast some of his remarks in the direction of Attorney Dow, who was one of the visitors. "Sit down, Dow," said the Mayor. "We want to hear what the citizens have to say, and not lawyers." "My dear sir," retorted the disciple of Blackstone, "I have seen the time when you were mighty glad to get the services of a lawyer to talk for you." Mayor Fawcett relented, somewhat, when Dow explained that he was there in the dual capacity as attorney and citizen, and under such explanation was allowed to speak as a member of the latter class. The license was refused.

Plans for an intermediate school in the west end of the city to cost $425,000 and to accommodate some 1,200 students, were announced on the 19th, pending the outcome of the bond election on the following May 8th. The plans also included one intermediate school in the central part of the city, one in the southerly section, each with a capacity of 900; and three, one in the north central, one in the east and one in South Tacoma, each seating 600. Two of the latter would be on old sites. The announced plans for using the $2,400,000 bond issue included $270,000 for the north school; $425,000 for the west building; $270,00 for the one in the east; $325,000 for the north-central (taking the place of the

Logan School, and using the old building in the new plan); $340,000 for the south-central; $200,000 for the South Tacoma School (taking the place of the Barlow Annex to the Edison School and using it in the new plans); $135,000 for buying new sites; $80,000 for additional equipment; and $355,000 for grade buildings. Only 30 per cent of the total registration voted on election day. It required a three-fifths majority to carry the bonds, but they were approved by a safe majority. The vote was 7,220 for the bonds and 3,061 against. The vote for school directors were 6,375 for Mrs. Rhoda B. Miller, 5,815 for R. B. Thompson, 2,674 for George H. Stone, 1,477 for John H. Binns, and 1,781 for Robert C. Jones. Chester Thorne had no opposition for a place on the port commission. For the park board the vote was 5,388 for James A. Harp and 5,688 for J. S. Jones.

FAWCETT WRITES SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN

On April 20th Mayor A. V. Fawcett wrote an open letter to Senator George Chamberlain, chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board, relative to the city's obligation on the city railway system, demanding that if the board did not see fit to cancel the debt to start suit at once to enforce collection. "I am informed," wrote the mayor, "that you formerly stated that Tacoma either owed all of this debt or none. You are absolutely right, and it has always been, and now is, the contention of this city that this was a pure war expense, and that the city owes nothing in equity. When the war started Tacoma was operating profitably her small municipal car line, which represented only about a $50,000 investment. With the war came a demand for ships. Recognizing the ideal location for ship building, the Government located five great plants on the tideflats here, necessitating transportation for the workers.

"The city went the limit of its finances. It took $325,000 from funds of the people, and the Emergency Fleet Corporation put in about $232,000 to extend the municipal car line to the new industries. With the close of the war this expensive property was left on the city's hands to carry the burden with all the ship building plants but one abandoned." The

mayor's letter also pointed out that Pierce County, of which Tacoma pays about 70 per cent of the taxes, issued two and a half million dollars in bonds, bought 70,000 acres of land, and gave it to the Government for the Camp Lewis army post on a promise that at least 15,000 soldiers would be kept there. Instead of 15,000 men being maintained there, however, he stated that there is an average of nearer 1,000.

STRIKE COMMITTEE STOPS BOOZE SELLING

An unusual situation arose in Tacoma the latter part of April when laborers and a striking committee proved to the satisfaction of many that there are ways of enforcing the prohibition laws effectively aside from regular channels. Workers in the logging camps were out on a short strike during the time, and on April 29th a number of establishments were somewhat surprised at receiving the following letter and warning: "We, the undersigned, Tacoma district strike committee, have been instructed by the general membership to notify you that they will not tolerate the sale of intoxicating liquor while the strike is in effect in this district. We hereby solicit your cooperation and demand of you that you refrain from selling the same during the period of the strike. Signed—Tacoma District Strike Committee." A delegation called upon Mayor Fawcett and on federal prohibition officials. Notice was served on various soft drink parlors and places where liquor was supposed to be for sale. Various thirst parlors were requested Sunday, the 29th, by small committees from the strikers, to stop the sale of liquor to the men who had left their jobs in the various logging camps. It is said the owners refused point blank. However, when later in the day small mobs numbering up to around fifty men over-ran the refreshment bars to see that no sale of liquor was made, the proprietors slipped off their white coats and white aprons, hung up their bar towels, and donning street attire, locked the doors tight. It was an unparalleled situation. From place to place on Broadway, on Commerce and on Pacific Avenue, representatives of the strikers went, letting each bar proprietor know that liquor selling, as far as their men was concerned, was taboo. The method proved effective, and it is said that quite a number of indi-

viduals were glad when the strike was officially called off. This strike of the I. W. W. lasted from April 25th to May 7th.

Pioneering days were recalled to some on May 4th by the announcement that a big, tawny cougar was operating in the hills beyond Orting, and slaughtering deer and dogs. To put an end to its depredations, C. A. Stoner, mighty hunter for the United States bureau of biological survey, was mustered into service to trail the beast. Stoner had been trapping and hunting cougars and coyotes in and around the National Park during the winter, members of those tribes having taken a liking to the deer living in the park. On May 8th the state highway engineer's office stated that the new highway from Tacoma to Seattle would be via Milton, despite the protests made by Tacoma civic clubs. State Engineer James Allen declared that the Julia's Gulch road was impossible, and that the state would not consider the Lincoln Avenue route.

E STREET CHANGED TO FAWCETT AVENUE

An ordinance was introduced on May 9th to change the name of E Street to Fawcett Avenue, in honor of the mayor. This action, which had had several previous hearings and much discussion, again raised an issue that resulted in considerable animosity and feeling. A petition of about 400 property owners was presented objecting to the change. The American Legion, followed by other organizations, went on record in favor of the proposed renaming. The final consideration of the ordinance caused a considerable number of interested persons to assemble at the council rooms on the 16th. Attorney Dow was again present, and spoke in favor of the ordinance. "When the majority of the oldest of us in this council chamber," he said, "were tied to our mother's apron strings, Fawcett was fighting for the Union in the Civil war. I believe in sending flowers to the living, rather than roses to the dead." A number of women "who spoke with a decided accent," according to a newspaper report, challenged Dow when he had finished speaking, asking him why he had not asked the council to change the name of his own street, instead of theirs. A vote on the ordinance called forth affirmative ballots from Murray, Silver, Harrison and Davisson. Mayor Fawcett was in his office during the dis-

cussion and vote. The contest was not over, however, until a decision of the superior court on the 23rd confirmed the council's right to make the substitution. This was the fifth, and final round in the fight which had sprung up occasionally during the previous five years. It started in 1917 when the city council changed the name to Fawcett Avenue. Round two took place during the following administration, when a come-back for the anti-Fawcett fans won out. Round three was fought in 1922, when the anti-Fawcett support defeated another attempt to make the alteration in names.

START WORK ON HOTEL SITE

On May 14th Frank Sussman & Company were awarded a contract for demolishing the buildings on the new hotel site. Thirty men were to be put to work immediately, to have the ground cleared of all old buildings by the middle of July. On the same day a $15,000 fire destroyed four residences at Gig Harbor. The U. S. S. scout cruiser *Milwaukee* made its trial speed trip on May 23rd, making forty-one miles an hour, said to have been a world's record for vessels over 1,300 tons. This was accomplished without developing her maximum capacity of 105,000 horsepower. She left the Todd docks at 8:30 in the morning, proceeded slowly out of Commencement Bay, towards Seattle. Off Alki Point Admiral Robinson came aboard to greet Capt. W. C. Asserson.

Orville L. Cary, forty-three years of age, and a South Tacoma merchant patrolman, was shot down by burglars on the night of May 17th. The robbers were attempting to rob the MacLean Brothers' branch grocery at 5405 South Union Street. Lloyd Williamson, eleven-year old Central School student, won the marble contest at the Stadium, conducted by the Tacoma *Times*. Robert Williams won second place. By winning high honors, young Williamson was sent to Atlantic City the latter part of June to represent Tacoma in the national contest. In the finals at that city he was one of the five high contestants.

A $600,000 home for the Annie Wright Seminary was announced on May 25th. On account of ill health, H. N. Tinker retired as president of the Puget Sound National Bank, and Forbes P. Haskell, Jr., was chosen for the posi-

tion. On May 26th new plans were published regarding the hotel, it being announced that $500,000 would be borrowed so as to give the city a hotel costing a million and a half dollars, instead of one for a million. On the last day of the month a $45,000 fire occurred at Greene Park. On June 10th Frank Niemi wounded John Harrison, aged twenty-two, at 1937 Fawcett Avenue, and attempted to shoot Miss Katherine Harrison. Another Community Chest drive to raise $75,000 for the remainder of the year opened on that day. On June 14th 315 graduates were given diplomas at the Stadium High School. There were 314 to graduate at the commencement exercises at the Lincoln High School. On June 16th County Commissioners Ball and Easterday voted to discharge the county health officer, Dr. C. P. Gammon. Gen. Hunter Liggett arrived at Camp Lewis on the 22nd to be present at a review of the National Guardsmen of Washington, Montana, Idaho and Oregon, members of the Forty-first Division, on the following day.

PRESIDENT HARDING SPEAKS AT STADIUM

On July 2nd three torpedo boat destroyers, as the vanguard for the fleet allotted to Tacoma for the Fourth celebration, reached Tacoma from Bremerton. The celebration was again under the auspices of the local American Legion, another monster celebration was observed, drawing thousands to the city. Army bands, Legion bands, naval bands, a naval and civic parade, comic show, daylight fireworks and a concert and program at the Stadium were attractions of the day, with the U. S. S. *Tennessee* and smaller craft anchored in the harbor. On the 5th the city was again crowded with spectators anxious to see and hear President Warren G. Harding. Braving the rain, he spoke to an immense crowd, after an invocation by Bishop Frederic W. Keator and an introduction by Governor Hart. Before sailing out of the harbor on the U. S. S. *Henderson*, he and Mrs. Harding paid a visit to the disabled veterans at the Cushman Hospital. Thousands cheered as the beloved President sailed out of the harbor, to wish him well on his trip.

On July 7th seventy-five plumbers of Tacoma went out on a strike, asking an increase in wages from $9 to $10 per

day. The annual meeting and picnic of the Pierce County Pioneers' Association was held at Point Defiance on the 11th. Charles H. Ross, of Puyallup, was president of the association. Members of the Eagles Lodge from all parts of the state gathered at Spanaway Park on July 15th and held a picnic. On July 20th the battleships *Texas* and *Oklahoma* and twelve destroyers left Port Angeles for Tacoma, for a five-days visit. Upon the expiration of the term of Bishop Frederic W. Keator on the library board, the city council named Rev. J. Phillip Anshutz. The Veneer Products Company, which had begun operations at its plant in May, was then turning out daily 2,000 sets of door panels, and employing about 100 men at their works at Seventeenth and Dock streets. A. J. Ritchie was president of the company, and Bruce Clark vice president. Samuel Tolliver, aged one hundred and ten years, a former slave, died in Tacoma on July 28th. He was the oldest resident of Tacoma at the time of his death. He was born in Kentucky November 11, 1812, and had resided in Tacoma for ten years with his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Kellen.

EXTENSIVE BUILDING OPERATIONS

Tacoma was experiencing a real building boom during the summer of 1923. By the close of July more building was in actual course of construction, or planned for the immediate future, than at any period since the town began. A resume of the largest improvements included the new hotel, $1,500,000; U. S. Veterans' Hospital, $1,300,000; Annie Wright Seminary, $600,000; proposed school buildings and improvements, $2,400,000; Masonic Temple, $500,000; First Presbyterian Church, $250,000; College of Puget Sound, $450,000; Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, $100,000; Epworth M. E. Church, $100,000; First United Presbyterian Church, $75,000; St. Andrews Episcopal Church, $30,000; scattering enterprises, $200,000. Building permits for the month included forty-eight new residences. For the first seven months of the year there had been 541 permits for new residences in the city, with a total cost of $1,008,053.

Tacoma and Pierce County was shocked on August 2nd at the news of the death of President Warren G. Harding, as

was the entire nation. On August 10th, the day of his funeral in Washington, residents of the county paid marked respect to the memory of the beloved President who had so recently been a guest and who had braved the rain to speak in the Stadium before his departure for Alaska. The entire county paused in its busy daily life in recognition of their high regard for the late chief executive of the nation, and memorable exercises were held in the Stadium, where President Harding delivered one of his last speeches on American soil. The big battleships were anchored in the harbor to lend a remarkable touch to the scenes. At exactly 12:30 the procession for the ceremonies which had assembled at Eleventh and A streets began to march to the Stadium. Gen. Robert Alexander, commander of Camp Lewis, and five staff officers lead the cortege. They were followed by a naval band from the battleships *Maryland*, *Tennessee* and *Idaho*, and as the band neared the city hall a funeral dirge was struck up. The large crowd overflowed the Stadium, as with bowed heads they listened to a prayer by Bishop Frederic W. Keator and sang "Lead Kindly Light."

SCHOOL BONDS DECLARED ILLEGAL

On August 17th the city was somewhat disappointed by a court decision, invalidating the recent school bonds of $2,400,000, because of technical reasons in their issuance; but undaunted those interested in the school system of the city again began work for another election, and on October 18th the bonds were legally approved by an even greater majority than at the previous election. The vote was 6,945 to 1,515. The rainfall on August 20th broke all records since the establishment of the weather bureau in 1897. It amounted to 1.75 inches for the 24-hour period. A shake-up in the police department of Tacoma was announced on September 1st, Archie Mondeau being slated to succeed Dyer Dyment as chief. Motorists enjoyed the lowest price on gasoline for several years on September 6th, when a low price of 16 cents was quoted. It had been as high as 26 cents retail. Tacoma citizens responded generously for the Japanese earthquake relief fund, which opened on September 10th, under the leadership of Dr. Horace J. Whitacre. The

county's quota of $23,850 was more than raised within four days. Garrett Fisher, who had been president of the Northwest Rivers and Harbors Congress since its organization, was reelected at the annual meeting in Hoquiam. The directors of the Community Chest Fund, John S. Baker, John Dower, E. G. Griggs, S. M. Jackson, James I. Muffley, Henry A. Rhodes, Chester Thorne, and Dr. H. G. Whitacre, decided to continue the drive during the middle of the month. Mayor Fawcett, members of the city council and others interested in the city library, again engaged in a tilt over library appropriations during September. Mayor Fawcett insisted upon a cut in the proposed budget to $54,000. Library backers flooded the council chamber on October 1st asking for a greater amount. A discussion of the subject lasted for almost two hours, when an adjournment was taken. At further consideration of the item the city council refused to vote an increase, Mayor Fawcett winning his position. About this time some of his antagonists raised the question of whether or not Fawcett was a legal resident of the city and qualified to hold his office; but the agitation died "aborning." There were some who would have taken delight in establishing his residenceship outside the city limits; yet there were others who admired the fiery fighter.

City Attorney P. C. Sullivan died on September 26th, after living in Tacoma since 1888. He was born in Desoto, Nebraska, June 17, 1859. E. K. Murray, son of Commissioner John L. Murray, was selected city attorney on October 1st. A record attendance upon the opening day of the Western Washington Fair at Puyallup was established on Monday, October 1st, when almost 35,000 were admitted at the gates. The attendance the following Sunday was 42,000. Additional men to the number of 150 were employed at Todd's shipyard early in October, to rush the final completion of the scout cruiser *Cincinnati.*

GROUND BROKEN FOR FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The ground-breaking ceremony for the new $250,000 First Presbyterian Church was observed October 14th, Rev. C. W. Weyer presiding. On the same day the state's delegation of the American Legion invaded San Francisco in a

special train, under the command of "Doc" Jonez, of Tacoma. Impressive ceremonies marked the dedication of the new hall of the Wild West Post No. 91, Veterans of Foreign Wars, at 909½ Commerce Street. Twenty Civil war veterans, 110 Spanish war veterans, and 120 veterans of the World war were present. Brig. Gen. Robert Alexander, commander of Camp Lewis, was the principal speaker. Others who addressed the meeting were Mayor Fawcett, J. Phillip Anshutz, Guy E. Kelly, Frank McLean, and Secretary of State J. Grant Hinkle. John Carl, aged seventy years, went on trial in Judge Chapman's department of the superior court on the 19th, charged with the "hammer" murder of Mrs. Eunice Anderson on September 27th. The murdered woman was a cripple residing at 501 South Thirtieth Street. Carl was convicted and received a sentence of life imprisonment.

The net earnings of the Tacoma city light department for September were $41,988.88, bringing the total for the first nine months of the year to $576,260.61. The net income for the city water department for the same period was $12,758.41, and a total of $247,024.90 for the nine months.

SOCIAL CLUBS PRESENT PROBLEM

Law enforcement and an agitation to secure better observance of prohibition laws in Tacoma occupied the attention of many during October and November. The Constitutional Defense League took up the questions, church organizations became interested, and some warm sessions of the city council were held. A modern institution in the way of "social clubs" sprang up in the city, as they did elsewhere, presenting new problems and questions of debate. Membership cards were necessary for admission to some of these "clubs," and it was often hard to secure any evidence of liquor violation. On October 19th Rev. C. Oscar Johnson, at a meeting of the Constitutional Defense League, urged direct action against these places. "Arm yourselves," he is stated to have said, "with hatchets. March down to these social clubs and say: 'How do you do, Mister,' and start right in and smash the booze. We'll pay your fines and protect your persons. If you go to jail you'll get fruit, salads, candy, flowers—everything to make you happy." He told

of walking down Broadway and seeing the new "social clubs," with guards at the doors and buzzers handy for warning purposes. His advocacy of a Carrie Nation campaign, however, was not adopted; and, in fact, was severely criticized by some. A few days later Rev. E. J. Huston, pastor of the Bethany Methodist Church, made a public offer to "clean up" the city if but given the chance. Thereupon Safety Commissioner Murray proposed that Huston take charge of the "dry squad" and demonstrate the efficiency of his abilities in such an undertaking. Huston countered that he would not do so unless Murray stepped down and out of office and with the further provision that Sheriff Desmond also resign. Neither official would accept such demands.

The agitation over the "social clubs" resulted in an ordinance being introduced in the city council to regulate such places. It provided that the clubs should not have locked doors, or obstructed passages or entrances. All bells and signals were also to be eliminated in connection with any entrance. Policemen were assigned to keep special guard over such institutions; and this action even resulted in an attempt on a large number of the clubs to have such policemen removed from invading their clubs for such reasons. On November 8th, twenty-three of the many clubs in Tacoma asked for an injunction in the Superior Court against the policemen and police department. The clubs joining as plaintiffs in the action were the Blue Ribbon, Brenden, Budweiser, Cascade, Central, Columbia, Elgin, Frisco, Ingleside, Imperial, Kristiania, Liberty, Marconi,, Mecca, Opera, Pacific, Sunrise, Sunset, Scandinavian, St. Helens, Vega, Victory, and the Vintage. A week later, when the case was argued, Judge Askren denied the injunction.

On October 25th the Todd shipyards announced that the company had secured another contract to build a large ship for the Pacific Steamship Company, which would be used between New York and New Orleans. The keel would be laid in January, it was announced, thus assuring the continuance of operations for the shipyards for some time. At the same time it was made public that Hurley-Mason Company had been awarded the contract to erect forty-eight residences for the shipyard company on the land between South Seventeenth

and Nineteenth streets, and between Prospect and Oakes. At this time the case of Colonel Forbes in Washington, D. C., was attracting national attention. The former Tacoma man became involved over certain hospital sites. Tacoma's oldest bakery, the Federal Bakeries, held a housewarming on the 27th in its new location at 1107 South K Street. It had been established thirty-four years before by Donald MacPherson, when it was the first bakery built on K Street. The Dutch oven built by MacPherson in the old plant was not allowed to become cold for over a third of a century, and furnished most of the dog "bishops" for Alaska during the gold rush.

NEW HOTEL NAMED

On November 1st it was announced that the name "Hotel Winthrop" had been selected for Tacoma's new million and a half dollar hotel, George L. Dickson being the person who suggested the name, thereby winning the prize of $25 which had been offered by the committee in charge, and that bids would soon be opened for its erection. Revival meetings "for men only" were being persistently held about this time. The exact location was in the lower tank of the county jail. The evangelist was "Three-Fingered Jack" Goodwin, also called the "Billy Sunday of the logging camps." He had been brought back from California some time previously, on charges growing out of his associations with a young girl. He made claims at this time that he had converted thirteen out of the fourteen men within his hearing. He made his first speech, it is said, in Tacoma, on January 7th, 1916. Since that time, he stated "I have witnessed 60,000 I. W. W. cards torn up and 14,000 conversions. I am convinced," he continued, "that there should be an evangelist in every jail in the country." It is presumed that he meant this remark in a kindly light, and not according to the interpretation that some might place upon its grammatical construction. Since his incarceration in 1923, Goodwin's legal battles involving convictions in the Superior Court, appeals, reversals, new trials, convictions, and so on over the same route again, have been among the prominent legal battles in the county's history. In March, 1927, Goodwin lost his final appeal.

HOTEL WINTHROP, TACOMA

TACOMA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB

NEW THEATRE FOR K STREET

On November 16th the Moore Amusement Company, operating the Rialto, Colonial and Sunset theatres, announced plans for a new $40,000 moving picture show building for K Street. The first public announcement of the contemplated establishment of a new national bank in Tacoma by the Railroad Brotherhood was made on November 19th. F. S. Thornburg, of the engineers, had been chairman of the executive committee which had been planning the new bank for some time. The Bethany Presbyterian Church, which had been driven from its home some two weeks previously by a fire, started a campaign on the 19th to raise $55,000 for a new church edifice. It was then holding services in the Masonic Hall at Thirty-eighth and Cheyenne streets.

On November 20th, Prosecuting Attorney Selden refused to prosecute seven policemen arrested some time previously on alleged trespassing charges in connection with the problem of the "social clubs," unless he were compelled to do so by court orders. At this time the prosecutor also announced his intention of entering the next campaign for a position of the Supreme Court. His announcement, put in a very forceful manner and language, caused a considerable stir in political circles. He announced that he intended "to fight reactionaries on the Supreme Court." He said he was going to "talk plain English about court matters." He was tired, he announced, of "gum-shoe stuff and mysterious, 'speudo-dignity,' with which the campaigns for Supreme Judges have for the most part been characterized." Some of his enemies even talked of disbarment proceedings against him for his remarks, but the prosecutor refused to back down on any statement made, and no steps were taken to prevent him from practicing law further.

The Rialto Theatre conducted a contest in November to discover the tallest man in the county. The first prize of $10 was won by J. F. Reardon, chief log scaler for the Milwaukee, who stood 6 feet, 9¼ inches. Charles A. Hicks won second prize, $5, being 6 feet, 8 inches tall; E. Porter, of Steilacoom, received a three months' pass, his heighth being 6 feet, 7 inches; while Paul E. Jones, a quarter of an inch shorter, won tickets for two weeks. John B. Kaiser, city

librarian for the nine years previous, submitted his resignation to the city council on December 3rd to take place the first of February following. On December 6th the staunch little Tacoma freighter *T. W. Lake*, built twenty-five years before, went to the bottom in Rosarios Strait, carrying her crew of fifteen to a watery grave. Those who lost their lives were Capt. E. E. Mason, of Regents Park; First Mate S. O. Uddenberg, Gig Harbor; Chief Engineer J. L. Larson, Seattle; Lars Dripping, assistant engineer, Seattle; and E. E. Fields, purser; A. V. Abbott, cook; W. Banks, quartermaster; Charles Pearson, George Ebert, William Carson, H. Skinner, J. Dun, H. Stilman, and George Coffin, all of Tacoma. She was owned by the Merchants Transportation Company, and was 150 feet long.

TACOMA "TIMES" 20 YEARS OLD

The Tacoma *Times* was twenty years old on December 21st. J. H. Browne, veteran linotype operator, who set up the first lines for the newspaper, was still employed. He was then president of the local Typographical Union. When the paper was established in 1903, Arthur Bell was the day linotype operator, and George Capps foreman. Ed Cruse was the stereotyper on the force, and the plant was located in a building on the new hotel site. One of the most spectacular and damaging windstorms that ever visited the Sound, a sixty-mile gale, cost five lives on the Sound December 24th; other lives were menaced by the helpless drifting of boats in the storm-tossed waters, telegraph wire service was almost completely shut off, power lines were down, street car traffic and electric light service were interrupted, hundreds of trees and signboards were blown down, and many windows were crashed.

The Odd Fellows announced a new temple to be built on Sixth Avenue, at a cost of $100,000, near the close of the year. The proposition of building a bridge across the narrows from Point Defiance, which has been talked of more or less for years, was again agitated. The Federation of Improvement Clubs launched the revival of the subject. It is estimated that such an undertaking will cost from twelve to fifteen million dollars. It is not at all unlikely that at

some time this dream of present residents will be realized, just as many dreams of the early pioneers have been, which at the time seemed to present unsurmountable obstacles.

Building permits in Tacoma totaled 4,380 for the year, aggregating improvements of $5,598,364. There were 760 new residences built, compared to 781 for the previous year. Fifty-seven residential permits were issued in December. Seventeen persons were killed in the city by traffic accidents in 1923.

CITY ELECTIONS OF 1923

There was a general spring election held May 8th, 1923, to vote upon school bonds in Tacoma, to elect two members of the school board in Tacoma, to elect a port commissioner, and to choose Metropolitan Park commissioners. The first proposition called for an expression upon issuing bonds in the sum of $2,400,000, payable one-twentieth each year, for school sites, buildings and equipment in School District No. 10. The vote stood 7,131 for, to 3,047 against. The bonds were advertised and sold to the state; but were held up by an opinion of the attorney-general of the state. The Supreme Court upheld the attorney-general in a case relative to their legality.

The vote for two school directors in the Tacoma district resulted as follows: Mrs. Rhoda B. Miller, 6,358; R. B. Thompson, 5,802; George H. Stone, 2,663; John H. Binns, 1,477; Robert C. Jones, 1,788.

Chester Thorne received 10,281 votes for the port commissioner's position.

James A. Hays received 5,794 votes for the five-year term on the Metropolitan Park Commission; and Jesse S. Jones, 5,672 for the one-year term.

On October 18, 1923, a special bond election was held in Tacoma to decide the school bond issue of $2,400,000, passed upon favorably by the voters on May 8th, but later decided invalid by the Supreme Court. At this election it was decided to issue twenty-five-year bonds, the vote being 6,944 for the issue and 1,516 against.

S. A. BANK FAILURE EVENT OF YEAR

Early in January, 1923, the Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of Ole S. Larson of the previous November, carry-

ing a sentence of from three to five years in the penitentiary. It was thereupon announced that eleven cases still standing against him would be dismissed. In all, thirty-two criminal cases had been filed. Nineteen were dismissed, one resulted in an acquittal, and three in convictions. On January 30th, Gustaf Lindberg was given another rehearing by the Supreme Court, on his conviction of borrowing $13,000 from the bank while a director without proper action being taken thereon. On February 15th, Larson was also given another rehearing; but on June 9th his appeal was decided against him. On the 18th he presented himself at the penitentiary at Walla Walla, without a guard being sent for him.

On July 6th the Federal Court set a minimum price of $430,000 on the bank building skeleton. A fifth dividend of 10 per cent, amounting to about $405,000, was paid to depositors on September 10th. On October 9th the Supreme Court denied the rehearing of Gustaf Lindberg; but on the following day Lieutenant Governor William J. Coyle, then acting as governor during the absence of Hart, issued a full and complete pardon to the convicted banker. His action was severely criticised in Pierce County and in other parts of the state. Coyle had been a close friend of a son of the banker for a number of years.

COUNTY FINANCIAL STATISTICS

There were slight increases in the state and county levies for 1923, but a reduction in the assessment total for the county netted slightly less taxes than were imposed for the preceding year. The annual report of County Auditor F. Campbell, Jr., gave the assessed valuation of the county at $92,794,583. The state levy of 14.730 mills resulted in taxes of $1,366,877.08. The county tax rate of 19.790 mills raised $1,836,422.15. Tacoma's property valuation was placed at $59,650,724, with a tax total of $1,165,802.32. The levy in District No. 1 was 19.89 mills; in No. 2, 19.1 mills; Nos. 3 and 4, 14.7 mills; and in No. 5, 14 mills. The Port of Tacoma levy of 2 mills produced taxes in the sum of $185,590.88. The Metropolitan Park, with a levy of 1.5 mills on an assessed valuation of $61,383,049, raised a tax of $92,074. Property in School District No. 10 was given a value of $62,268,431;

and the levy of 13 mills produced a total sum of $809,485.90. Total receipts by the treasurer from taxation were $6,249,-698.42; and from miscellaneous sources they were $1,349,-843.31. Levies in incorporated towns were: Buckley, 15 mills; Roy, 15 mills; Ruston, 1.94 mills; Orting, 15.5 mills; Puyallup, 22.7 mills; Eatonville, 8 mills; Milton, 20 mills; South Prairie, 15 mills; Steilacoom, 22.7 mills; Sumner, 10 mills; and Wilkeson, 12 mills.

Bonds aggregating $4,391,900 were outstanding against the county at the end of the year. Disbursements of the year included $195,277.61 out of the road and bridge fund; $35,206.54 for permanent highway maintenance; $134,679.55 out of the road bond improvement fund; $81,273.36 in Road District No. 1; $12,629.93 in No. 2; $72,582.99 in No. 3; $68,467.45 in No. 4; $71,547.74 for the sanatorium ($29,959.58 of which was for salaries); and $15,014.84 for soldiers' and sailors' relief.

The county farm received 78 inmates during the year, and had a daily average of 83, with an average maintenance cost of $1.24. The Mountain View Sanatorium received 167 patients, had an average daily list of 85, with an average maintenance cost per day per capita of $2.43. There were 1,481 prisoners booked at the county jail, while the daily average was 61. The average maintenance cost was announced as being $0.61. The sum of $7,827.11 was received from the Federal Government for care of its prisoners. The county hospital admitted 986 patients, and had a daily average of 98. The average maintenance cost per day per capita was placed at $1.75.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

EVENTS OF 1924

REV. WEYER PREACHES ANNUAL WEDDING SERMON—ANNUAL COMMUNITY CHEST DRIVE—REPORT OF POLICE DEPARTMENT—CORNERSTONE OF NEW COLLEGE BUILDING LAID—PUYALLUP CITIZENS DRIVE BARBER FROM CITY—MORE FIREWORKS AT CITY HALL—ATTORNEY BONE FILES "BONE BILL"—GRIGGS, METCALF, COINER AND LYLE IN WASHINGTON—"SHENANDOAH" VISITS CAMP LEWIS AND TACOMA—NATIONAL BANK OF TACOMA CELEBRATES ITS ANNIVERSARY—K SREET BANK ROBBED—MURDER CASES OF THE YEAR—CASE AGAINST FOUR TACOMANS FIZZLES—END OF THE KRONKHITE CASE—THE SEPTEMBER PRIMARIES—RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION—PIERCE COUNTY FAVORS "BONE BILL"—DIRECT TAX OF COUNTY $6,604,647.56—POLICE SUMMARY FOR YEAR.

REV. WEYER PREACHES ANNUAL WEDDING SERMON

Every city has at least one—sometimes two, three or four—ministers who seem to be exceedingly popular in being chosen to pronounce the once sacred words desired by couples wishing to start out on the path of matrimony. Rev. C. W. Weyer, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was particularly fortunate in this respect, having performed about 1,500 marriages during his pastorate of eight years prior to 1924. On January 6th, 1924, he preached his annual wedding ceremony, which he had inaugurated four years before. These annual sermons were the result of a practical and happy idea; they contained much which was highly commendable, and drew large and interested congregations.

Going abruptly from the solemn subject of marriage to that of crime, we must note that on January 8th yegg gunmen, believed to have been members of a gang that had been terrorizing Tacoma residents for several weeks, forced open the vault in the Lincoln High School, imprisoned the night watchman, John Holleque, and escaped with between four and five hundred dollars.

ANNUAL COMMUNITY CHEST DRIVE

On January 14, 1924, S. M. Jackson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, announced the report of the budget committee for the regular annual Community Chest drive. The budget for the year called for a total of $216,000. The budget committee was composed of William F. Geiger, chairman; John S. Baker, J. F. Hickey, Dr. E. A. Rich, Leo Weston, Dr. J. H. Whitacre, E. V. Wintermote, Mrs. J. P. Weyerhaeuser, and J. E. Manley. J. F. Hickey, well-known Tacoma auto dealer, was chosen to lead the sales force of the drive. On that date Miss Jacqueline Noel was appointed city librarian, and has capably filled the position since that time, having charge of a most capable and courteous staff of assistants.

REPORT OF POLICE DEPARTMENT

During the middle of January a report was made by the Tacoma Police Department covering the year 1923. It showed a total of 13,024 arrests for the twelve months. Of that number, 5,883 were for traffic violations; 121, drunken drivers; 115 for burglary; 641 for disorderly conduct; 1,821 for drunkenness; 118 for gambling; 395 for larceny; 48 for forgery; 467 for liquor law violations; and 30 for the possession of narcotics. Seizures included 3,583 quarts of moonshine whiskey, 185 quarts of bonded whiskey, 1,496 quarts of beer, and 7,384 quarts of wine. There were 2,823 traffic accidents, in which 472 persons were injured, and 18 killed. There were 20 suicides in the city during the year.

On January 19th the Broadway Development Company purchased lots 19 and 20, block 706, map of New Tacoma, situated on the west side of Broadway at about Eighth Street, at a price of $1,250 per foot. The company was incorporated by August von Boecklin and J. E. Manley. The seller was O. C. Patchill, who had owned the lots since 1887, when he paid but $2,300 for them. At the time of the purchase, the officers of the company announced plans for a new building. On January 25th Robert B. Abel was appointed a deputy prosecuting attorney for the county, Leo Teats having resigned to become assistant city attorney. There were 102

permits issued during the month of January for new residences in Tacoma, costing $227,500.

At this time there was considerable discussion over the proposed closing of the Cushman Veterans' Hospital. The American Legion, the Chamber of Commerce, and leading business men of the county took up the fight to prevent such a move. Their efforts were successful in keeping the hospital running. The city primary election in Tacoma occurred February 26th, when Ira Davisson was reelected as city light and water commissioner, and C. G. Caddey was chosen city controller. In the general election two weeks later Jesse W. Silver defeated J. J. Hurley, 13,766 votes to 6,982, for the remaining position. During the short month of February permits for ninety-four new residences were issued in Tacoma, at an announced cost of $216,045.

CORNERSTONE OF NEW COLLEGE BUILDING LAID

On March 11th, while the mail boat *Edith H*, plying between Steilacoom and Allyn, was picking its way through a thick fog off Devil's Head, an unidentified passenger, crazed from drinking moonshine, murdered Robert Tolstrup and then committed suicide. Tolstrup was the owner of the boat, thirty-eight years old, and lived in Tacoma. The murder and suicide occurred at about 8 o'clock in the morning. An important figure in the church history of Tacoma and the Northwest passed away on February 13th, when the Rt. Rev. Frederic W. Keator, bishop of the Olympia diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died. On February 22nd the cornerstone of the "C. H. Jones Hall," the first building on the new campus of the College of Puget Sound, was laid. Dr. Horace J. Whitacre presided at the ceremonies, and Bishop W. O. Shepard, of Portland, delivered the principal address. A costly fire visited Tacoma on February 23rd, when the Greystone Hotel, situated at 1113-15 Market Street, and the Stone-Fisher warehouse, in the basement, were destroyed. The total loss was placed at $150,000; the large department store suffering all but about $15,000 of that loss. On the 26th the keel for a new combination freight and passenger steamer for the Southern Pacific Company was laid at the Todd yards. The plans of the boat called for a vessel 445 feet

long, with a 57-foot beam, with accommodations for 327 cabin passengers, 111 steerage passengers, and a 7,000-ton cargo carrying capacity.

PUYALLUP CITIZENS DRIVE BARBER FROM CITY

On March 19th there was considerable excitement and gossip in circulation at Puyallup, following the forced departure of a Negro barber, Frank Morton, from the city. Accused of having insulted a white married woman, a number of men, among whom it was said were members of the Ku Klux Klan, called upon the barber on Tuesday evening and served notice that his presence was not to be tolerated after Wednesday evening. Morton left the city, and no arrests followed, police officials disclaiming any knowledge of the affair. On March 31st, A. Guthrie & Company, contractors of Portland, were awarded the contract for the construction of the Lake Cushman power project dam on the north fork of the Skokomish River for $881,193.75. That was almost $280,000 under the estimate of J. L. Stannard, chief engineer for the city.

MORE FIREWORKS AT CITY HALL

A temporary peaceful period around the city hall was brought to an end in the early part of April. Fred Lomax, a discharged city detective, had made charges that seized liquors were being taken from the lockers for personal use. A committee was appointed to make a count and check up, Mayor Fawcett and Commissioner Silver being named as two of the members. Silver, according to newspaper reports, refused to count. "Oh, come now," pleaded the mayor, "you don't have to sample it. All you have to do is go down and count." Silver's refusal halted proceedings; but finally the mayor and another member went down in the jail basement to check up. "It would take a week, at least," said the mayor, after working for a time. "I don't intend to stay down here in this hole for that length of time." And again the count was halted. On the 7th of April, Mayor Fawcett and Commissioner Harrison staged a heated debate in the council meeting, and the twenty-five or thirty spectators on hand, expecting the conflict, heard some pretty definite, terse and drastic invectives hurled about. Two days later the stock of

MERIDIAN STREET, LOOKING NORTH, PUYALLUP

MERIDIAN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH, PUYALLUP

confiscated liquor on hand was mingled with the waters of Commencement Bay. On the 10th, Commissioner Silver asked for a grand jury probe of all city officials, and on the following day the Superior Court judges met to consider the demand. After considering matters, the judges decided that there were not sufficient grounds presented to warrant calling a grand jury. On the 14th, Mayor Fawcett and Attorney M. K. Snell staged another verbal battle in the council rooms over the use of Point Defiance as an auto park, in which it was said that Mayor Fawcett said: "If you men followed Snell's advice, we never would have a city here." And to which Snell is said to have replied: "There's nothing wrong with the city; it's with the mayor."

ATTORNEY BONE FILES "BONE" BILL

During the early part of the month Initiative Measure No. 52 was filed with the secretary of state at Olympia. This was the electric power bill fathered by Attorney Homer T. Bone, of Tacoma, and which split the state into two warring political factions in the following election. It created a political furore which has never been equalled by any initiative measure, but went down to defeat through the use of considerable money and misstatements concerning its provisions. On April 19th, Tacoma was visited by a distinguished American in the personage of William G. McAdoo, then seeking the nomination for president on the democratic ticket. He spoke at the Pantages, and later at a luncheon at the Tacoma Hotel. During the latter part of the month the unfinished Scandinavian American Bank Building was sold under court order for the sum of $538,000. F. D. Metzger, of the law firm of Hayden, Langhorne & Metzger, representing the McClintic-Marshall Company and Herbert Fleishhacker, made the successful bid. By the last of the month a small village was in existence at the Cushman Dam site, where the contractors were getting ready to start work on the big city power project.

The Tacoma Hotel was taken over by a new corporation, the Tacoma Hotel, Inc., on May 1st. Several prominent business men composed the new company, including John Buffelen, as president; John E. Savage, vice president; S. M.

Jackson, treasurer; Frank D. Oakley, secretary. These men, together with J. Frank Hickey, composed the board of trustees of the new company, which announced contemplated improvements of the famous hostelry amounting to about $100,000. On Saturday evening, May 3rd, L. Schoenfeld & Sons celebrated their arrival in their new home at Pacific and Fifteenth with a dinner and dance. A. W. Wormwood, general manager of the big store, was toastmaster; and there were 200 officers and employees of the Standard Furniture Company of Seattle as guests.

GRIGGS, METCALF, COINER AND LYLE IN WASHINGTON

Renewed efforts to restore the name of "Mount Tacoma" to the peak which has made Pierce County famous were made during May. Tacoma had a particularly strong delegation in Washington to argue the merits of the question. Maj. Everett G. Griggs left the city for the East on May 12th, and in addition the city was represented by Ralph Metcalf, Col. B. W. Coiner and J. T. S. Lyle. On May 20th ground was broken for the new $25,000 Mason Methodist Sunday School Temple and Community House at North Twenty-eighth and Madison streets. Rev. John B. Law, pastor, presided over the ceremonies.

Patients at the Cushman Hospital were dumfounded on June 5th by a peremptory order of the Veterans' Bureau directing the transfer of 116 nervous patients at the institution to the U. S. Hospital at American Lake. They held a mass meeting and voted to "resist with their lives, if necessary" the order calling for the transfer, and telegraphed to President Coolidge protesting most emphatically against the proposal to "railroad nervous and shell-shocked veterans, disabled in war, to an insane asylum." They accused the head of the Veterans' Bureau with being a "liar and double-crosser." Aid was sought from Congressman Johnson and Senator Jones; and business men and organizations of the county took up the fight in their behalf.

On June 17th, Chaplain Robert S. Stubbs, grand old man of Tacoma, celebrated his one hundred and first birthday at Sylvana, on Fox Island. To avoid the excitement and over-exertion attendant upon the special services held at the First

Congregational Church in his honor, Stubbs and his daughter, Mrs. Charles Bedford, spent the day out of town. On the 19th an ordinance was introduced in the city council to appropriate the sum of $115,000 to pay off the mortgage due the U. S. Shipping Board on the municipal street car system. City Attorney E. K. Murray was in Washington, D. C., at that time, in connection with the matter. One of the best known pioneers of Puyallup died on June 21st, when Lewis A. ("Dad") Chamberlain passed away at the home of his son, Fred J. Chamberlain. He was the first president and one of the promoters of the Western Washington Fair, and also founded the Pierce County Bee Association.

More trouble broke forth at the city hall on July 16th, when Commissioner H. Roy Harrison filed written charges against Commissioner J. W. Silver. Silver seconded a motion for a complete investigation. Questions involved were submitted to the legal department, and upon a report near the close of the month the charges were dropped. Thereupon Harrison and Fawcett started another verbal battle to keep up the interest at the seat of city government. The mayor charged that Harrison was tied up with the T. R. & P. Company, and he further announced that he intended fighting the proposed new city franchise to the company at the coming primaries. During the month Fawcett granted more jitney licenses on Sixth Avenue in his fight on the street car company.

"SHENANDOAH" VISITS CAMP LEWIS AND TACOMA

The long city fight on the proposed telephone rate increase was lost on July 21, and it was announced that the increased rates would go into effect on August 1st. Infantile paralysis struck Tacoma in September, and the public schools were closed between the 25th and October 20th. There were over 100 cases reported in the city, and there were over a dozen deaths before it was conquered. The College of Puget Sound was also closed for several weeks. The **Shenandoah, Daughter of the Stars*, and first U. S. built dirigible, visited Tacoma and Camp Lewis on October 18th. It took Commander Zachary Lansdowne and his crew about forty-eight

* The word Shenandoah is of Indian origin and means sprucy or coming from or through spruce grove.

hours to bring the ship from San Diego, fierce head winds along the Pacific Coast preventing the best speed. A crowd of about 15,000 gathered at Camp Lewis to witness the big aircraft tie up to its moorings for the night.

NATIONAL BANK OF TACOMA CELEBRATES ITS ANNIVERSARY

The National Bank of Tacoma celebrated its thirty-ninth anniversary at a banquet at the Tacoma Hotel on the evening of October 20th. Maurice Langhorne, one of the bank's legal staff, acted as toastmaster. During the last of October the Rialto Theatre offered a prize of $150 to any married couple who would go into the woods and live for an entire week by the efforts of nothing but their hands. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Stonebrook accepted the challenge, and proceeded to the woods back of Kapowsin. It was a rainy seven-day period, and despite the efforts of the good people of Electron who tried to smuggle food to them, they lived up to their contract, and upon their return to Tacoma were treated to a big dinner at Harvey's in addition to receiving their prize money.

K STREET BANK ROBBED

The Tacoma *Times* on December 5th printed the first radio photograph sent from London to New York. It was a picture of the Prince of Wales. The K Street Bank (National Bank of Tacoma) was robbed of $8,700 on Saturday morning, December 6th, in a sensational holdup, and the three bandits escaped in a big auto. The canning season of the Pacific Northwest Canning Company at Puyallup closed on the 12th, with the biggest pack in the history of the institution to date. The company bought over $500,000 worth of fruit from growers for its season's operations. On December 10th, Governor-elect Hartley announced the appointment of Claire Bowman, of Tacoma, as state director of labor and industries. On the 15th the glaze mill and a dust shed at the Dupont powder plant were destroyed in a series of two explosions, and one employee was blown to atoms. The shock was felt over a wide area, as far as Olympia, and dishes were knocked off shelves in the quarters of soldiers at Camp Lewis. During the middle of the month Governor Hart pardoned

Edward B. Filion, one of the Camp Lewis soldiers convicted of the murder of Karl A. Timbs, Tacoma taxicab owner, in 1921. Hart was severely criticised by some in Tacoma for the pardon, but his secretary struck back by asserting that prominent citizens of the city had joined in requesting the pardon.

Mayor Fawcett's policy of granting licenses to jitneys with the asserted purpose of harassing the street car company, came in for condemnation by the Kiwanis Club on December 24th. The club passed resolutions to the effect that "we oppose and condemn the existing policy of Mayor Fawcett in regard to the transportation problem as being unscientific."

MURDER CASES OF THE YEAR

There were several murders and sensational criminal cases in the county during the year. Mike Miller, thirty-eight years of age, shot and killed his wife on May 8th, as the outgrowth of a triangle love affair. The crime was committed two miles east of Fern Hill, on the old Puyallup road. Following a plea of temporary insanity and that the shooting was accidental, Miller was convicted of manslaughter in June, and was sentenced to the state penitentiary for from eleven months to one year. On June 7th, F. W. Conlin was arrested for the slaying of Frank Robbins, in Tacoma; and on the same day Oscar Schmieden was arrested for the killing of A. J. Mitchell, at Roy, on June 6th. One of the most sensational murder cases which has ever stirred the county was that of the murder of Mrs. Richard Conner, another Fern Hill resident. She had been missing for two months before her husband, Richard Conner, was arrested in Vancouver, Wash., on July 21st, charged with the crime. Conner was arrested following some remarkable amateur detective work on the part of Mrs. Ione Holt, of Ashford, a girlhood chum of the murdered woman. After a month's work and efforts in winning the confidence of Conner, Mrs. Holt secured the information that the body of Mrs. Conner was at the bottom of a forty-foot well on an abandoned farm three miles north of Greendale, in a little clearing off the Roy road.

Feeling against Conner ran high at Fern Hill following the disclosure of the facts in the case; and every precaution was taken against mob violence. The crime having been committed upon the military reservation, the case was transferred to the Federal Court in Tacoma; and after two trials, costing the Government, it was claimed, over $10,000, Conner was convicted.

CASE AGAINST FOUR TACOMANS FIZZLES

The entire state was startled on May 27th by the arrest of four prominent citizens of Tacoma on the charge of robbing the Citizens Bank of Anacortes on April 14th. The four men were Russell R. Evans, president of the Evans Self-Sealing Can Company; David W. Nadeau, public accountant; Lawrence H. Lee, an electrical engineer employed by the city; and Warren L. Ridley, brother-in-law of Nadeau. Nadeau was also secretary of the Lions Club. The men were arrested by the sheriffs of Skagit and King counties and police officers and hastily rushed out of Tacoma. When confronted with eye witnesses to the crime on the following day, there seemed to be some uncertainty, and the four men were released on $5,000 bonds. There was much civil and even criminal litigation following these arrests. The four Tacomans proved a complete alibi and established their innocence and were never brought to trial.

END OF THE CRONKHITE CASE

The famous Cronkhite case had its concluding chapters written in Tacoma in October, when Roland H. Pothier went on trial in the local Federal Court for the murder of Maj. Alexander Cronkhite at Camp Lewis on October 25, 1918. James H. Osborne, of New York, came to Tacoma as a special Government prosecutor; and Maurice Langhorne was the chief counsel for the defendant. On October 11th the Federal jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Four days later the pending case against Capt. Robert Rosenbluth, also charged in connection with the alleged slaying, was dismissed in the Federal Court, thus ending the incident as far as court procedure was concerned.

THE SEPTEMBER PRIMARIES

There were no contests in the democratic primaries of September 9th, 1924, and but 2,082 votes were cast. The farmer-labor ticket brought forth 1,799 votes in the primaries, which, likewise, were free from contesting candidates. The republicans cast 27,033 votes. E. L. French carried the county for governor, with 8,317 votes; Roland H. Hartley was second, with 6,090, W. H. Paulhamus third with 3,832, and Edward Clifford polled 3,663. Thomas P. Revelle, Wm. J. Coyle, George P. Lamping, Peter Iverson, Frank Pierce and James T. Fullerton completed the list of republican candidates.

There were no seats in the state senate from the county contested by the republicans. The Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Representative Districts witnessed the same condition, but each of the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Districts brought forth more than two to seek the nomination for the lower house of the state legislature. The result in the Thirty-fifth was: O. R. McKinney, 1,154; S. R. Gray, 1,816; Dr. John H. Sheets, 1,055; B. F. Jacobs, 1,832; W. E. Roach, 492; and James R. O'Farrell, 1,332.

There were no nominations for the various county offices, outside of the regular expiring terms on the county commissioners board. The legislature had previously set the tenure of office at four years; and those chosen in 1922 had been elected to serve until after the 1926 election. Five men sought the republican nomination for county commissioner in the second district—Frederick Shaw, Harry C. Austin, Billy (W. E.) Williams, Tom Morris and Charles A. Cook. In the order named, the primary vote was 2,982, 1,167, 1,938, 2,032 and 493. In the third district four men sought the honor, the result being F. R. Easterday, 4,008; A. F. Ponder 1,861; L. P. Larsen, 1,608; and Charles Bedford, 1,113.

The non-partisan ballot for judges of the Superior Court, now chosen for certain positions rather than a free-for-all for all places, left Judge Ernest M. Card a clear field for position number one, and Judge W. O. Chapman was as fortunate in his filings for position number two. For position number three Govnor Teats was given 7,289 votes, F.

A. Latcham 3,179, John A. Sorley 4,455, DeWitt M. Evans 4,297, and E. J. Hackett 4,470. This left Teats and Hackett to fight it out at the general election. For the fourth position, Judge M. L. Clifford was high candidate, with 11,373 votes. Frank S. Carroll, with 3,096; Carroll S. Godron, with 2,813; Wesley Loyd, with 1,952; and Ralph Woods, 3,385 votes, furnished the opposition to Judge Clifford. From this vote, Judge Clifford's name went on the general election ballot unopposed.

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION

The general election of November 4, 1924, brought out 48,098 votes from the qualified voters of the county. Six parties filed for the seven presidential electors allowed the state of Washington—republican, progressive, democratic, American, socialist-labor and workers. The progressives again developed more strength than the democrats, but the county was carried by the republicans. The presidential vote for the three parties named was 21,376, 18,467 and 4,232. Roland H. Hartley, running for governor, carried Pierce County, with 20,962. Ben F. Hill, democrat, with 9,461; and J. R. Oman, farmer-labor, with 11,048, were Hartley's main opponents. Judge William D. Askren of Tacoma, was elected to the Supreme Court of the state, carrying Pierce County by over 15,000 votes. The contest between Govnor Teats and E. J. Hackett for position number three on the Superior Court resulted in the former winning 19,214 to 15,038.

William M. Karshner, republican, was elected state senator in the Twenty-fifth District, receiving 4,787 votes; Mary A. Stevenson, farmer-labor, 1,780 votes; and G. A. B. Dovell, democrat, getting 1,294. The republican nominee, Walter S. Davis, was elected in the Twenty-seventh District with no opponent in the field. In the Twenty-eighth District Fred H. Smart, republican, won over J. H. Ryan, running on the farmer-labor ticket. The vote was 2,245 to 1,447. The republican majority in the Thirty-fifth District for state representative was better than two to one. B. F. Jacobs and S. R. Gray defeated William W. Dawson and W. E. Patterson, farmer-labor nominees. The Thirty-sixth District chose for

state representatives George C. Barlow and Lloyd Crosby, republicans, over W. G. Fielding, the lone farmer-labor candidate. Lee H. Johnson and George F. Murray were the successful republican men to win in the Thirty-seventh District, defeating John M. Coffee and G. P. Fishburne. The count in the Thirty-eighth District was Dean C. McLean, republican, 2,219; George W. Thompson, republican, 2,019; Martin B. Johnson, democrat, 596; J. C. Cook, democrat, 524; J. R. Walker, farmer-labor, 1,280; E. J. Croft, farmer-labor, 1,272. The two republican candidates, P. B. Egbert and O. F. McCall, carried the Thirty-ninth District. The farmer-labor candidates were Jesse Bullock Kastner and I. N. Firestone. Only one democrat filed in this district, Robert S. Doubleday.

Frederick Shaw polled 22,891 votes in the race for county commissioner in the Second District. His democratic rival, Fred A. Smith, was given 6,819. In the Third District battle, F. R. Easterday defeated the democratic nominee, H. H. Collier, by a vote of 23,327 to 7,440.

PIERCE COUNTY FAVORS "BONE BILL"

The "Bone Bill," drafted by Homer T. Bone, of Tacoma, was a measure that created a great deal of interest during the 1924 election, and split the voters into two well-defined camps. This measure appeared on the ballot at the general election as Initiative Measure No. 52, entitled "An act authorizing cities and towns to purchase, sell and dispose of electric current, inside or outside their corporate limits, without the payment of any tax thereon; authorizing the acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of facilities in connection therewith, and authorizing cities and towns to condemn private property, including the right to use and damage railroads not common carriers, booming, rafting and sorting works, for such purposes." While the bill was defeated in the state-wide count, Pierce County gave it a majority of nearly one thousand votes, the result being 20,163 for and 19,172 against.

Another initiative measure that shared the prominence of the Bone Bill was Initiative No. 49, "An act compelling children between 7 and 16 years of age to attend the public

schools, and prescribing penalties." The vote on this proposed measure in Pierce County was 23,012 against, and 15,875 favoring it.

The question appearing on the ballot "Shall Pierce County issue $300,000 serial bonds for the erection of a new county hospital on the present hospital site?" was answered in the negative at that time, 18,539 votes against, and 14,792 in favor.

DIRECT TAX OF COUNTY $6,604,647.56

The county's assessed valuation for 1924 was $94,368,723, according to the annual report of the county auditor, F. Campbell, Jr. A high mark was witnessed in amount of taxes collected in the county, the sum being $6,604,647.56, with an additional sum collected by the treasurer of $2,528,950.40 from miscellaneous sources. This made a grand total of over $9,100,000. Tacoma property was valued at $59,896,268, and the levies of 24.63 mills in District No. 1, 23.52 mills in No. 2, 19.06 mills in Nos. 3 and 4, and 18.19 mills in No. 5, produced taxes amounting to $1,449,915.22 — over $280,000 in excess of the previous year. A 14-mill rate for School District No. 10 gave $874,432.11 for the district; while the standard 1.5 mill levy for the Metropolitan Park produced $92,380.03. The levy for the Port of Tacoma was 2 mills, making the property of the county subject to taxes for that purpose of $188,599.87.

The tax levy in Steilacoom was the highest for any incorporated town in the county, being 24.10 mills. The rate in Puyallup for the year was 22.7 mills; in Eatonville 5.04 mills, in Milton 21.20 mills, in Orting 15.5 mills, in Roy 15 mills, in Ruston 5.72 mills, in South Prairie 15 mills, in Sumner 9 mills, and in Wilkeson 13.7 mills. There was a daily average of 89 inmates at the county farm for 1924. One hundred four were admitted during the course of the year, and the average maintenance cost was $0.99. The Mountain View Sanatorium admitted 191 patients, had a daily average of 97, and the average cost of maintenance per day per capita was also $0.99. This was a decided drop in the last respect from the previous year, when it was $2.43. The county hospital received 1,287 patients, had a daily average of 114,

and the average maintenance cost figures were published at $1.60. The county jail received 1,477 prisoners during 1924, four less than for 1923. The average daily number confined was 65, with $0.49 announced as the average maintenance cost per day per capita. This was 12 cents less than for 1923. There were 1,739 marriage licenses issued in Pierce County in 1924.

POLICE SUMMARY FOR YEAR

There were 14,454 arrests made by the Tacoma police force in 1924. One thousand nine hundred and forty-two of that number were for drunkenness, and 6,882 for minor traffic violations. There were but 14 arrests made for the sale of intoxicating liquor; 395 for possession of intoxicating liquor; and 106 for driving while drunk. Fines and forfeitures in the police court for the year totaled $107,285.60, compared to $112,375.45 for 1923. Twenty-one stills were confiscated; 4,751 gallons of moonshine, 442 quarts of bonded liquors, 2,040 quarts of home brew, 1,100 quarts of wine, and 18 quarts of gin also fell into the hands of the police officers in raids.

Tacoma came into national prominence in athletic circles during the year through the winning of the national intercollegiate tennis championship by Wallace Scott. Scott captured the honors by defeating Arnold W. Jones, of Yale. The outstanding local event in the sporting world was the yacht regatta held by the Tacoma Yacht Club in July.

CHAPTER XXXIX

THE YEAR 1925

BLUE MOUSE THEATRE BUILDING SOLD—ADVOCATE CITY-COUNTY BUILDING—JITNEY PROBLEM STILL BOTHERING CITY HALL—PROPOSES THAT CITY RUN STREET CARS—LANGHORNE WINS CASE FOR EX-GOVERNOR HART—MRS. RHODA B. MILLER PRESIDENT OF SCHOOL BOARD—BROTHERHOOD CO-OPERATIVE NATIONAL BANK OPENS—THE CONGER TRIAL—MAYOR FAWCETT IN TACOMA 42 YEARS—AIRPLANES AND BOOTLEGGING—FAIRCREST INCORPORATES—TAX LEVIES FOR 1925—LEVIES IN TOWNS OF COUNTY — TAX STATISTICS FOR YEAR — AGRICULTURAL RESUME OF COUNTY.

BLUE MOUSE THEATRE BUILDING SOLD

An important real estate transaction occurred early in January, 1925, when the Blue Mouse Theatre Building on Broadway was bought by Thomas Hurley from the MacCallum-Donahue Finance Company through the real estate firm of Boyle & Company. The price announced was $100,000. In April, 1906, the Provident Life & Trust Company had sold the property to Louis W. Pratt for $22,000, who sold it the following November to George Savage and W. R. Nichols for $31,000. The MacCallum-Donahue Company paid $68,750 for it in 1913. Hurley had a short time previously sold the Berkshire Hotel property at 931-933 Broadway to the Pacific Loan and Savings Association.

Final disposition of the many criminal indictments and trials growing out of the Scandinavian-American Bank failure took place on January 19th, when Superior Court Judge Teats, upon motion of the prosecuting attorney's office, dismissed the 13 indictments against Jafet Lindeberg, San Francisco capitalist and chief stockholder in the defunct bank. W. M. Bosworth, city engineer of Tacoma, resigned during the middle of the month, and J. C. Manley was appointed to fill the vacancy. At this time there was pending in the city council an ordinance providing for an increase of

wages to city employees. Its passage was blocked on January 15th by the opposition of Mayor Fawcett.

ADVOCATE CITY-COUNTY BUILDING

At this time there was considerable discussion of a plan to erect a new city-county building. Those behind the movement argued that it would require some $200,000 to properly remodel and repair the courthouse. It was even suggested that temporary quarters for county offices be secured by renting the four top floors in the Washington Building at an annual rental of $40,000. A downtown location was favored by those favorable to the erection of a joint building, but sufficient strength could not be won over to warrant submitting the question to the voters for their approval.

The annual drive for the Community Chest fund in Tacoma opened on February 6th, when $73,611.96 was subscribed on the first day. The sales force was again in charge of Col. J. F. Hickey. The number who had contributed to the fund in 1924 was 14,680. On February 7th Harry H. Schmidt, manager of the 38th and Yakima Avenue branch of the National Bank of Tacoma, was shot and fatally wounded by bank robbers, who held up Schmidt and his assistant, Way West, at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and escaped with several thousand dollars. Schmidt died from his wounds. Several suspects were arrested, including two young men in Seattle, who were later acquitted.

JITNEY PROBLEM STILL BOTHERING CITY HALL

The Tacoma jitney problem, one of the burning questions of the day in Tacoma, was the subject for consideration on February 20th by the Young Men's Business Club, which passed resolutions asking that the jitney wrangle be submitted to a popular vote. A committee from the club appeared before the council on the 23rd, and bus drivers offered free rides to and from the city hall to all who would go and oppose any move to eliminate the jitneys from the streets of the city. A near riot took place at the city hall at the meeting which considered the resolution of the club. Hecklers were numerous to howl down the spokesmen for

PIERCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, TACOMA, ERECTED IN 1892

the club, and Mayor Fawcett joined in the noise and defied Commissioner Murray, who moved to adopt the resolution of the club to resort to a referendum poll. "Keep order here or I'll call out the police department and have this room cleared," Murray said. "Call 'em out; call 'em out," came back Fawcett.

On February 22nd the Salvation Army's new industrial home at 1112-14 Center Street was dedicated by Lieutenant-Colonel Christopherson, of San Francisco. The American Legion, Elks, Kiwanis Club, Rotary Club, Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce, and the Ad Club enabled the Army to accomplish its drive to establish its $10,000 industrial home. On February 24th a gang of men, believed to have taken law enforcement into its own hands, destroyed a two-story frame building at 5222 North 49th Street, in Ruston. The building was blown up at 2:30 in the morning with explosives. It had been suspected of being a beer joint.

W. Guy Heinly, prominent attorney of Tacoma, was elected head of the Elks lodge of Tacoma on March 4th. On the 6th fire swept and greatly damaged the John B. Stevens dock warehouse, and burned a large quantit yof baled hay and grain. The damage was estimated at $25,000. On that day County Coroner Dr. J. F. Stewart died following a stroke of apoplexy. He had resided in Tacoma for twenty-five years, and was serving his second term as coroner. County Commissioners Shaw and Easterday selected Dr. Edward R. Perry, of South Tacoma, as a successor. The Central Bank on 6th Avenue was opened for business in the Hendry Block on March 6th.

A general election was held March 10, 1925, to choose a commissioner for the Port of Tacoma for three years, and one for two years; a Metropolitan Park commissioner in Tacoma, and a director of School District No. 10. There were 13,435 votes cast at the election. C. W. Orton was elected port commissioner from District No. 1, for three years, and W. Frank Andrews was chosen from District No. 2 for the two-year term. The vote for school director in Tacoma was 3,154 for S. Christian Erickson and 2,778 for Henry G. Shaw.

PROPOSES THAT CITY RUN STREET CARS

On March 10th Commissioner Silver proposed to the city council that Tacoma take over and run the street cars in the city for a period of two years, guaranteeing to the company a fixed rate of interest, cut the overhead expenses, and reduce fares. At the end of two years it was proposed that the city either buy the system or turn it back. On March 19th Tacoma's beloved centenarian, Chaplain Robert Sherwood Stubbs, died at the home of his daughter, Elizabeth Stubbs Bedford, at 224 North Tacoma Avenue. Reverend Stubbs had been in the ministry for seventy-two years. Announcement was made on the 19th in dispatches from New Orleans of the total destruction by fire of the steamer *Bienville*, the Southern Pacific passenger vessel, and last vessel built by the Todd yards in Tacoma. During the closing days of the month announcement was made of another 10 per cent dividend to depositors and creditors of the Scandinavian-American Bank. The Hurley-Mason Company was awarded the contract on March 30th for the erection of the seven-story Motorcamp Garage on the site of the old Donnelly Hotel at 9th and Pacific, at $150,000. The five-story historic hotel was demolished in twenty-four days.

On April 1st J. G. Horne, city building inspector, announced that with the issuance of a building permit for the new Church of the Visitation School on South 58th Street, at a cost of $35,000, that the March permits had exceeded $750,000. There were 153 permits issued for new residences during the month. On April 3rd a permit was secured for the construction of a new $90,000 five-story concrete and brick unit at the plant of the Tacoma Ice Company at Holgate and South Twenty-seventh streets. On the 10th the Associated Oil Company announced plans involving the expenditure of $450,000 for docks, warehouses, storage tanks and auxiliary buildings on a seven-acre tract on the City Waterway, on the site of the old Wright Shipyard location. A permit was also given during the middle of the month for the Bethany M. E. Church, at South 57th and Park Avenue, costing $40,000. The Royal Broom Company also took out a permit for a new factory building in April.

Harold Lloyd, famous screen star, and his wife, formerly Mildred Davis, of Tacoma, visited friends in Tacoma on April 21, while en route to New York. Their ten-months-old daughter, Gloria, was not with them, being left in California. On May 14th the Winthrop was opened for inspection by the 2,300 stockholders, prior to its formal opening to the public. The Winthrop was named in honor of Theodore Winthrop, author of "Canoe and Saddle."

LANGHORNE WINS CASE FOR EX-GOVERNOR HART

On April 27th the office of the state attorney-general turned over information and sensational affidavits to the county attorney's office relating to charges growing out of the liquidation of the defunct Scandinavian-American Bank. On the 30th Prosecuting Attorney Selden swore out a warrant charging ex-Governor Hart with the alleged crime of soliciting a bribe. Attorney Maurice Langhorne appeared before Judge Teats on June 4th, and argued a demurrer to the information. Judge Teats ruled that the elements of a bribe were not set forth in the information, and sustained the demurrer. The information charged that Hart attempted to obtain a division of certain attorney fees. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which upheld Judge Teats in his ruling.

MRS. RHODA B. MILLER PRESIDENT OF SCHOOL BOARD

On a bid of $374,518.18 the Hart Construction Company was awarded the contract on June 2nd for the filling, riprapping and paving of Front Street, connecting up Old Town and Ruston. United States Senator Wesley L. Jones delivered the commencement address at the College of Puget Sound on June 10th, when 27 graduates were given degrees. Senator Jones was also given an honorary degree of LL. D. at the exercises. On June 11th Mrs. Rhoda B. Miller was elected president of the Tacoma school board. This was the first time in 25 years that a woman had been so honored, and the second time in the history of the city. Alfred Lister was reelected secretary. There was a tie vote in the city council on June 26th upon the question of granting 15 jitney licenses. Harrison and Davisson voted against the granting of the

licenses, Fawcett and Silver voted in favor, and Murray did not vote. On June 30 a public auction was held at Camp Lewis to sell the wooden barracks and other buildings. They were sold to the Chicago Salvage Company, whose bid was $37,750. The bid, however, was subject to final approval by the War Department at Washington.

BROTHERHOOD CO-OPERATIVE NATIONAL BANK OPENS

Announcement was made on June 3rd that the new Brotherhood Co-Operative National Bank would open for business in the Washington Building on July 1st. The officers announced were Henry E. Cass, president; Clifford L. Babcock, former state treasurer, vice president and cashier; Herbert F. Love, F. C. Thornburg, and Raymond R. Jacobus, vice presidents; and I. H. Whiting, assistant cashier. The board of directors consisted of Messrs. Cass, Jacobus, Love, Thornburg, F. W. Rasmussen, W. S. Johnson, L. N. Hendricks, Andrew J. Ryan, C. O. Anderson, George O. Barnhardt, and Benjamin O. Snyder. Within an hour after the bank opened there was $500,000 deposited. The state, county and city deposited a total of $315,000. The first depositor in line was State Treasurer W. G. Potts, and he was followed by County Treasurer George M. Meath, Finance Commissioner Roy Harrison, City Treasurer A. E. Troyer, and City Controller Carl Caddey.

THE CONGER TRIAL

A wild scene took place at the Conger trial in Judge Clifford's department of the Superior Court on July 2nd. George A. Conger, thirty-four years old, and a United States customs inspector, shot and killed Robert S. Heale, aged forty-four, a local building contractor, on Sunday, May 3rd. The shooting took place at the home of his wife, Mrs. Mollie Conger, aged twenty-eight, at 1123 North Fife Street. During the trial Mrs. Conger jumped hysterically to her feet and yelled in the courtroom: "George, that's a lie!" Conger had just told on the witness stand that Heale had stolen his wife's affections. The excitement which followed necessitated a recess of court being taken. The jury freed Conger

on July 4th by its verdict. Conger was defended by Wesley Lloyd, prominent attorney in the Perkins Building.

MAYOR FAWCETT IN TACOMA FORTY-TWO YEARS

On August 15th Mayor Fawcett celebrated the forty-second anniversary of his arrival in Tacoma. He arrived in Tacoma on August 15, 1883, from Illinois, with his wife and a month-old baby. He was then just thirty-six years old, and his first home was in a little shack in what is now a corner of Wright Park. Shortly after his arrival, he and his brother, F. M., entered the farm implement and seed business, first at 1310 Pacific Avenue, and later on Commerce Street. On August 20th Commissioner Silver announced plans for a new concrete bridge on Proctor Street, between North 32nd and 33rd streets, to replace the old wooden structure. The plans called for an investment of $70,000. Thomas P. Revelle, United States district attorney at Seattle, announced on August 21st that Attorney Carroll H. Gordon would succeed Wallace Mount on September 1st as an assistant in the office.

The large and beautiful First Presbyterian Church was completed early in September, and the first services were held on the 6th. This is one of the finest church buildings in the Northwest. On September 12th the $30 per month increase in the pay of city policemen and firemen which had been placed in the city's budget the previous day by a vote of three to two was reconsidered, and by a vote of four to one it was decided to place it on the November ballot for a vote of the people. On September 15th Mayor Fawcett announced that he favored a plan of establishing a transportation department for the city, issuing bonds for $300,000 and buying 100 busses to operate on the streets. There were then 22 jitneys operating in Tacoma. At this time Mayor Fawcett was also advocating the submission of a proposition to the voters to sanction the issuance of bonds to erect a large million dollar city auditorium on the old Central School grounds. Architectural plans of an ornate and commodious auditorium building were prepared, and pictures of the drawings appeared in Tacoma papers.

AIRPLANES AND BOOTLEGGING

Bootlegging operations in Pierce County at this time did not seem to be confined entirely to the operation of fast automobiles on the highways of the state, to the use of high-powered motor boats, and to other and numerous devices of smuggling the contraband into the country from Canada. Modern methods included even the use of airplanes, and officials were greatly concerned over the suspicious actions of two hydroplanes. It was claimed that these two ships of the air were bringing in from 20 to 25 cases of bonded liquor on each trip; and efforts were being made with more or less secrecy, including newspaper publicity, to secure sufficient evidence to justify arrests being made.

The Pacific Box Company suffered an $80,000 loss to its plant on the tideflats during the early morning of September 29th. Three sections of its plant, including twenty-one dry kilns, were a total loss. The one hundred and seventy-sixth unit in the S. H. Kress & Company chain of stores opened at 934-936 Broadway on October 16th. The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Washington Educational Association opened in Tacoma on October 28th for a four-day session. R. F. Brown, of Tacoma, was chairman of the committee on arrangements. Meetings were held in the Stadium and Lincoln high schools, the Jason Lee School, in the Central School, and in the Scottish Rite Cathedral and First Presbyterian Church. Another fatal explosion occurred at the Dupont powder works on November 4th, when the dynamite cartridge house was destroyed. Albert Barnikeen, of Dupont, and Thomas W. McDaniel, of Tacoma, were blown to atoms; and four others were injured. The explosion was felt for miles around.

Death by hanging was the penalty voted by the jury which tried Jesse Ingraham for murder during the closing days of 1925. Ingraham, an itinerant Texas teamster, shot Joseph C. Hedges, a young Seattle attorney, near Nisqually on September 19th, when the auto driven by Hedges bumped into the wagon of Ingraham. Ingraham testified that he had been run into five times by autos while driving across the country, and that Hedges was the second one to do so after

leaving Nisqually for Olympia. He shot Hedges through the jaw with a 22-caliber rifle. This was the first time that the death penalty had been voted in the county since 1909, when Charles Newcomb was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Martin Kvaulshaug. Newcomb's sentence, however, was later commuted to life imprisonment.

Judge Miles L. Clifford, a resident of Tacoma for thirty-eight years, and who had served on the bench for eighteen years, died on December 30, 1925. He was born in Rushville, Indiana, October 1, 1851.

There were 651 petitions filed in the office of the county clerk in 1925 in divorce actions; and 433 final decrees granted. This compared to 690 petitions filed during 1924, and 456 final decrees awarded.

FIRCREST INCORPORATES

Fircrest became an incorporated city at a special election held on September 8, 1925. At the same time a mayor and five councilmen were chosen to govern the new city. W. A. Woodkirk was the choice of the voters for mayor; and Dr. J. A. Caswell, C. H. Renschler, D. R. Rogers, E. H. Fox, and Clarence E. Brown were elected to comprise the first council.

TAX LEVIES FOR 1925

Taxable property in Pierce County for 1925 was given a valuation of $92,353,796. As equalized by the county board, it was classified as follows:

Value of Acreage Assessed	$15,396,000
Value of Improvements	3,676,965
Value of City and Town Lots	26,829,163
Value of Improvements	19,505,520
Value of Personal Property	18,834,544
Value of Railroad Property, assessed by State Tax Commission	5,736,646
Value of Telegraphic Property, assessed by State Tax Commission	2,374,958
Total Value of Taxable Property	$92,353,796

The state tax levied upon the above valuation was 12.199 mills, producing a total of $1,126,602.55. This levy was segregated into nine funds, as follows:

Fund	*Levy*	*Tax*
General	.0120	$ 1,108.22
School	5.8950	544,415.29
Military	.2096	19,356.99
Highway, Public	.0134	1,237.52
Highway, Permanent	1.5652	144,549.41
Higher Education	2.4381	225,163.50
Capitol Building	.5207	48,087.71
Reclamation	.5150	47,561.30
Veterans' Compensation	1.0300	95,122.61
	12.1990	$1,126,602.55

The county levy totaled 20.361 mills, imposing a tax aggregating $1,880,380.04 for county expenses. This was segregated into the following funds, levies and amounts:

Fund	*Levy*	*Tax*
Current Expense	6.6044	$ 609,929.86
School	4.5927	424,145.25
Road and Bridge	3.6238	334,665.35
Indigent Soldiers	.1635	15,099.56
Army Post Bonds and Interest	2.4881	229,781.13
Bond Redemption Co. Refund	.3181	29,377.19
Inter-County River Improvement	.4587	42,361.88
River Improvement	.1374	42,361.88
Mountain View Sanatorium	.7652	70,667.79
Election Machine Bonds and Interest	.1028	9,493.79
Road Improvement Bonds and Interest	1.1063	102,169.07
	20.3610	$1,880,380.04

The valuation given property in the five Tacoma districts, the levies, and amount of taxes assessed were as follows:

	Valuation	*Levy*	*Tax*
Tacoma District No. 1	$46,905,436	23.63	$1,108,379.89
Tacoma District No. 2	9,340,520	22.493	210,081.00
Tacoma Dists. 3 and 4	1,653,531	17.858	29,529.51
Tacoma District No. 5	691,959	16.969	11,742.84
	$58,591,446		$1,359,733.24

The state tax for the year was approximately $100,000 less than for 1924; the county tax about $12,000 larger; and the Tacoma tax $90,000 under the previous year's total.

LEVIES IN TOWNS OF COUNTY

The value placed upon all property in the various incorporated towns of the county, the levies, and the amount of taxes for town purposes were as follows:

Town	*Valuation*	*Levy*	*Tax*
Buckley	$ 332,120	15.0	$ 4,981.74
Dupont	110,345	1.0	110.34
Eatonville	263,248	6.0	1,577.73
Milton	126,994	22.3	2,832.17
Orting	276,684	15.5	4,288.64
Puyallup	2,231,198	22.93	51,159.81
Roy	97,441	15	1,461.60
Ruston	1,167,761	8.55	9,984.42
South Prairie	80,484	15	1,207.31
Steilacoom	313,390	29.5	9,244.64
Sumner	575,768	7.2	4,145.50
Wilkeson	105,804	15	1,587.04
Totals	$5,681,237		$92,580.94

The Metropolitan Park tax of $90,430.37 was raised by a levy of 1.5 mills. The East Side Water District had a 2 mill levy, with a tax of $1,021.10; while the Port of Tacoma levy of 1.5 mills gave a tax of $138,528.03. The total tax from all of the above items and levies was $5,045,517.24. Taxes in the various school districts of the county aggregated $1,415,771.77; $854,726.08 of which was for District No. 10, under

a 14 mill levy. The grand total of taxes on the rolls for the year was, therefore, $6,461,289.01. The highest levy in any school district was 40 mills in No. 14. The lowest rate was 3.6 mills in Districts Nos. 306 and 309.

TAX STATISTICS FOR YEAR

The fixed assets of the county were valued at $1,099,649 at the end of 1925. This was segregated into $50,000 for the Detention Home and ground, $1,648 for its furnishings, $2,250 for the paupers' burial ground, $45,700 for the Tuberculosis Hospital and ground, $27,049 for its furnishings, $565,000 for the courthouse, jail and grounds, $139,512 for the furniture and fixtures in the courthouse and jail, $132,436 for the county farm and grounds, $29,121 for the furniture and fixtures, $89,038 for the county hospital and grounds, and $17,895 for the furnishings in the hospital. The total resources of the county were placed at $4,148,288.04. The bond indebtedness of the county at the close of 1925 was $3,987,050. This included $30,000 for county refunding bonds, $82,000 for county election machines, $1,260,000 for the army post, $2,500,000 for road improvement, and $115,050 under the Donahue act. There were delinquent taxes on the books to the amount of $1,026,181.46 on December 31, 1925. This was divided as follows: State, $169,114.67; county, $193,449.32; cities, $185,042.13; roads, $42,470.87; miscellaneous, $254,621.48.

The total tax receipts of the year by the county treasurer were $6,320,895.56. From miscellaneous sources the total was $2,395,044.77, making a grand total of receipts of $8,715,940.33. Included in the miscellaneous receipts was $76,809.53 for the auditor's office. Filings and recordings of the office netted $36,729.70; $1,905 for the $1 marriage license recording fee, $12,934.20 for county hunting licenses, $8,991.30 for state hunting licenses, and $160 for trappers' licenses. The fees received by the county clerk's office were $27,275.25. Two hundred fifteen lawyers of the county paid their registration fee for the year. Fees and receipts of the sheriff's office totaled $4,890.76, $250 of which was for the sale of an automobile. The receipts of the three Tacoma justices of the peace were $4,721.75 for B. F. Miller, $2,771.53

for F. A. Magill, and $102.70 for E. J. Hackett. Receipts of all outside justices were $277.85. Receipts from patients at the county hospital were $3,784.62; at the county farm from patients and produce $9,932.26; and from the federal government for boarding prisoners the county jail received $8,537.12. Sale of ferry tickets for the year brought $68,-861.85. The total fees for the three Tacoma constables were $703.50. Interest on bank deposits brought the county $40,-335.19. Dance hall licenses amounted to $1,060. Auto license money remitted to the state amounted to $510,737.45. Sale of eggs and fish brought $1,616.40 into the county game fund. The Metropolitan Pavilion receipts amounted to $61,-243.62. Interest on current taxes amounted to $11,574.34, and the receipts for interest on back taxes aggregated $56,392.24.

The total disbursements for the year by the county treasurer amounted to $6,944,015.40. Out of the current expense fund there were disbursements for the commissioners of $14,-348.69; auditor, $55,950.62; treasurer, $54,200.16; assessor, $63,235.59; engineer, $45,462.63; general election, $4,208.39; Superior courts, $61,908.72; clerk, $27,524.03; prosecuting attorney, $25,579.92; sheriff, $34,968.54; juvenile, $9,901.20; courthouse, $34,426.43; detention home, $3,-041.96; horticulturist, $2,262.93; health department, $6,-977.77; charitable institutions, $4,000; mothers' pensions, $52,000; county indigents, $22,851.59; hospital, $70,736.49; county farm, $40,379.10; jail, $13,670.34; coroner, $2,-053.45; county school superintendent, $8,994.19; agriculturist, $4,508.50; ferry, $115,324.12; and forest fire protection, $1,165.74. Disbursements for game protection amounted to $14,920.32; for river improvement, $18,537.01; from the road and bridge fund, $355,471.19; for permanent highway maintenance, $58,033.53; road bond improvement, $15,938.78; Road District No. 1, $94,494.89; No. 2, $15,-001.95; No. 3, $160,724.63; for the Mountain View Sanatorium, $76,810.88; tuberculosis nurse, $2,665; indigent soldiers' relief, $17,121.02; inter-county river improvement, $35,501.03; Port of Tacoma, $268,890.51; teachers' retirement fund, $17,344.79; Metropolitan Parks, $149,076.70; law library, $238; domestic animal protection, $1,525.80.

The average number of inmates daily at the county farm during 1925 was 107. The average cost of maintenance per day per capita was slightly in excess of 84 cents. Seventy-nine inmates were received during the year. The Mountain View Sanatorium had 106 inmates as a daily average for the twelve months. It received 192 during the year, and discharged 129. The average cost of maintenance was $1.86. The fund received $24,334.03 from the state and $15,323.60 from patients. The county jail housed a daily average of 87 prisoners, and received 1,439 during 1925. The average cost of maintenance per day per capita was $0.41. The county hospital cared for a daily average of 122 patients. Its average maintenance cost was announced at $1.55. It received 1,138 patients during the year. The amount received from patients for this fund was $4,075.79.

AGRICULTURAL RESUME OF COUNTY

Pierce County may well be proud of its agricultural records and advantages. Some of the richest soil to be found in the West lies within its boundaries. With a large city population, a ready market is available for dairy and poultry products and crops raised upon farms and garden tracts. Railways and steamship lines afford ample and quick transportation to ready markets for any surplus. Federal statistics for 1925 show that the strictly farm population of the county was close to 17,000 persons, with 4,421 farms operated within its confines. This was a gain of about 1,200 farms during a period of five years. The total farm acreage of the county was estimated at 1,088,640 acres, with 128,191 acres cultivated. In 1910 the number of farms given for the county was 2,970. Most of these farms are small, being devoted more to berry raising, truck farming, and poultry and dairying. Of the 4,421 farms, 1,309 were between three and nine acres in size; 1,166 of from 10 to 19 acres; and 1,044 from 20 to 49 acres. Only 350 contained from 50 to 99 acres; while but 225 were over 100 acres. The cultivated lands and buildings on them were valued at $25,349,013, a gain of over four and a quarter million dollars in five years. Implements and machinery were given a value of $1,226,642.

The total value of all livestock in the county for 1925 was placed at $2,099,180. This included 3,131 horses, 2,831 beef cattle, 13,816 dairy cows, 5,945 other cattle, 5,293 swine, and 699 breeding sows. There were over 495,000 chickens in the county, while the value of the eggs produced was $1,575,597. The egg industry showed a remarkable increase over the previous year of 1924. Statistics showed that 7,631,856 gallons of milk were produced, 70,999 gallons of cream, 622,683 pounds of butter-fat sold, 87,965 pounds of butter, and 1,745 pounds of cheese. The total value of all dairy products was placed at $1,897,353.

The latest available statistics show the grain and forage crops to have had a value of $610,114. There were 1,015 acres of oats raised, producing a crop of 32,420 bushels. Over 13,000 acres were planted to hay, yielding 19,695 tons. There were 1,141 acres planted to potatoes, with a crop placed at 124,265 bushels. There were 150 acres of asparagus in the county. Ninety-five acres were planted to forcing house rhubarb, with an estimated crop valued at $60,000. Ninety-nine acres of field rhubarb grew a crop valued at $59,400. Seventy-five thousand crates of lettuce were produced in the county on 250 acres of land, the crop being estimated at $150,000. Many are devoting their time to the cultivation of bulbs, an industry that is assuming more importance each year.

The 1925 figures, the latest available, placed the strawberry acreage in the county at 418 acres, producing a crop worth $112,860. Two thousand one hundred fifty acres were devoted to the growing of raspberries. This crop was valued at $1,290,000. Eleven hundred acres of blackberries grew a crop valued at $792,000. Forty-five acres devoted to gooseberries and grapes produced crops aggregating $22,200. There were 255 acres of sour cherries, with a crop valued at $89,250; and 225 acres of sweet cherries, producing $150,000 worth of fruit. Figures compiled by County Agriculturist A. M. Richardson showed 13,337 pear trees, 1,273 peach trees, 15,472 prune and plum trees, and 98,245 apple trees in the county. Over twenty million pounds of fruit were canned in the county, and 5,176,249 pounds of vegetables.

CHAPTER XL

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1926

RESUME OF TACOMA—GAINS OF TEN YEARS—ANNUAL CHEST DRIVE—GOODWIN LOSES LONG LEGAL BATTLE—RESULTS OF CITY ELECTION—PAUL H. JOHNS NAMED REGENT—CUSHMAN POWER TURNED ON—BATTLESHIPS HERE FOR FOURTH—PROMINENT CITIZENS NAMED IN "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA"—THE 1926 ELECTION RESULTS—TACOMA'S INDUSTRIES SUMMARIZED—BUILDING PERMITS FOR PAST TWENTY-SIX YEARS—STATE, SCHOOL AND GRANTED LANDS IN COUNTY—WATER POWER IN COUNTY—ANNUAL REPORT OF F. CAMPBELL, JR.—THE 1927 BUDGET—PRESENT OFFICIALS OF PIERCE COUNTY TOWNS—BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR CAMP LEWIS—BANK DEPOSITS SHOW GAIN—TACOMA POSTMASTERS—SUPERINTENDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF TACOMA SCHOOLS.

RESUME OF TACOMA

The year 1926 opened with every promise of better things for Pierce County and Tacoma. The year just closed had witnessed the issuance of 3,781 building permits, involving improvements and new structures in Tacoma aggregating in value $9,936,134, including 1,201 new residences, and 15 apartments. Tacoma was second of the Pacific Coast cities in percentage of increase in building for 1925. Twenty-nine new industries had been secured during the year, according to a survey made by the Chamber of Commerce. This summary contained interesting information about Tacoma for 1925, and showed something of the growth of the city. There were 131 miles of hard surface pavements in the city on January 1, 1926, and 432 miles of cement sidewalks. There were 321 miles of storm and sanitary sewers. There were 25,080 water service connections, and 35,844 light and power services. A survey of the city showed 195 hotels and apartments; 145 churches; 17 theatres; 90 miles of electric car

lines; 23,735 telephones in use; 17 city parks, embracing 1,170 acres of land; 9 banks, with deposits totalling $35,784,-898.82; and 9 savings and loan associations, with combined assets amounting to $22,234,340.01. The postal receipts for the year were $552,233. The Chamber of Commerce placed the value of the agricultural crops of the county for 1925 at $7,500,000.

The resume showed 579 industrial establishments, employing 18,204 people. The annual pay roll of those establishments amounted to $26,605,857; and the value of their output was given at $136,526,951. Waterfront and building trade workers added another $4,000,000 to the above pay roll total. Tacoma maintained its reputation of being the "Lumber Capital of America" in 1925. The district cut of lumber for the year was 1,472,732,360 feet. The shingle cut amounted to 452,466,300. The number of doors manufactured in the city was 4,530,929; and broom handles turned out totaled 15,000,000. Tacoma produces more fir doors, fir veneers, panels and wooden columns than any other city in America. The largest door manufacturing concern in the world has its home in Tacoma. Fourteen furniture manufacturing plants during 1925 were turning out all grades and types of furniture, and maintaining the city's reputation as the "Grand Rapids of the West." The city had a larger percentage of its population engaged in industry than any city on the Pacific Coast. Sixty per cent of its laborers own their own homes.

GAINS OF TEN YEARS

Tacoma at that time, and at the present, ranks sixth among the grain and milling centers of the United States. Its flour mills manufacture more flour than any city in the West. The Tacoma smelter refines one-twelfth of the copper used in the United States, and has a large output of gold, silver, white arsenic and chemical by-products. The figures prepared by the Chamber of Commerce show the remarkable gains made between 1915 and 1925, and afford interesting comparisons:

TACOMA CITY AND MOUNTAIN

	1915	*1925*	*Gain*
School census	19,644	28,996	47%
Building permits (No.)	1,216	3,781	210%
Building permits (Val.)	$790,424	$9,926,134	1,155%
Water services	16,647	25,081	51%
Exports	$32,452,799	$42,705,237	31%
Imports	$10,921,653	$17,934,005	64%
Population	90,000	125,000	39%
Business concerns	1,600	2,858	61%
Bank deposits	$21,664,284	$35,784,898	65%
Postal receipts	281,721	552,233	96%

ANNUAL CHEST DRIVE

A report of the police department compiled in January for the previous year showed 126 violent deaths in Tacoma. Of that number, 40 were suicides, 19 were caused by automobile accidents, 21 in industrial plants, 8 by drowning, and 2 killed by trains. Attorney Fred G. Remann was appointed superior judge on January 3rd to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge M. L. Clifford, Remann taking office on the 11th. The budget committee's report for $210,000 was approved by the Executive Committee of the Federation of Social Agencies for the 1926 Chest drive. The drive was held between February 8th and 16th, with twenty-eight organizations sharing in the fund. The budget committee was composed of W. F. Geiger, chairman, and John S. Baker, J. S. Hickey, J. E. Manley, Dr. E. A. Rich, Leo Weston, Dr. H. J. Whitacre, E. V. Wintermote, and Mrs. J. P. Weyerhaeuser. The sum allotted to each organization was as follows: American Red Cross, $7,400; Associated Charities, $12,000; Boy Scouts, $8,500; Briscoe Orphan Boys' School, $1,107; Catholic Welfare Bureau, $3,000; Children's Industrial Home, $1,400; City Rescue Mission, $2,400; Council of Jewish Women, $750; Federation of Social Agencies, $12,326; Girl Scouts, $4,200; Good Will Industries, $3,600; Ladies of the G. A. R. Home, $1,800; Lutheran Compass Mission, $1,200; Pacific Protective Society, $3,000; Pierce County Social Hygiene, $1,750; Public Health Nursing Association, $8,500; Salvation Army, $10,700; Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare, $2,700; St. Ann's Home, $9,300; Tacoma

Community House, $3,400; Tacoma Humane Society, $1,800; Tacoma Orthopedic Association, $923; Tacoma Seamen's Institute, $4,200; Volunteers of America, $5,652; Washington Children's Home Society, $2,400; White Shield Home, $2,267; Y. M. C. A., $39,137; and the Y. W. C. A., $22,000.

GOODWIN LOSES LONG LEGAL BATTLE

John E. Belcher was appointed as a deputy prosecuting attorney in January, to succeed Robert Abel, resigned. On February 3rd fire wiped out the Ernest Dolge lumber mill, on Hylebos Waterway, causing a loss of between $125,000 and $150,000. Following his conviction for the fourth time by a jury in Judge Remann's court, "Three-Fingered" Jack Goodwin was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for an attack upon a young girl. He was first arrested in 1923, and won a new trial after his conviction. His second conviction carried a five-year sentence, and again he appealed successfully. His third conviction brought an eight-year sentence, and again he appealed and was granted a new trial. His fourth conviction resulted in the ten-year sentence. He again appealed, but in March, 1927, he lost for the first time in the Supreme Court; and after serving four years in the county jail and putting up one of the longest legal battles in the history of the county, was compelled to start serving his time in the penitentiary.

RESULTS OF CITY ELECTION

There were 40,332 voters registered for the city primary election of February 23, 16,930 of whom were women. This was the largest registration ever made for a city election in Tacoma. Tennent received 15,707 votes, on the 23rd, against 10,218 for Mayor Fawcett. The other four high candidates for positions on the council were Dyment, Huston, Walters, and Christoferson. The general election occurred on March 9th, when M. G. Tennent received 20,219 votes, and Fawcett 14,984. The vote for commissioners was: A. S. Walters, 19,510; H. Dyer Dyment, 18,508; E. J. Huston, 13,284; and A. Christoferson, 11,340. The ordinance giving a $30 per month increase in salaries to firemen and policemen was adopted by the voters, 17,697 to 9,165. The plan for a

million-dollar civic auditorium was beaten, 13,699 to 7,235. A special school levy in Tacoma of 3 mills was also defeated, 12,082 to 7,993. The vote for candidates for the school board was as follows: Mrs. Rhoda Miller, 13,932; H. D. Hayward, 11,912; A. A. Rankin, 10,668; J. A. Mitchell, 5,968; and H. C. Eagles, 4,524. R. D. Thompson received 13,123 votes for a position on the park board, to 9,587 cast for Frederic Mottet. Chester Thorne was unopposed for the port commission, receiving 14,097 ballots. A disastrous fire completely destroyed the Henningsen creamery plant, at 1953 South C Street, March 4th, causing a loss of $150,000. The Cushman power project was completed in March, and the event was duly celebrated on the 16th. Current was sent over the wires for the first time March 23rd.

On March 22nd the Tacoma *Times* completed a two weeks' poll on the prohibition question. It showed a vote of 1,721 for prohibition as at present, with strict enforcement; 1,358 were in favor of the repeal of the dry laws; and 5,925 voted for modification so as to permit the sale of light wines and beer. Another costly fire visited Tacoma in March, when the sorting shed of the Dempsey Lumber Company was destroyed, causing a loss of $50,000. Walter Little, Stadium High School student, was chosen on April 23 to act as mayor of Tacoma on May 6th, "boys' day in civic life," after a week's strenuous campaign. Other boys honored for the Boys' Week celebration in Tacoma were Brandt Bloomquist, fire chief; Warren Mahaffay, commissioner of public works; Franklyn Neyhart, commissioner of finance; and Ed Coy, high school principal. Lincoln High named Murrel Flippin for boy mayor. There were 115 permits for new homes issued in Tacoma during the month of April.

PAUL H. JOHNS NAMED REGENT

On May 5th, Governor Hartley removed two members of the Board of Regents of the University of Washington, including James H. Davis, of Tacoma. His new appointments named Paul H. Johns, of Tacoma, as a member of the board. This action, and subsequent removals and appointments, started a political discussion which has hardly subsided at this time, and resulted in an agitation throughout the state

for the recall of the governor. Petitions for a recall were circulated in many counties of the state following the removal of President Suzzalo of the university by the newly constituted board later in the year; and it was not until the early part of 1926 that the recall movement was dropped without coming to a vote. On May 8th a commanding figure in the business circles of Tacoma was called by death, when August Von Boecklin, president of the Washington Manufacturing Company and head of the Manley-Moore Lumber Company, dropped dead at his home on Prospect Hill. He came to Tacoma in 1887, and was one of the pioneers of the local lumber industry.

CUSHMAN POWER TURNED ON

On Monday, May 24th, at 12:30 noon, President Coolidge pressed the key at Washington, D. C., which started the wheels of Tacoma's great Cushman power project. The impulse was dispatched by means of a telegraph keyboard specially made for the occasion, and which had been carried to Washington by James Moslof, Lincoln High School student. A moment after President Coolidge pressed the key the gates at the dam were opened, permitting water to rush through the 225,000-horsepower turbines. An aerial bomb was released by the electric current from the top of the Narrows Towers, at which place a big celebration and barbecue luncheon was held. Lieut. Oakley G. Kelly, the noted aviator, flew over Tacoma during the celebration. The keyboard used by Coolidge is now to be found among the interesting relics at the State Historical Building.

June 5th witnessed the end of the term of Mayor Fawcett, and the "Old Man," as he liked to be called by his many friends, turned over the office to Mayor-elect Tennent. The famous National Park Inn at Longmire Springs was burned to the ground on June 9th. It had been built twenty years before by J. B. Ternes, and had been the stopping place of thousands during that time who visited the park. High school commencement exercises were held June 10th, 370 graduating from the Stadium High, and 356 from Lincoln High. On June 11th a marker was placed with appropriate ceremonies near the Union Depot marking the spot where

the last spike was driven in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad in entering Tacoma December 16, 1873. The thirty-seventh season for the Rainier National Park was officially opened on June 5th. The annual encampment of National Guardsmen at Camp Lewis opened on the 16th, the camp for the year being named in honor of Peter Richardson. The twenty-second annual state convention of the Elks opened in Tacoma on June 24th for a three-day session. Dr. Hinton D. Jonez was chairman of the entertainment committee. On June 30th it was announced that cash fares on the street railway would be lowered from 10 cents to 8 cents; tokens to sell at fifteen for $1, instead of twenty-five for $2; and that the $1.25 weekly pass would be eliminated. An agreement was also entered into for an exchange of transfers between the city line and the T. R. & P. Two hundred and seventy thousand dollars was agreed upon as a fair return to the company. At that time there were only three independent bus drivers operating.

BATTLESHIPS HERE FOR FOURTH

The battleships *Arizona*, *Pennsylvania*, *Nevada*, a submarine and three destroyers anchored in the harbor on July 3rd for the Fourth celebration. The celebration, under the auspices of the members of the E. B. Rhodes Post, American Legion, commenced on Saturday, July 3rd, and ran over until Monday, the 5th. Miss Dorothy Rothermel, a graduate of Stadium High School, was selected as "Miss Tacoma" for the jubilee; and Miss Ethel Haasarud was named as alternate. On July 16th, 250 contestants gathered at the Colonial Theatre to participate in a walking contest from there to Point Defiance and back, a distance of fourteen miles. The oldest contestant for the prizes offered by the theatre was J. T. Richmond, eighty-one years old. Commissioner Dyment set off the bomb which started the hikers, and out of the number who set forth, seventy-four finished. Fred Cameron, twenty-five years of age, won first prize, making the distance in 2 hours and 30 minutes. Frank Gropper, aged twenty-two, was second, finishing 30 seconds later. Robert Maloney was third, George Stone fourth, and H. F. Kettler fifth.

PROMINENT CITIZENS NAMED IN "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA"

When "Who's Who in America" for 1926-27 was published in July, 1926, it contained the names of twenty-eight men and women of the city listed with the prominent Americans mentioned in the book. They were F. S. Baker, Alice D. E. Beek, Judge Edward E. Cushman, Elmer Dover, Judge Overton G. Ellis, ex-Mayor A. V. Fawcett, W. F. Geiger, Everett G. Griggs, Prof. G. F. Henry, Attorney Guy E. Kelly, Rev. Thomas W. Lane, R. Metcalf, Judge Emmet N. Parker, S. A. Perkins, Adelaide B. Preston, John A. Rea, ex-Mayor C. M. Riddell, T. Sammons, William W. Seymour, Chester Thorne, President Edward H. Todd, Rev. Francis J. Van Horn, Hugh C. Wallace, Prof. Samuel Weir, Charles B. Welch, Bishop L. H. Wells, John P. Weyerhaeuser, and Dr. Horace J. Whitacre.

On July 24th the battleships *Tennessee* and *Maryland*, the supply ship *Arctic*, and six destroyers dropped anchor in the harbor. On the 27th the cruiser *Seattle* visited Tacoma, with Admiral Samuel S. Robison, in command of the battleships. On August 9th, Curtis D. Wilbur, secretary of the navy, visited Tacoma en route to the National Park. On August 14th, Carroll A. Gordon resigned as assistant U. S. attorney in charge of the Tacoma office. Bertil E. Johnson was recommended as Gordon's successor. On the 19th, James J. Davis, secretary of labor, spent a busy day in Tacoma, with a luncheon at the Winthrop and conferring with officers of the local Moose lodge. On the 19th, another member of the President's Cabinet visited Tacoma, Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, being a guest of the city. Two prominent members of the bar association died within a short time of each other when, on July 31, Judge John D. Fletcher passed away, and on September 4th Judge Govnor Teats was also called. Judge Fletcher, former Superior Court judge, was born January 20, 1865, and had resided in Tacoma since 1890. Judge Teats was born August 23, 1858, and also came to Tacoma in 1890. E. D. Hodge was named to succeed Judge Teats on the Superior Court bench. The fifth annual South Tacoma Community Fair opened at South Eighty-seventh Street and Union Avenue September 22nd.

THE 1926 ELECTION RESULTS

The 1926 elections were held on September 14th for the primaries and November 2nd for the general. In the primaries the republicans cast a total of 27,539 votes, and the democrats 761. Wesley L. Jones again carried the county for United States senator by over 10,500 votes for his nearest rival, and A. Scott Bullitt, with a vote of 347, carried the county against Cleveland Longstreet on the democratic ballot. The republicans who contested with Jones were Austin E. Griffiths, Frank E. Hammond, and Lee Roy Henry. Albert Johnson was returned to Congress from the Third District by the primary election, defeating O. M. Nelson and Hinton D. Jonez for the nomination, and having no opponent at the general election.

Ralph Metcalf secured the republican nomination for state senator in the Twenty-sixth District over Lloyd R. Crosby, and was free from any contest in the general election. Bob Oman won in the Twenty-ninth District over Harry J. Petersen, Dr. W. P. Goff, and Lorenzo Dow; and in the general election defeated C. A. McKenney, democrat. B. F. Jacobs and J. C. Taylor were the winning republicans in the primary in the Thirty-fifth District, leading L. D. Ryan, S. R. Gray and O. R. McKinney in a closely contested battle. Taylor's lead over Ryan was 11 votes, and over Gray 45 votes. Jacobs and Taylor defeated George E. Davis and M. F. Porter in the finals. George C. Barlow, Rex S. Roudebush, Rhoda B. Miller and H. M. Simons sought the republican nomination in the Thirty-sixth District, the first two named receiving the majority vote. Barlow and Roudebush defeated Mrs. Teresa C. Sweeney in the general election. E. Tatman lost out to Lee H. Johnson and George F. Murray in the primaries, and Johnson and Murray were given no opposition by the democrats on November 2nd. Fred A. Johnson and Dean C. McLean were the republican winners at the primaries in the Thirty-eighth District, having been opposed by G. B. F. Sprague, George W. Thompson, and J. R. Walker. McLean and Fred A. Johnson defeated their democratic rival, Martin J. B. Johnson, in the finals. P. B. Egbert, F. R. Easterday, O. F. McCall, Carl Bach, L. H. Haasarud, W. C. McAtee, and Hubert G. Bartow tried for the republican nom-

ination in the Thirty-ninth District, Easterday and Bach being successful. These men defeated M. R. Severance and E. T. Taylor in November.

The democratic party contested but few of the county offices. Tom Desmond secured the republican nomination for sheriff from Carlos G. Jacobs and Robert Longmire, and had no opponent in November. J. F. Libby, for county clerk, had no opposition either in the primaries or general election. F. Campbell, Jr., for county auditor, and Howard J. Fisher, for superintendent of schools, were as fortunate as Libby in this respect. Edward R. Perry, for coroner, was also free from a contest at either election. J. E. Tallant was the republican choice for county treasurer at the primaries, defeating R. F. Gleason and George J. Piper, and was not opposed in the final vote. The republican primary vote for prosecuting attorney was: John A. Sorley, 8,811; G. C. Nolte, 8,031; Howard Carothers, 6,171; and A. B. Bell, 2,261. Sorley defeated George P. Fishburne, democrat, at the general election. A. W. Carr was the republican winner at the primaries for county assessor, defeating Charles A. Cook; and at the finals Carr defeated Martin Sindell. C. H. Votaw won from S. P. Judson for county engineer in the primaries, and received the unanimous vote November 2nd. Al R. Shevland lost to Henry Ball for the republican nomination for county commissioner from the First District; and Ball defeated John Murphy at the general election. In the Third District George M. Meath won from Torger Peterson in the primaries, and in the general election Meath defeated James M. Chambers.

In Tacoma the primary contest for the three positions of justice of the peace was between E. J. Hackett, Frank A. Magill, Blanche Funk Miller, and John W. Linck, the three first named winning. They had no fight in the final election. Fred Shaw, George P. Chapman, George Chilberg, James A. Mitchell, Edmund Morton, John Cunningham, Roy Bryan, and Lewellyn F. Wood sought the nomination for the three positions as constable. Shaw, Chapman and Chilberg won; and in the finals were high over James J. Reed and Olaf Johnson. Fred G. Remann was elected Superior Court judge

for position No. 4, with no opposition in either the primary or general election; and E. D. Hodge was elected at the primaries over J. W. Selden, Frank Carroll, and Judson Benton.

The voters of Tacoma at the general election also chose, out of fifty candidates, fifteen freeholders to revise the city charter. Those selected were Homer T. Bone, Fred Shoemaker, J. A. Eves, F. P. Haskell, Robert A. Abel, E. K. Murray, Kathryn E. Malstrom, G. W. Osgood, W. J. Whitacre, Charles B. Hurley, Ralph Shaffer, Mary C. Hutchinson, Louis J. Muscek, M. J. McNerthney, and J. F. Hickey. This representative committee of men and women of the city is now at work revising the city charter, under the chairmanship of Homer T. Bone, who was high man in the election. The voters sanctioned the revision by casting 7,869 ballots for, and 4,287 against.

At the general election of November 2, there were 33,813 electors in the county who cast a ballot. The vote in Tacoma was 23,377, out of a total registration of 42,100. The vote outside the city was 10,391, out of a registration of 18,125. Forty-five absentee votes were cast. This showed a total registration for Pierce County of over 60,000 electors.

The vote November 2, 1926, on the $750,000 twenty-year bonds for the purpose of the opening, improving and paving of Lincoln Avenue, Marshall Avenue, Sitcum Avenue, and Taylor Way, both within and without the city limits of Tacoma, and to construct thereon such bridges and viaducts deemed necessary, was 12,431 for, and 10,809 against.

Pierce County cast 8,337 votes for the proposed constitutional amendment providing for increased salaries to members of the Legislature, and 12,713 in opposition to the measure. The second constitutional amendment on the ballot, that relative to encouragement of forestation, received the county's endorsement, 12,032 to 8,921.

TACOMA'S INDUSTRIES SUMMARIZED

Outstanding facts of Tacoma's industries are contained in the following table, prepared by the Industrial Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce to show the electricity used, number of employees, pay roll and output for the year 1926:

	Number Employees	*Annual Pay Roll*	*H. P. Used*	*Value Output*
Lumber and allied industries	7,945	$11,200,407	43,295	$ 36,237,542
Machinery and metal productions	1,036	1,486,590	5,181	4,957,123
Flour and cereals	510	834,487	2,494	18,212,775
Furniture and allied industries	1,118	1,171,419	1,841	3,813,298
Railroad shops	3,128	4,578,000	14,175	9,295,319
Smelting and refining	861	1,527,750	11,035	31,500,000
All other industries	4,515	7,137,497	68,876	39,337,241
600 industrial establishments	19,113	$27,936,140	146,897	$143,353,298

Additional Industrial Pay Roll

Waterfront workers	$1,050,000
Building trades	3,150,000

BUILDING PERMITS FOR PAST TWENTY-SIX YEARS

A summary of the building permits issued in Tacoma for the past twenty-six years shows the following totals:

1900	$ 505,562	1914	$1,470,628
1901	827,186	1915	790,424
1902	1,127,696	1916	1,617,981
1903	1,700,345	1917	1,141,628
1904	1,911,052	1918	2,844,490
1905	1,906,003	1919	2,857,181
1906	3,023,805	1920	4,749,673
1907	3,932,160	1921	3,669,082
1908	4,025,277	1922	4,250,352
1909	4,390,974	1923	5,500,926
1910	2,685,051	1924	8,539,035
1912	1,876,487	1925	9,926,134
1913	2,474,364	1926	6,715,817

STATE, SCHOOL AND GRANTED LANDS IN COUNTY

School lands aggregating 33,544.02 acres have been acquired by the State of Washington in Pierce County, down to September 30, 1926. Of this amount, 18,275.95 acres have been sold, leaving 15,268.07 acres of school lands within the county. Down to the same date, the state has acquired 4,423.53 acres for charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions. Of this area, only 624.59 acres have been sold, leaving a balance of 3,798.94 acres to the state. The state has also acquired in the county 930.75 acres for university purposes. This has all been sold except 98.5 acres. Slightly over 222 acres in the county have also escheated to the state, of which the state still has 180 acres. The amount of land acquired by the state in the county for capitol building has amounted to 10,235.23 acres. Only 314.86 acres have been sold.

WATER POWER IN PIERCE COUNTY

The Department of Conservation and Development of the State of Washington is responsible for the statement that there is in Pierce County approximately 26,000 undeveloped horsepower, in two potential power sites. One of these is on the Nisqually River, below LaGrande, estimated at 10,000 horsepower, and the other on the Puyallup River, below Electron, with 16,000 horsepower. The report of the department for 1926 shows some sixty-nine power plants in operation in the state, five of which are in Pierce County. These are the two plants of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company, on the White River and on the Puyallup River; the City of Tacoma's plant on the Nisqually; that of the Montezuma Light and Power Company on Evans Creek; and that of the Rainier National Park Company on Paradise River. The total developed horsepower of these five plants is 147,500. This is approximately 22 per cent of the developed horsepower of the state, which is 667,471.

ANNUAL REPORT OF F. CAMPBELL, JR.

The annual report of County Auditor F. Campbell, Jr., for the year of 1926, published in April, 1927, shows an

assessed valuation of property in the county for the year of $93,893,821. As equalized by the county board, the property was segregated as follows:

Value of acreage assessed	$15,085,830
Value of improvements	3,878,880
Value of city and town lots	26,625,310
Value of improvements	20,859,130
Value of personal property	19,303,629
Railroad property assessed by State Tax Com.	8,098,976
Telegraph property assessed by State Tax Com.	42,066
Total value of taxable property	$93,893,821

The state levy of 10.35 mills upon the above valuation produced a total tax of $971,788.85. Taxes assessed for county purposes aggregated $1,932,309.51, the levy being 20.58 mills. The valuation of property, levies and taxes in the Tacoma districts were:

	Valuation	*Levy*	*Tax*
Tacoma District No. 1	$48,018,687	23.73	$1,139,478.34
Tacoma District No. 2	9,706,992	22.62	219,575.40
Tacoma Dists. Nos. 3-4	1,649,392	18.03	29,738.68
Tacoma District No. 5	705,626	17.16	12,108.69
Total City of Tacoma	$60,080,697		$1,400,901.11

The tax on a levy of 1.5 mills for the Metropolitan Park amounted to $92,418.44; and that for the Port of Tacoma with a similar levy was $140,734.80. The school tax in Tacoma, District No. 10, with a levy of 14.5 mills, amounted to $903,877.84. The valuation of property, levies and taxes assessed in the incorporated cities and towns of the county were as follows:

	Valuation	*Levy*	*Tax*
Buckley	$ 337,614	17.00	$ 5,739.05
Dupont	106,119	1.23	130.52
Eatonville	266,688	6.00	1,600.23
Milton	130,704	21.30	2,783.85

Orting	280,395	15.50	4,346.45
Puyallup	2,271,451	22.34	50,744.07
Roy	108,939	15.00	1,634.05
Ruston	1,159,976	8.62	9,999.05
South Prairie	69,017	15.00	1,035.24
Steilacoom	324,915	27.40	8,903.10
Sumner	611,586	7.70	4,709.19
Wilkeson	99,454	12.73	1,266.07

Taxes aggregating $1,505,242.25 were assessed through levies of the various school districts of the county, making the grand total of taxes for all purposes on the rolls $6,486,-905.72. The bonded indebtedness of the county on December 31, 1926, was $3,756,100. Of that amount, $77,000 was for voting machines; $1,120,000 for the army post; $2,466,500 for road improvement; and $92,600 under the Donahue Road Act. The grand total of delinquent taxes upon that date was $1,030,169.08.

The receipts of the office for the year were $6,300,872.06 from taxation, including the 3 per cent rebate on current taxes; $77,270.16 from interest on delinquent taxes; and $1,395,603.19 from miscellaneous sources; or a grand total of $7,773,745.41. The receipts from miscellaneous sources included $58,706.74 credited to the county current expense fund through earnings of the auditor's office; $32,881.80 through the clerk's office; $35,058.04 received by the treasurer's office as interest on bank deposits; $4,748.85 earned by the sheriff's office; $3,548.60 as receipts at the county hospital; $10,765.65 from the sale of produce at the county poor farm; $8,069.10 for board of federal prisoners; $94,477.04 through the sale of ferry tickets; $16,147.40 in fines collected through justice courts; $10,329.06 collected from patients at the T. B. hospital; and $54,560.41 from pavilion tickets and receipts. There were 1,931 marriage licenses issued during the year. Dockage collections for the Port of Tacoma for 1926 amounted to $276,025.09.

Disbursements for the year included $14,537.42 for salaries and expenses of the county commissioners; $59,508.70 for the auditor's office; $55,056.80 for the treasurer's office; $53,639.68 for the assessor's office; $46,214.37 for the en-

gineer's office; $17,242.80 for primary elections; $17,254.16 for general elections; $58,963.68 for the Superior courts; $29,545.26 for the county clerk's office; $27,032.13 for the prosecuting attorney's office; $34,807.81 to maintain the sheriff's office; $34,855.91 for courthouse expenses; $2,937.83 for the detention home; $5,050 for charitable institutions; $27,208.24 for welfare work; $169,056.05 for the county hospital, of which $91,036.59 was for contract work; $33,-727.31 for the county farm; $13,217.38 for the county jail; $10,106.58 for the county school superintendent's office; $4,583.06 for the county agriculturist; $2,277.53 for horticultural expenses; $7,956.04 for the health department; $137,466.43 for the county ferry system; $12,710.41 on game protection; $14,579.30 for river improvement; $296,141.57 out of the road and bridge fund; $76,696.75 for permanent highway maintenance; $125,393.70 in Road District No. 1; $179,898.44 in Road District No. 3; $122,088.13 for the Mountain View Sanatorium, of which $29,545.96 was for a new heating plant; and $2,853.63 out of the liquor fines fund. Warrants issued out of the Metropolitan Park fund totaled $171,146.31. Those for the Port of Tacoma amounted to $256,514.68.

The average number of inmates daily at the county farm was 117. The average cost of maintenance per capita was $0.75. There were 117 inmates at the institution on January 1, 1927. The average number of inmates daily at the Mountain View Sanatorium was 120, with 127 being treated on January 1, 1927. The average cost of maintenance daily per capita for the year 1926 was $2.05. At the county hospital there was an average number of patients daily of 124; and the average cost of maintenance daily per capita was $1.65. There were 1,191 patients received during the year and 1,018 discharged. There were 38 employees at this institution during the year. There were 1,495 prisoners received at the county jail during 1926, and 1,503 discharged. At the first of this year there were 96 confined there. The average number of prisoners daily throughout the twelve months was 86; with an average cost of maintenance daily per capita of 43 cents.

THE 1927 BUDGET

The 1927 budget adopted by County Commissioners Henry Ball, Forest R. Easterday and Frederic Shaw near the close of 1926 estimates the grand total expenditures of the county for the coming year at $2,851,974.26. Of this sum it is estimated that salaries and wages will require $524,959; Maintenance and operation, $1,298,881.61; capital outlay, $678,610.33; and $391,000 for debt and bond redemption. Of the total sum the budget estimate places the necessary receipts at $594,033.97 from miscellaneous sources and leaving a balance of $2,331,616.97 to be raised by taxation through the county levies. A recapitulation of the 1927 budget thus adopted, showing the department or fund; 1926 appropriation; distribution between salaries and wages; maintenance and operation, and capital outlay; and total is given on the following page.

PRESENT OFFICIALS OF PIERCE COUNTY TOWNS

The present officials of the incorporated cities and towns of the county outside of Tacoma, including the changes made at the election of March 8, 1927, are as follows:

Puyallup—Mayor, S. R. Gray; councilman at large, H. A. Wilson; and councilmen, Floyd K. Chase, H. H. Elerding, C. O. Gregory, J. C. Scheyer, W. E. Steiner, and George H. Gerrish.

Sumner—Mayor, L. D. Ryan; councilmen, F. R. Potter, S. W. Staatz, F. B. Weick, William Burton and J. T. Gear.

Orting—Mayor, E. F. Taylor; councilmen, G. W. Bryan, Al. Clark, R. L. Rosso, E. T. Moore, and A. Nelson.

Buckley—Mayor, Franke Wenke; councilmen, Albin Olson, Thomas Murphy, L. C. Rich, A. M. Bryant, and Oluf Lund.

Milton—Mayor, B. C. Bradbury; councilmen, O. G. Thorpe, James H. Floyd, John H. Toomie, E. B. Massey, and John Snow.

Wilkeson—Mayor, Ellis Roberts; councilmen, Gus A. Carlson, Morgan Meredith, George Kepka, Jacob Lano, and Casper Neher.

Steilacoom—Mayor, W. E. Morris; councilmen, James I.

DEPARTMENT OR FUND	1926 Appropriation	Salaries and wages	Maint. and Operation	Capital Outlay	Int. & Debt Redemption	Total
	$ 12,500.00		$10,000.00			$10,000.00
Special Elections	4,615.00	$ 3,430.00	1,290.00	$ 62.50		4,782.50
Agriculturist	53,543.30	53,150.00	6,467.50	2,049.76		61,667.26
Assessors	2,610.00	2,460.00	150.00			2,610.00
Institution acct. and Ferries	2,270.00	1,920.00	350.00			2,270.00
Requisition Clerk	54,851.00	47,820.00	9,275.00	955.00		58,050.00
Auditor	28,175.00	23,670.00	3,800.00	1,217.00		28,687.00
Attorney	30,092.50	27,440.00	2,675.00	964.50		31,079.50
Clerk	14,738.50	10,980.00	4,100.00			15,080.00
Commissioners	1,325.00	1,200.00	265.00			1,465.00
Constable (George Chapman)	1,520.00	1,200.00	640.00	30.00		1,870.00
Constable (George Chilberg)	1,520.00	1,200.00	640.00	30.00		1,870.00
Constable (Fred Shaw)	825.00	720.00	105.00			825.00
Constable (Perry Summerfield)	5,050.00		5,050.00			5,050.00
Charitable Institutions	38,962.00	21,790.00	15,022.50	750.00		37,562.50
Court House	2,242.50	1,600.00	779.00	50.00		2,429.00
Coroner	3,511.15	1,500.00	2,951.95	1,000.00		5,451.95
Detention Home	46,885.50	42,665.50	5,370.00	560.00		48,595.50
Engineer	38,025.55	15,337.00	21,833.94	765.00		37,935.94
Farm	120,787.45		42,800.00	64,998.97		107,798.97
Ferry	1,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
Forest Fire Protection	19,307.60	3,600.00	1,850.00			5,450.00
General Elections	9,025.75	5,520.00	3,055.00	207.00		8,782.00
Health	2,840.00	2,700.00	1,240.00			4,040.00
Horticultural	182,712.00	46,449.00	41,637.50	165,563.75		253,850.25
Hospital	28,813.99	5,820.00	21,930.00	750.00		28,500.00
Indigents Welfare	13,435.00	3,550.00	10,462.29			14,012.29
Jail	3,924.00	3,000.00	1,005.00			4,005.00
Justice (Magill)	3,230.00	3,000.00	205.00			3,205.00
Justice (Hackett)	3,913.00	3,000.00	810.00	90.00		3,900.00
Justice (Miller)	1,820.00	1,200.00	800.00			2,000.00
Justice Healy and Outside	9,926.00	5,700.00	5,176.40	725.00		11,601.40
Juvenile	50,000.00	3,300.00	56,700.00			60,000.00
Mothers' Pensions	17,750.00					
Primary Elections	350.00		350.00			350.00
Registration, Vital Statistics	36,833.00	29,100.00	6,636.30	1,700.00		37,436.30
Sheriff	3,000.00	2,850.00	150.00			3,000.00
State Examiners	10,830.00	7,980.00	2,195.00	160.00		10,335.00
School Superintendent	61,086.00	29,760.00	36,087.75	2,740.05		68,587.80
Superior Court	58,596.26	48,400.00	9,593.06	50.00		58,043.06
Treasurer						
Interest on Bank Deposits						
Interest on Delinquent Tax	90,000.00		85,000.00			85,000.00
Rebate Current Tax Paid by Mar. 15						
Emergencies						
Court Orders	15,000.00		22,000.00			22,000.00
Indigent Soldiers	550.00		550.00			550.00
Institute	120,451.00	43,087.50	54,079.75	9,190.00		106,357.25
Sanitarium	2,332.00	1,740.00	392.00	620.00		2,752.00
T. B. Nurse (Sanatorium fund)	46,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
Inter-County River Improvement	9,000.00		18,000.00			18,000.00
River Improvement	326,407.85	5,000.00	88,206.20	226,536.80	28,100.00	379,843.00
Road and Bridge			10,852.97			10,852.97
Road and Bridge Emergency Levy	125,585.36	8,100.00	64,092.50	52,995.00	6,300.00	131,487.50
Road District No. 1			58.83			
D. D. Tax	180,000.00	4,020.00	114,271.17	43,850.00	7,800.00	170,000.00
Road District No. 3	140,000.00		40,000.00	100,000.00		140,000.00
St. Perm. High and Co. Perm. Hi. Maint.	27,000.00					
Bond Redem. and Int., Pierce Co.	9,100.00				9,000.00	9,000.00
Bond Redem. and Int. Election Mach.	200,000.00				160,000.00	160,000.00
Bond Redem. & Int. Army Post	142,636.00				180,000.00	180,000.00
Bond Redem. and Int. Road Impr.						

Fitch, Rodger Mullen, J. D. Dickens, L. E. McClellan, and Glen H. Elder.

Roy—Mayor, M. C. Hughes; councilmen, William Van Horn, Steve Mowak, J. G. Hewston, E. C. Flowers, and J. F. Montgall.

Ruston—Mayor, G. H. Wallace; councilmen, Paul Krilich, J. R. Howard, H. C. Nowell, William F. Zenk, and Charles Jones.

South Prairie—Mayor, Eidney Hodder; councilmen, P. N. Bisson, William Partin, John Brune, Albert Battig, and T. M. Hodder.

Eatonville—Mayor, T. H. Galbraith; councilmen, H. S. Pravitz, Edgar Swekis, George Moen, Albert Jones, and H. L. Herron.

Fircrest—Mayor, W. A. Woodkirk; councilmen, D. R. Rogers, C. H. Renschler, E. H. Fox, J. E. Pickering, and B. A. McKenzie.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR CAMP LEWIS

Hopes of Pierce County citizens that Camp Lewis will some day be made into one of the large and permanent army posts of the nation seem about to be realized. Efforts have been made for years following the late war to secure appropriations to make this camp what citizens of the county intended when they bonded the county and gave the site to the government. Army officers have been won over to the erection and maintenance of a large camp on the site, and it is now assured that Congress will follow the recommendations of the army in making the necessary appropriations. State Senator Ralph Metcalf was in Washington, D. C., during the latter part of March, 1927, and on the 28th of the month Barney Dodds, the Washington correspondent for the *Tacoma Daily Ledger*, sent a dispatch telling of Metcalf's visit with Maj.-Gen. B. F. Cheatham, quartermaster general of the army, and of present and future plans. They are full of promise.

General Cheatham stated that the army's plans for the camp will be forwarded as rapidly as Congress will appropriate the money, and further stated that the department will urge such appropriations as fast as the money can be

spent economically. General Cheatham was quoted as saying: "Today the plans are completed, accepted and approved, for the first units; the order has been issued for advertisements for bids on April first; the bids will be received May first; and construction will begin immediately thereafter. The layout has been revised by George D. Ford, perhaps the most eminent city-planner in the country. Camp Lewis is second in priority for construction work among all the camps. This construction turns a new page in our departmental policy, emphasizing for the first time not only my policy of concentration and unity, but also decoration and ornamentation. In addition to provisions for utility which our architects and engineers work out, we have had Mr. Ford perfect the scheme so that the whole construction, when completed, will make the camp one of the most beautiful in the world. Provision is made for three quadrangles approximately 500 feet square, each for a complete regimental barracks; one for the engineer regiment, one for special troops, and a third for a field artillery regiment, facing upon Montana Avenue, with an interior court, at the rear of which we will place a screen of young fir trees which will form a green background for the quadrangle.

"The $800,000 we have now available will not quite complete a quadrangle for the field artillery regiment. The acceptance of this plan makes certain a continuous building construction until the plan is completed. Across Montana Avenue, facing the barracks, will be erected the quarters for the commissioned officers. The headquarters for the staff officers will form a semi-circle based on Lewis Drive, with the commanding general's quarters in the center facing the commissioned officers' quarters. At the rear of the barracks, across the railroad tracks, are the store rooms, sheds for wagons and trucks, the stables and corrals. There are five miles of land available in this direction, so that construction can be extended as may be needed. Provisions are made for several parks, and athletic field and non-commissioned officers' apartments, which are located in front of the hospital. The appropriation for construction of a hospital, now available, amounts to $130,000. This work will commence soon, but not immediately."

General Cheatham assured Senator Metcalf that the acceptance of these plans by the Ninth Corps Area headquarters at San Francisco, by the War Department, and by Ford, and the securing of the initial appropriation mean that the greatest obstacles have been removed. The War Department is now definitely committed to the work. Congress may be expected to make all appropriations needed with this indorsement. General Cheatham expressed to Senator Metcalf his personal interest in Camp Lewis, and declared that he desires to make a trip to the site as soon as possible.

Senator Metcalf also paid a visit to Col. D. L. Stone, executive officer in the office of the Secretary of War, and who was in charge of the construction of Camp Lewis in 1917. Colonel Stone paid a fine tribute to the people of Tacoma and the county in his visit with Metcalf. He said in part: "It was not the government that made Camp Lewis construction so marked a success. It was the loyalty, patriotism and cooperation of the people of Tacoma. There was no attempt at graft, no sordid commercialism, just sympathetic cooperation and service. Camp Lewis was constructed for $8,000,000 less than any other camp comparable. The entire construction was completed not alone in the minimum time specified, but in one month and twenty-seven days. We paid $5.50 a day to our carpenters at a time when in the East they were paying $15; and our men worked. We completed those barracks at a rate of one every forty minutes; completing twelve each eight-hour day. We had to provide housing for 58,000 men and we had 15,000 workers on the job."

Colonel Stone also paid a very high tribute to George S. Long, through whose cooperation the 73,000,000 feet of lumber required were secured at a time when many of the mills were crippled by strikes and at prices that were considerably below the retail market. Colonel Stone also spoke to Senator Metcalf of the disinterested support and assistance he had received during the construction of the camp from Judge George T. Reid of the Northern Pacific, from Cornell Brothers and numerous other Tacoma business men. Colonel Stone further stated that he and Mrs. Stone had always looked forward to a return to Tacoma; that they considered themselves

citizens of Tacoma and would never be content until they could return here.

This dispatch of Barney Dodds to the *Ledger*, and the assurances given Senator Metcalf while in Washington, together with the initial appropriation by Congress, are genuine evidences of a brighter future for Camp Lewis. Pierce County seems destined to become the home of one of the most important military centers of the nation.

BANK DEPOSITS SHOW GAIN

The bank deposits in Tacoma showed an increase of nearly one million dollars between December 31, 1926, and March 23, 1927. On the latter date the total deposits were $36,185,446.42, compared to $35,196,947.77 at the close of last year. The addition of another bank early this year helped swell the total, the United States Savings & Loan Association having been converted into a mutual savings bank under the same name, with deposits of $241,233.17. The deposits for the various banks of the city on March 23, 1927, were as follows:

National Bank of Tacoma	$15,682,051.49
Bank of California, N. A.	12,755,923.88
Puget Sound National Bank	2,909,737.23
Brotherhood Co-Operative National	2,725,225.58
North Pacific Bank	942,061.63
Central Bank	408,079.67
Lincoln Bank	293,975.70
First Mutual Savings Bank	227,158.07
U. S. Mutual Savings	241,233.17

TACOMA POSTMASTERS

William H. Fife received his appointment as postmaster of New Tacoma July 6, 1874. He was followed by Charles Evans, who took office March 3, 1882. L. E. Sampson succeeded Evans on September 5, 1883; and on May 15, 1884, the name of the post office was changed to Tacoma. J. C. Weatherred was commissioned as postmaster on March 7, 1888; and he was followed by John D. Hogue on March 29, 1889. A. B. Case was the next man to fill the office, his commission being dated May 10, 1893. Case served until Sep-

tember 17, 1897, when O. B. Hayden took over the office. J. B. Cromwell was postmaster from August 25, 1899, to March 22, 1905, when H. L. Votaw succeeded him. Frank L. Stocking received his commission as postmaster February 23, 1911. Calvin W. Stewart was the next postmaster, entering the office January 30, 1915. On November 1, 1922, C. J. Backus was appointed acting postmaster and on November 3, 1923, was appointed postmaster. He received a reappointment on February 7, 1927.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF TACOMA SCHOOLS

William F. Geiger has been superintendent of the Tacoma schools since January 2, 1912. Alfred Lister was appointed secretary of the school board on April 5, 1905; and has now filled that office for more than twenty-two years. The superintendents and secretaries before Mr. Geiger and Mr. Lister were:

Superintendents

J. D. Robb	1883-1886
Edmund P. Young	1886-1888
Franklin B. Gault	1888-1892
J. W. Roberts	1892-1893
H. M. James	1893-1896
Reuben S. Bingham	1896-1902
A. B. Warner	1902-1906
Albert H. Yoder	1906-1910
J. G. Collicott	1910-1912

Secretaries

W. J. Meade	1883-1884
M. P. Bulger	1885
W. J. Meade	1886
Mrs. M. E. Garrison	1887-1889
C. W. Mock	1889-1894
H. L. Votaw	1895
C. W. Mock	1896-1898
G. W. Whitty	1898-1905

CHAPTER XLI

A CHAPTER OF FIRSTS

It is not only with the idea in mind of furnishing readers with a handy reference that a digest is herewith made of "first" events in Pierce County and Tacoma, but also that each pioneer event may receive proper recognition. The list which has been compiled represents much research work, and it is hoped that the writer's efforts will serve some useful purpose in the preservation of historical data in a manner that will save those interested reading through a large mass of material.

The boundaries of Pierce County were first defined on December 22, 1852, by the Oregon legislature. The first voting precinct was called Steilacoom; and, roughly speaking its boundaries coincided with the boundaries of the county. This was when this county was a part of Thurston County. The second precinct established was Tallentire, which name was later dropped, and Muck and Puyallup precincts created.

The first company of soldiers to be stationed in Pierce County was Company M, First Artillery, under command of Captain Bennett H. Hill, who reached and established Fort Steilacoom in July, 1849.

The first criminal case to be tried in the Puget Sound country opened at Fort Steilacoom on October 1, 1849, while Pierce County was a part of Lewis County, Oregon Territory. The case was concluded on the second, four Indians being acquitted of murder, and two found guilty. The judge, William P. Bryant, ordered the two to be hanged the following day.

The first white man to see the present site of Tacoma was Capt. George Vancouver, in 1792.

The first settlement by white people in Pierce County was made by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1833.

The first settlement upon land later claimed as a donation claim under the old "Oregon Land Law" was that made by L. C. Smith under date of February 19, 1847.

The first donation claim to be located within the present city limits of Tacoma was made by Nicholas De Lin in 1852.

The first newspaper to be published in Pierce County was launched in 1855, at Steilacoom, by W. B. Affleck and E. T. Gunn. It existed for about a year, and politically supported the whigs.

The first official step to build a road between Steilacoom and Seattle was made December 8, 1852, a few days before the creation of Pierce County, when the Thurston County commissioners appointed three viewers.

The first commissioners of Pierce County were William P. Dougherty, Thomas Chambers and Alexander Smith, appointed as such by the legislature of the Territory of Oregon. John M. Chapman was the first probate clerk, receiving his appointment January 6, 1853, at the same time that the commissioners were named.

The first townsite to be platted in the county was that of Lafayette Balch at Steilacoom, recorded September 14, 1853.

William Packwood was the first man to be granted the right to run a ferry over the Nisqually River. The privilege was granted by the Thurston County commissioners in the fall of 1852.

The first probate case affecting property within the present Pierce County boundaries was that of J. T. Heath, about 1849, who had leased a tract of land from the Hudson's Bay Company. This farm included the land upon which the Western Washington Hospital is now situated.

The first census of Pierce County, that of 1853, revealed a population of 513 white persons, with 276 voters.

The first men to represent King and Pierce counties in the Territorial council were Lafayette Balch and G. N. McConaha. The first Pierce County Territorial representatives were L. F. Thompson, John W. Chapman and H. C. Moseley, all elected January 30, 1854.

The first known marriage ceremony after the creation of the county was that of Charles Hagan and Sarah A. Kilbourne, on September 17, 1854, performed by Sherwood

Bonney, who was elected as a justice of the peace in July, 1854.

The first Mission school for Indians was established at Fort Nisqually by Doctor Richmond in 1840.

Mrs. Sherwood Bonney taught the first school in Steilacoom in July, August and September, 1854.

The first nurseryman in Pierce County was Hugh Pattison, who established a nursery near what is now Fern Hill in 1854.

The first vote on a prohibition measure in Pierce County was in July, 1855.

The first man to locate a donation claim upon the downtown section of Tacoma was Peter Judson, in 1853. His claim of 321.18 acres extended far up the courthouse hill, and from near the city hall to 20th Street.

The first and only man to locate a donation claim on McNeil Island was F. A. McCarty, on September 1, 1855. The penitentiary is now located upon a portion of the claim.

The first Fourth of July celebration in Pierce County was held near Steilacoom on July 5, 1841, by Capt. Charles Wilkes and his men.

The first W. C. T. U. in Tacoma was organized in June, 1883.

The first German Methodist Church in Tacoma was built in 1883, on D Street, near 13th.

St. Luke's Church was dedicated August 22, 1883, by Bishops John Adams Paddock and Morris. C. B. Wright, of the Land Company, was in Tacoma for the ceremonies, having come west on a business trip. He donated $30,000 toward the construction of the church as a memorial to his deceased daughter, Kate Elizabeth.

The corner-stone for the Annie Wright Seminary, also endowed by Wright with $50,000, was laid in 1883, Governor W. A. Newell giving the principal address. The school opened September 3, 1884, with an initial enrollment of forty-six students.

The Fannie C. Paddock Memorial Hospital was dedicated on April 29, 1883, on Starr Street, Old Tacoma. It was named in honor of the late wife of Bishop Paddock, and it was she who, before her death, started the movement for Tacoma's first hospital.

The first business college was opened in Tacoma in 1883 by J. P. Feaster.

The first Methodist Church erected in New Tacoma was built on the southwest corner of C and Seventh streets, under the pastorate of Rev. Martin Judy, who was stationed at Steilacoom and rode a "circuit" including New Tacoma. A church organization had been effected September 5, 1875, while Rev. C. H. Hoxie was pastor at Steilacoom; a quarterly conference was held at that time in Tacoma by Rev. A. C. Fairchild, Presiding Elder, when four persons joined by letter and two on probation. The church was dedicated in the fall of 1878—Rev. Guard of San Francisco preaching the sermon.

An Episcopal Church, built in "Tacoma City" during the year 1873, is still standing, known as St. Peters Church.

The first bank in Tacoma City was opened in the Hanson, Ackerson Co. Mill store by Cooke Brothers, in 1873. It operated but a short time.

The first bank in New Tacoma, was opened in a building erected expressly for the purpose, on Pacific Avenue, near Tenth Street, by Andrew J. Baker on November 10th, 1880.

The first schoolhouse in New Tacoma was a small frame building erected on the west side of Pacific Avenue, a short distance below 7th Street. A barber shop was later located in the structure. The Emerson school site was procured later through the efforts of C. P. Ferry, but it came in for considerable criticism because of being too far from the business section and residences. Later the old Emerson Building was moved to the northeast corner of 6th Avenue and G Street and used as a residence, until it in turn was demolished for an apartment site.

The first phonograph to be shown in Tacoma was placed on exhibit in 1878. Those who came to see the new invention, and also to hear, could do the latter even at a distance of several feet.

The first shipment of coal from the Wilkeson coal mine consisting of 140 tons was delivered aboard the steamer *Alaska* during the fall of 1878. The development of the mines had commenced in 1877, and the road had been completed early in 1878.

The first joint Christmas celebration for Old and New Tacoma was observed in 1878, leaders of both communities seeing the wisdom of trying to overcome some of the jealousy existing between the two towns. With tickets at $2.50 each a large crowd gathered at Smith's Hall to dance throughout the night.

The first Odd Fellows' lodge, Rainier Lodge No. 11, was instituted February 9, 1878. Its charter members were H. C. Bostwick, J. D. Rupert, Jacob C. Mann, Louis Levin, B. A. Chilberg, and Dr. L. Alverson.

Tacoma's first telephone was installed in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the wharf in April, 1878, and connected up with another instrument in the Lister Foundry. A few weeks later a clarionet player at Olympia and an accordion player at Tacoma exchanged tunes over long distance, using the telegraph wire.

The original commercial organization in Tacoma was suggested by Editor Radebaugh in July, 1881. On July 21st the New Tacoma Board of Trade was organized by David Lister, J. Cogswell, E. N. Ouimette, Dr. H. C. Bostwick, W. B. Kelly, R. F. Radebaugh, Thomas K. Brown, J. Halstead, William Thompson, B. Barlow, G. F. Orchard, M. J. Cogswell and S. H. Woolsey. The first meeting was held in the drug store of Bostwick & Davis, and Doctor Bostwick was chosen president. George E. Atkinson was chosen first vice president; J. Halstead, second vice president; and Thomas R. Brown secretary and treasurer.

The first military organization in the new town was perfected during the summer of 1881, George Bachman being elected captain, W. J. Fife first lieutenant, and F. B. H. Wing second lieutenant. It was named the Tacoma Rifles. One of its first public appearances was at the exercises held on the day of the funeral of President Garfield, September 26, 1881.

The first Presbyterian Church in New Tacoma was built in 1881 on the site now occupied by the Fidelity Building. It was 54 by 40 feet in size, with a seating capacity of 400. General Sprague was a generous contributor to the building of the church. A two-story manse was erected just to the north of the church and facing Commerce Street.

The "New Tacoma," Hotel owned by J. Halstead, burned in 1881, and Halstead rebuilt on the ground, opening the Halstead Hotel for the first time to the public on September 2, 1881. It was three stories high and contained thirty-four rooms.

The first Knights of Pythias Lodge was given a charter on October 22, 1881, upon the petition of forty men. The first officers were H. Bigelow, P. C.; George J. Farley, C. C.; E. O. Fulmer, V. C.; George A. Martin, P.; G. W. Mattice, K. of R. and S.; C. S. Sprague, M. of F.; S. D. Baker, M. of E.; G. N. Talcott, M. of A.; A. A. Christie, I. G.; and R. Thompson, O. G.

The first issue of the *Weekly Ledger* was printed April 22, 1880, by R. F. Radebaugh and H. C. Patrick. Radebaugh was editor and Patrick business manager. Its office was on the southeast corner of Pacific Avenue and 8th Street. New Tacoma at that time was enjoying a boom, the population increasing from 300 in March to over 700 by June, 1880. When the federal census was taken in 1880 it was 1,098. Radebaugh soon bought Patrick out, whereupon the latter arranged a partnership with the Moneys, and still later bought the *Pierce County News* from George Mattice, changing the name to the *Weekly Tacoma News.*

Tacoma's first fire-fighting company was organized May 29, 1880, and named the "New Tacoma Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1." The meeting was perfected at Smith's Hall, T. J. Spooner presiding.

The Carbon Hill coal mine was opened during the fall of 1880.

The first Grand Army of the Republic post, was organized in Tacoma on June 2, 1881, Job Carr being chosen commander. Other officers were W. A. Ramsdel, D. Bentley, William Peel, Howard Carr, P. Foster, H. A. Bigelow, R. Miller, A. P. Carr, A. E. Alden, and W. H. Rock.

Jefferson Avenue was opened as far as 24th Street during the summer of 1881. I. M. Howell, who later became secretary of state, was at that time carrying the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* to its Tacoma subscribers.

Tacoma's first cargo of wheat to be shipped from the port

left in the sailing vessel *Dakota* on November 1, 1881, for the United Kingdom.

The city's first Baptist Church was organized in February, 1883, in the Pincus & Packscher Hall on the corner of Pacific Avenue and 11th Street.

Tacoma's first Y. M. C. A. was organized March 8, 1883. It soon purchased lots nineteen and twenty in Block 905, secured the furniture of the Tacoma Literary Society, and opened a reading room.

The old coal bunkers, costing $250,000, and for many years a landmark of the city, were completed in April, 1883. Tacoma was then becoming a coal and mining center, the daily shipments running from one hundred to as high as one hundred fifty cars per day.

The *Weekly Ledger* became a daily for the first time on April 8, 1883.

The Tacoma National Bank opened for business on May 13, 1883.

J. W. Sprague, Robert Wingate and J. H. Houghton organized the Tacoma Gas and Light Company in May, 1883.

A board sidewalk was constructed on the west side of Pacific Avenue from 11th to 13th streets in May, 1883, and 11th Street was ordered opened as far west as K Street.

The first lumber mill to be built in New Tacoma was the Hatch mill, started by E. S. Smith. He commenced construction in November, 1876, and the mill started operations in January, 1877. It had a capacity of 25,000 feet and employed twenty men. M. F. Hatch secured an interest in the mill during the summer of 1877, and when Smith dropped out of the concern later, ran the establishment for about ten years. The property was finally bought by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in 1898. The mill was located a short distance south of the Flyer dock. White labor in the mills at that time was being paid $1.75 per day. The Chinese laborers received $1.00 per day.

Plans for the "headquarters building" of the land company, erected on the site now occupied by the Broadway Theatre, were prepared during the spring of 1874. When completed it housed the offices of the Tacoma Land Company.

Samuel Wilkeson, Jr., was the first purchaser of the lots

where the Stadium High School is located. He bought the tracts of lots there at the rate of $25.00 per lot. Isaac W. Anderson, who came to Tacoma in September, 1877, later bought the lots from Wilkeson for $10,000, and a few years later he sold them for $40,000 to the Land Company for a hotel site.

The first brick building on Pacific Avenue was built in 1874, on the southwest corner of its intersection with 9th Street, by C. B. Wright. By the end of the year there were some twenty-four houses scattered along Pacific Avenue.

The Tacoma post office became a money-order office for the first time on May 1, 1874. William H. Fife was the first postmaster of New Tacoma, receiving his appointment July 6, 1874.

B. E. Craig was the first school teacher in the new town, School District No. 13 having been created out of District No. 10 upon a petition filed April 4, 1874.

The first Fourth of July celebration in New Tacoma was observed in 1874. The principal address of the day was delivered by a doctor and not by an attorney. The physician referred to was Dr. S. Hemenway. Rev. George W. Sloan, who was also a teacher, read the Declaration of Independence. Others to address the assembled crowd were the Rev. John R. Thompson and General Milroy, the latter then serving as Indian agent. D. C. Beatty was grand marshal of the day, with General Spot assistant. Indians joined with the white population to make the celebration a success, the populace gathering upon the reservation.

The first extensive grading on Pacific Avenue was done early in 1874, the street being graded from the wharf (the Flyer Dock) to the top of the hill, and to the width of eighty feet. Later in the year volunteer workers, even including women, graded the street for a considerable distance south of 8th Street.

The first town plat of New Tacoma was drafted by Frederick L. Olmstead, the noted landscape architect who reached Tacoma in 1873. The designer, seeking easy grades combined with picturesqueness, had followed the contour of the hills, and gave the streets a width of 66 feet, the avenues 80 feet, the alleys 36 feet, and Pacific, Tacoma and Cliff

avenues 100 feet. He also laid out seven parks, varying in size from two to thirty acres. The owners of the townsite were not satisfied with the plan, and on July 12, 1873, employed General James Tilton as chief engineer to lay out the city. He did not remain at the task long, and thereupon Colonel William I. Smith was sent to make the plattings and surveys. He devised the general street system now existing, and which was patterned somewhat after that of Melbourne, Australia.

The first sidewalk in New Tacoma was built during the early part of 1874, running from the California Hotel to Rainier Hall on the west side of Pacific Avenue, between 7th and 8th streets.

The first church services in the new town were held in January, 1874, by Rev. Dr. Atkinson, in the California House.

Byron Barlow started the first retail milk business in New Tacoma in 1874, establishing a dairy at Lakeview, where Frank Spinning was busy creating a boom for a town.

The first improvement on Pacific Avenue after the sale of lots commenced in 1874 was the erection of a livery stable at the corner of Ninth Street. It was a two-story affair, with a public hall on the second story.

Lots on Pacific Avenue during the fall of 1873, when Ira Cogswell built a large livery stable on the east side of Pacific Avenue in what is now 7th Street, were selling for $200.00, with corner lots quoted at $50.00 additional. Cogswell bought the two at 1105-7 Broadway for $75 each.

St. Luke's S. S. was organized May 26, 1878.

Rev. Alfred M. Abel was the first Episcopal minister assigned to services in New Tacoma. His first services were in "Temperance Hall," second floor of brick building, southwest corner Pacific and 9th, Sunday, May 12, 1878, at 7:30 P. M.

June 11, 1878, a meeting held where Bishop Morris presided in "Temperance Hall" on motion of Mr. M. McClure, decided name of church should be St. Luke's. Services were held in this hall until erection of St. Luke's Memorial Church.

The first Episcopal Church in Old Tacoma was built on Starr Avenue during the summer of 1873. Bishop Morris held services on July 27, 1873, in the schoolhouse. On the

second Sunday in August services were held in the chapel of St. Peter's Church for the first time. It was built upon ground donated by Captain Starr and "Skookum" Smith. A new organ costing $120 was used in the church for the first time on Sunday, August 30th. The first church bell to peal its notes over the townsite was the 965-pound bell donated by St. Peter's Church of Philadelphia, and was on Sunday, October 18th. A few days later the bell was hoisted to its place forty-eight feet above the ground to the bell tower constructed on the large tree which had been cut off at that point, and within an hour it became "the oldest bell tower in the world."

St. Peter's Church is closely linked with early Tacoma history. The ivy which today lends beauty to the old bell tower was planted by Mrs. A. R. Mann, Elizabeth McCarver (Harris), and Mrs. Jane A. Walters. The first funeral from the church was on Sunday, May 17, 1874. Services held at St. Peter's for Ellen Darling Harris, age twenty-six years. Interment was at Byrd's Mill Burying Ground, May 18, 1874.

The first child born in New Tacoma was a girl. The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Anderson, were presented with a town lot by the Land Company in recognition of the event. Soon following occurred the birth of a boy, also by the name of Anderson; and the third child born on the new townsite was that of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fairhurst.

The first trade checks to be used in the northwest, and which soon came to have a considerable circulation, even being used generally in and around Tacoma as coin, were put into use by the mill company at Old Tacoma in the early '70s. There was shortage of small coins, and in order to correct the inconvenience Hanson, Ackerson & Co. hit upon the happy thought of issuing brass and iron tokens in the denominations of 40 cents, 45 cents and $1.00. They had their mill blacksmith pound them out and stamp the value upon them, at first it being the intention of using them only in their own business. But they soon came to have a wider use than at first intended, and were accepted generally by the populace and business firms of the town. The primitive and crude money was but a forerunner to modern brass, nickel and

aluminum trade checks given by cigar stores. It can also be noted that they were not counterfeited; this fact was commented upon in later years when William Hanson, of the mill company, accompanied his gift of a collection of the old coins to the Ferry Museum with the following message: "The honesty of the people and the absence of any blacksmith shop save that of the company made the use of this money possible."

In September, 1873, M. M. McCarver, John S. Hill and D. B. Hannah completed the first wharf in Tacoma. Prior to that time much of the freight for business houses was brought from Steilacoom by wagon and teams, although some was lightered and brought ashore in row boats. C. P. Ferry had charge of the wharf.

Tacoma's first visitation by a circus, the Grand Parisian Circus and Menagerie, was in September, 1873. Adults paid $1 admission fees and children 50 cents.

About the time the first wharf was built D. B. Hannah also built a water plant, piping water from a spring to a tank having a capacity of 30,000 gallons, and located at McCarver and 27th Streets.

The first steps to organize a Masonic lodge in Tacoma were taken on September 1, 1873, and on the 4th of the month the grand lodge, meeting in Olympia, granted the dispensation. The petitioners for the charter were J. Bowers, A. V. Callahan, John O'Brien, John Longwill, G. N. Wright, J. H. Ramsdell, Charles Hampton, George T. Vining, George Byrd, George W. Black, John D. McAllister, R. Ball, W. R. Kalow, C. B. Robbins, George D. Messegee, W. E. Ackerson, S. H. Crafts, James Tilton, George W. Fairhurst, H. A. Atkins, W. D. McCann, S. F. Sahm, C. P. Ferry, Robert Frost, T. J. McCarver, John Dooley, A. G. Brown, George E. Atkinson, Byron Barlow, Mr. Palmer and Louis Wolff. Robert Frost was elected worshipful master; George E. Atkinson, senior warden; and S. F. Sahm, junior warden. Later this charter was recalled, and Golden Rule lodge in New Tacoma was given a charter on petition of J. S. Walker, W. M.; John H. McGrable, S. W.; and Sam Wilkeson, Jr. Golden Rule lodge subsequently became Tacoma lodge No. 22.

The Blackwell Hotel, on the wharf, and around which

much of New Tacoma's early history occurred, was first opened for business January 1, 1874. After years of excellent service it was closed on November 15, 1884.

The first paper published in Old Tacoma was started August 9, 1873, by Thomas W. Prosch. It was named the *Pacific Tribune*, and was started as a daily of four pages, five columns to the page. Its advertising patrons during 1873 and 1874 included Morris Dobrin, tailor; William P. Byrd and James E. Williamson, liverymen; Hazard Stevens, abstracts; Hanson, Ackerson & Co., McMarten & Crawford, Hosford Orchard, Johnstone Bros., Louis Wolff, Whipple & Hildreth; Ezra Meeker, Messegee & Robbins, Hoffman & Frost, Augustus Walters, Haslam & Co; J. E. Whitworth, teamster; A. McIntosh, notary public; Dr. H. C. Willison, Dr. J. B. Price, and Dr. Stacy Hemenway; H. E. Griffin & Co., builders; the Diller & Freblane Restaurant; Carlton & Hewitt, job printers; A. C. Campbell, blacksmith; Cooke Bros., Tacoma's first bankers; A. B. Rabbeson, architect; J. B. Wren, with wood for sale and boats to rent; Joe Hall, lumber and lime; L. W. Kribs, wagon maker; Robert G. Hays, agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company; Dooley & Chambers, butchers; Shorts & Ludwig, fish dealers; C. H. Botsford, Chapman & Potter, and Ferry, Woodward & Co., real estate; John W. Bowers, Kaufman & Levin, and John Craig, saloons; John Dougherty, shoe repairing and cobbling; and the steamer *Alida*. The Cooke brothers, Pitt and Harry, opened their bank in a corner of the mill store of Hanson, Ackerson & Company. C. P. Ferry was the first depositor; and Capt. E. A. Starr wrote the first check on the bank. These men were nephews of Jay Cooke, the noted financier; but the bank did not have a very lengthy existence, being carried down with the Jay Cooke failure. However, the Tacoma Bank paid its depositors in full, and it was not until 1880 that Tacoma secured its second bank.

Tacoma appeared upon a map for the first time in 1870, in one published by Gen. Hazard Stevens. General Stevens was the son of the first territorial governor, Isaac I. Stevens.

Howard Carr was the first marshal in Tacoma. He was married to Jane E. Bradley February 5, 1872. He died December 13, 1891.

The first store to be established in Tacoma aside from the one conducted by the mill company was that of Clendenin & Miller, who had carried on a business in Steilacoom for several years. In June, 1872, they sent George B. Kandle to Tacoma to open up a new store. Kandle was elected county auditor that fall, and later served as county commissioner and mayor of Tacoma.

The first city election in Old Tacoma was on Monday, June 8, 1874. The five trustees elected were Job Carr, A. Walters, J. W. Chambers, A. C. Campbell, and S. C. Howes. Howes declining to qualify on account of citizenship, J. R. Ralston was appointed to fill the vacancy. George E. Atkinson was appointed treasurer, and W. H. McCain assessor.

Dr. H. C. Bostwick was the first doctor to locate in New Tacoma. He opened a drug store on the southwest corner of Pacific Avenue and 7th Street.

A census of New Tacoma taken in 1873 showed 125 whites and about twice that many Chinese. There were about a dozen white women. The three hotels of the year were the Mountaineers' Home, the California House, and Nixon's boarding house.

The first train to enter Tacoma, a construction train, was during the middle of November, 1873. The last spike in the construction of the Northern Pacific to Tacoma was driven with due ceremony December 16, 1873, near the present site of the Union Depot.

What is now Point Defiance Park was first set aside as a military reservation September 22, 1866, and was approved as such by President Andrew Johnson. It consisted of 638 acres. Never used for such purposes, Tacoma was given authority in 1888 to use it for park purposes; and in later years it was deeded to the city with reservations if needed for military purposes.

Point Defiance was first surveyed in 1854 by George Gibbs and Doctor Cooper. Assisting them were Robert Hamilton, William Lane, and Washington Downey.

The first political meeting held in Tacoma was on the evening of May 30, 1870, when Selucius Garfielde, republican nominee for delegate to Congress, met his democratic rival, J. D. Mix, in debate. A band was brought along, and

the forensic contest took place in the loft of a barn. At the election in June Garfielde secured 17 votes and Mix 35. From Tacoma Garfielde and his followers went to Seattle.

To Philip Ritz, who visited the townsite in September, 1868, at which time he spent considerable time visiting with M. M. McCarver and Job Carr, is given the credit for first suggesting the name "Tacoma" for the future city. The name "Commencement City," appearing on the original townsite, was crossed out during the last week of October, 1868, by C. P. Ferry, secretary for M. M. McCarver, at a meeting of Steel, Starr and McCarver, and the name "Tacoma" written in with ink. The altered map is now in the possession of the Ferry Museum. Thirty-one blocks were surveyed and laid out during the summer of 1869. The streets running parallel to the Sound were numbered, and were eighty feet wide. Those running from the Sound were twenty feet wider, and were named White, Steel, Carr, McCarver, and Starr. Most of the lots were 50 feet wide by 120 feet in depth. Steel and Starr acknowledged the plat on August 10, 1869. During a delay in filing, Anthony P. Carr platted five blocks, including eighteen lots, and on November 30, 1869, filed it as the Town of Tacoma. Thereupon McCarver had to again change his plat, and on December 3, 1869, he filed the first site under the name of "Tacoma City." The first addition was that of William P. Byrd, on January 28, 1870, being an "addition to Tacoma City."

The first post office in Old Tacoma was established at the house of Job Carr on March 25, 1869. Anthony P. Carr had been carrying the mail from Steilacoom previous to that date.

The first telegraph wire was extended to Tacoma from Steilacoom December 7, 1872. The first telegram was sent from Tacoma to Seattle, Anthony P. Carr being the operator.

On May 20, 1869, the first Tacoma couple were married. They were Anthony P. Carr and Miss Josephine Byrd, daughter of Mark Byrd. The ceremony occurred in Steilacoom.

The first Tacoma voting precinct was established on May 6, 1869, with H. N. Steele as inspector, and Job Carr and

A. C. Lowell as judges. The first ballots were cast at Job Carr's house at an election held June 7th.

Job Carr, who had served as an enrolling clerk in the Territorial Legislature in 1867-8, was the first notary public in Tacoma, receiving his commission in 1869.

The first Tacoma school district was created September 18, 1869, E. P. Boyle then being county superintendent. This district was created out of No. 2, and christened No. 11. However, No. 10 had ceased to exist, and No. 11 was renamed No. 10. Citizens contributed $300 toward the erection of the first school building, which was built by A. W. Stewart. Upon its completion, J. P. Stewart moved the school from the Baker cabin. The second teacher was Miss Virginia McCarver, and she was followed by Miss Jennie Torrence. G. F. Vining was the first clerk of the district.

The sawmill of Hanson, Ackerson & Company shipped its first cargo of lumber, 487,350 feet, on the bark *Samoset*, to San Francisco December 8, 1869. The first electric lights on the Sound were used in this landmark of Old Tacoma, November, 1882.

The first steamer to carry passengers and mail to arrive at Old Tacoma was the *Eliza Anderson*, during the fall of 1868. C. P. Ferry and his wife reached the townsite on the boat.

The first death in Old Tacoma was in 1869, that of a Mrs. Martin, wife of an employee of the Hanson, Ackerson & Company sawmill.

A town calaboose was built between McCarver and Starr and 29th and 30th streets in 1870 or '71. Previous to that a room in a livery stable was used.

Gen. Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump were the first men to ascend Mount Tacoma-Rainier. They accomplished the climb August 18, 1870.

The Steele Hotel, built in February, 1869, was the first frame building to be erected in Tacoma, aside from mill shacks. Lumber for the hotel was shipped in from Seattle. It contained twenty-four rooms, and was built and owned by Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Steele. They bought the first lots in Commencement City at McCarver and 30th streets. The hotel was conducted until 1883.

The A. W. Stewart family was the first one to settle in Tacoma after the erection of the mill, coming from the Puyallup Valley. Mrs. Stewart, Marietta Carr, daughter of Job Carr, and Mrs. Hadlock were the only women near the mill at that time.

Lena Tacoma Baker was the first child born in Tacoma, the event taking place February 4, 1870. She was the daughter of William and Sarah Louisa Denny Baker. The Bakers came to Tacoma from Albany, Oregon. When they arrived there were but four dwellings, one saloon, a hotel, a store, and the mill.

Rev. John F. DeVore was the first clergyman to establish a Protestant church north of the Columbia River. This was the Methodist Church built at Steilacoom in 1853.

The first courthouse north of the Columbia River was built at Steilacoom in 1853.

The first store in the county was built at Steilacoom in 1851 by Lafayette Balch.

In 1853 Andrew F. Byrd built a sawmill at the north end of Steilacoom Lake, and four years later he and his associates added a grist mill.

Mason F. Guess was the first man to burn brick in the county, which was in 1858. The demand at that time was not such as to make the venture profitable. Peter Judson likewise met with little financial success in a similar venture. The first brick store building to be erected in the Territory was put up by McCaw and Rogers at Steilacoom in 1859.

The first town to be incorporated in Pierce County was Steilacoom, under an act of the Legislature of 1854.

Job Carr took a claim in Old Tacoma in January, 1865, and erected that year the first house, built of logs. His son, Anthony, arrived in November, 1865. Howard Carr, another son, reached Steilacoom July 28, 1866, after serving through the Civil war.

The Tacoma Hotel was opened to the public on August 8, 1884. Ground was broken during July of 1883.

New Tacoma's first water system was installed in 1874 by William H. Fife. It consisted of two or three small earthen reservoirs on the lot just west of where the Broadway Theatre now stands. He piped it down the hill to Pa-

cific Avenue and A Street. For several years this plant, together with the supply of water furnished by the springs on the present site of the city hall, by the "Presbyterian Spring" on the site of the Fidelity Building, and by several other springs, supplied the town. In 1883 the Fife system was augmented by one built by Burns & Metzler. This was done by driving a tunnel into the hillside beneath the Burns residence at 945 D Street, and tapping the springs there. From there the water was carried by flume to a reservoir, having a capacity of about 100,000 gallons, made farther down the hill on lot 20, block 907, abutting on D Street. From there a four-inch main was laid down to Pacific Avenue and A Street. However, the second plant had but a short existence, for on June 10, 1884, C. B. Wright perfected and filed articles of incorporation for a $300,000 water company to tap Spanaway Lake.

Old Tacoma and New Tacoma were consolidated under an act of the Legislature passed on November 23, 1883. The first city election for Tacoma was held on December 10, 1883, when the following officers were elected: Mayor, John W. Sprague; councilmen—First Ward, George E. Atkinson, Howard Carr and John N. Fuller; Second Ward, C. A. Richardson, George O. Kelly and George B. Kandle; Third Ward, John E. Burns, F. W. Bashford and R. J. Weisbach. Women cast their first ballots at this election, 191 voting in Tacoma.

The Sunset Telephone Company was given the first telephone franchise in Tacoma on March 22, 1883, for a period of twenty-five years. The first exchange was opened April 4, 1884, the first instrument having been placed in the office of the *News*, of which H. Patrick was publisher. The first office was near 9th Street, on Pacific Avenue, with A. C. Sands in charge. The twenty-two subscribers when the system began operation on April 4, 1884, were James M. Ashton, the Tacoma Trading Company, the Tacoma Land Company, W. P. Bonney, John S. Baker, the Bank of New Tacoma, R. G. Burton, Chilberg & Macready, W. H. Fife, Hooker & Ashton, G. Kuhn, H. Patrick, Isaac Pincus, Williams, Grainger & Co., Tacoma Furniture Company, the *Daily Ledger* (Radebaugh), Lister, Houghton & Company, William Bradley, Hatch & Company, R. F. Radebaugh, C.

W. Harvey and P. A. Paulsen. Five of those original subscribers are still on the list—John S. Baker, James M. Ashton, R. F. Radebaugh, the Tacoma Land Company, and W. P. Bonney. James M. Ashton has maintained his original number, Main 10, for over forty-three years. After several moves, and additions to its equipment and system, the company moved into the first building of its own on July 28, 1901, with 2,924 subscribers.

The first city clerk chosen after the consolidation of the two towns was Samuel C. Howes; the first city attorney, Louis D. Campbell; the first health officer, Dr. James Vercoe; the first city surveyor, C. O. Bean; the first street commissioner, E. C. Bacon; the first harbor master, Jeremiah J. Parker; and the first treasurer, John Murray. Tacoma then had a combined population of about 4,400 people, 4,000 of whom resided in the new town.

The first kindergarten in Tacoma was opened during the fall of 1883, on D Street, by Mrs. Merkel.

The first work of filling in the bay and tideflats was done in 1883 for the Half Moon yards.

Telegraph wires between Tacoma and Kalama for the exclusive use of the Western Union Telegraph Company were strung in 1883.

A new post office was built by Postmaster L. E. Sampson in New Tacoma during the fall of 1883.

The first meeting in Tacoma to form a bar association assembled on November 6, 1883. Attorneys present were Elwood Evans, city attorney, Fremont Campbell, Meeker & Wickersham, John Arthur, R. F. Hensell, Allen C. Mason, Hooker & Ashton, George Fuller, A. Campbell, L. M. Glidden, C. D. Young, Charles N. Senter, John Paul Judson, Danforth & Bashford, Marcus Robbins, Campbell & Powell, and Sharp & Banks.

The first Typographical Union in Tacoma was organized September 30, 1883. The organizers were F. W. Beach, David A. Maulsby, S. H. Heren, S. H. Condon, T. D. Powell, W. A. Berry, E. M. Beach, Frank Baldauf, George Anderson, Marshall Fell, Jr., E. L. Gruener, M. D. McCaslin, Oliver Waller, Hugh Glenn, and George G. Ashbaugh. S. H. Heren was chosen president.

The first Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Mount Tacoma Lodge, was established January 3, 1884.

The Congregationalists built their first church in Tacoma in 1883. Their first church services had been held in the town ten years before, August 16, 1873. The church affiliations of 1884 included 110 Methodists, 85 Presbyterians, 20 Baptists, and 37 Congregationalists. St. Leo's Church, Catholic, had a good enrollment. The Baptists built a church at 9th and D Streets in 1884, costing $2,800.

The first Woman's Relief Corps was organized in May, 1884. The officers elected were Mrs. Byron Barlow, Mrs. O. L. Parks, Mrs. Z. N. McCoy, Mrs. H. C. Bostwick, Mrs. W. W. Smith, Mrs. B. R. Everett, Miss E. H. Bostwick, and Mrs. W. B. Blackwell.

A stage line was established between Tacoma and Steilacoom during the summer of 1884 by Hill Harmon. The round-trip fare was $2.

Perfection Lodge No. 9, of the Masonic order, was organized May 5, 1884.

Mrs. B. Barlow, Mrs. David Lister, Mrs. E. Monroe, Mrs. F. Fuller, and Mrs. E. I. Ross were summoned for grand jury service by Judge Greene during the summer of 1884.

The first gas connection in Tacoma was to supply the house of General Sprague, and was made under date of January 27, 1885.

The first pure food ordinance for Tacoma was introduced by W. P. Bonney in the city council during 1885. He also introduced the first ordinance providing for the appointment of a chief of police, instead of the election of a marshal.

James Longmire, pioneer of the county, discovered the Longmire Springs in 1883.

Mrs. Clara McCarty Wilt, the first woman to hold office in the county, having been elected superintendent of schools in 1880, also introduced the typewriter in Pierce County in 1883. It was a curiosity to the citizens, and many called to see the machine operated. Mrs. Wilt was the daughter of J. W. and Ruth McCarty, the early pioneers of the county, and was born in the county in 1858. She graduated from the state university in 1876, being the only member of the first graduating class. Mrs. Wilt did not seek reelection, but

was followed in office by another woman, Mrs. George H. Greer.

The first petit jury composed entirely of women residents of the county was summoned in 1884, and consisted of the following ladies: Mary A. Boatman, M. L. Westbrook, Luzenna Waddell, E. J. Clendenin, Amanda Spinning, Nettie Coffman, Mildred Spinning, Sarah Ouimette, Mary A. Woolery, Nancy Leach, Zerelda McCoy, A. J. Howell, Stella Meeker, Isabella Parker, Alice E. Blackwell, Lena McCoy, Josephine Lindsay, Ellen Simmons, Margaret Stewart, A. J. Ross, Anna Armstrong, Rosetta Atkinson, Catherine Rogers, and Letta Hodgins. The Supreme Court had decided a short time before in considering an appealed case from Pierce County in which several women had served as trial jurors that women had the right to perform such duty.

The first Polk directory for Tacoma was published in 1885.

The first water brought into town from Spanaway Lake and Clover Creek by the new water company was on April 2, 1885.

The Iowans organized the first state association in the county, doing so on June 13, 1885. The meeting was called to order by Attorney B. W. Coiner. Officers elected were Rev. A. J. Ward, president; Rev. W. S. Taylor, vice president; H. L. Votaw, secretary; and Myron Ward, treasurer.

The movement which resulted eventually in the establishment of the Carnegie Library in Tacoma was launched on May 5, 1886, when at the call of two or three women, Mrs. Grace R. Moore, Miss Emma Unthank, Mrs. E. M. Hunt, Mrs. Frank Clark, Mrs. Hadley, Mrs. A. H. W. Raynor, Mrs. William Frazier, Miss Fannie Paddock, Mrs. Van Ogle, Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. Samuel Wilkeson, Mrs. Richard Vaeth, Mrs. William Mizner, and Mrs. Munson met at the Frank Clark home to organize. The library was kept at Mrs. Moore's home at first, and later in the law office of Mr. Moore. In 1893 the library trustees voted to give the library to the city, and this change was made in 1894. However, before reaching the city hall, and after being taken out of Moore's offices, the library had been maintained in each of the Wilkeson, Gross and Uhlman buildings. The Carnegie Library was

dedicated June 5, 1903. Rev. B. S. McLafferty was then librarian. By 1915 it had grown to a library with 75,000 volumes.

Tacoma bought the city and light plants from the Wright interests in 1893.

The first Methodist conference to be held in the county assembled in Tacoma on August 13, 1885. It was the second conference to be held in Washington Territory.

On August 8, 1885, the first cargo of tea arrived at Tacoma, consisting of 22,475 cases. It came on the bark *Isabel.*

The first local option election in the county was held on June 28, 1886, prohibition being defeated by slightly over six hundred votes.

C Street, between St. Luke's Church and Division Avenue, was graded in 1886.

The first house numbering ordinance in Tacoma was passed March 5, 1886.

The first Christian Church was built during the first part of 1887, south of 13th Street, on E.

The first people's party convention for Pierce County met in Tacoma in August, 1886.

The first territorial republican convention to meet in the county also assembled in Tacoma during the same month and year.

The Postal Telegraph Company entered Tacoma in October, 1886.

Electric lights were first used on the streets of Tacoma on December 26, 1886. The current was produced by a small plant of the Tacoma Light & Water Company in Galliher's Gulch, and used in connection with their pumping plant.

The first gas range exhibited in Tacoma was during April, 1891.

The first local ice factory was built in 1888. It was built in connection with the D. Stegmann Brewery, on South 23rd Street, above Jefferson Street, and had a daily capacity of twenty tons. For some time previous to that ice was shipped in from east of the Cascades.

Real estate men of Tacoma met in the Mason Block on November 27, 1888, to organize an exchange. It was incorporated on December 15th, with a capital stock of $50,000;

and opened for business in the Chamber of Commerce Building on February 25, 1889.

The Tacoma Clearing House Association first opened for business on January 3, 1889, in the office of the Land Company Del Norte. Samuel Collyer was the first president; A. F. McClain, secretary; and A. V. Hayden, manager. The first day's clearings were $78,500. At that time it was the only clearing house north of San Francisco.

The corner-stone of the Swedish Lutheran Church at 8th and I streets was laid March 10, 1889

A great regatta was held in Commencement Bay on May 18, 1889.

Manual training was adopted in the Tacoma schools on February 20, 1893, by Superintendent F. B. Gault.

Electric power supplanted horses in the operation of Tacoma street cars on February 10, 1890.

The first Labor Day celebration in Tacoma was in 1890.

Miss May Fuller was the first woman to ascend to the top of Mount Tacoma-Rainier, in 1890.

The first steps in the location of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company at Tacoma were taken on June 4, 1888. A distinguished party of capitalists came to Tacoma that day in a private car, consisting of Col. C. W. Griggs, Henry Hewitt, Jr., C. H. Jones, H. S. Griggs, A. G. Foster, P. J. Salschreider, and P. D. Norton. Articles of incorporation were filed with the county auditor during the day, and at a meeting in the Tacoma Hotel that evening Colonel Griggs was named president; A. G. Foster, vice president; Henry Hewitt, Jr., treasurer; and George Browne, secretary of the $1,500,000 corporation. They were all experienced lumbermen of Wisconsin and Michigan.

The first bicycle club in the county was organized in the spring of 1888, with over thirty members. It secured rooms, had an indoor track, and the members participated in long trips over the country roads.

Tacoma's first exclusive wholesale concern was started in the spring of 1888. This was the Thompson, Pratt & Company grocery firm. It opened business near the corner of Pacific Avenue and 17th Street. It was later merged into the firm which became the West Coast Grocery Company.

The Tacoma Milling & Smelting Company was organized at a meeting in the Tacoma Hotel on June 20, 1888. It was capitalized at $1,000,000. The first officers chosen were Dennis Ryan, president; Theodore Hosmer, treasurer; R. B. Galusha, secretary; and W. D. Tyler, assistant secretary. Machinery was first set in motion in the mill on April 22, 1889. William R. Rust became manager of the company in 1890.

The first show in the Tacoma Theatre (now the Broadway) was on Monday, January 13, 1890.

The first cars operated on the Point Defiance line were run on April 22, 1890.

South Tacoma was first known as Edison, and bore that name until 1895. The post office there was known as Excelsior until 1896, when it became a branch of the Tacoma office.

George Browne, T. B. Wallace, C. W. Griggs, I. W. Anderson, H. C. Wallace, Henry Hewitt, Jr., Theodore Hosmer, C. P. Masterson, F. C. Sears, and Paul Schulze organized the Union Club in August, 1888.

The United States District Court for the District of Washington was organized in the old courthouse in Tacoma by Judge Hanford on April 9, 1890. A. R. Ayers was the first deputy district clerk; and P. C. Sullivan the first deputy district attorney.

The last spike on the narrow gauge Tacoma & Puyallup Railroad was driven June 29, 1890, by Frank O. Meeker.

The Tacoma lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith was instituted on June 22, 1890. The first officers were H. Berliner, D. P. Lewis, D. Germanus, I. Magnus, D. Levin, M. Ball, W. H. Zelinsky, W. Mamlach, M. Cohen, S. Jacobs, and M. Broh.

Tacoma Lodge 174, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was organized July 21, 1890. The first officers were W. H. Reid, exalted ruler; D. K. Derrickson, esteemed leading knight; C. C. Carrothers, esteemed leading knight; Charles E. Claypool, esteemed lecturing knight; F. H. Chandler, secretary; John P. Chapman, treasurer; and E. B. Muffley, tyler. It was the sixth lodge of the order to be established on the Pacific Coast.

The Tacoma school districts were united as one on August

5, 1890. The first board after consolidation chose Henry Drum president; Thomas R. Brown, vice president; and C. W. Mock, secretary.

The Tacoma post office became a first-class office during the summer of 1890.

The Tacoma Yacht Club opened its new clubhouse on Maury Island the last of August, 1890.

The first local chapter of the American Institute of Architects was organized July 15, 1890.

The Ladies' Musical Club was organized October 16, 1890. The Lend-a-Hand League was also formed the same year. The University Glee Club started in 1891; and the St. Cecilia Club followed in 1894.

The Washington State Historical Society was organized in Tacoma on October 8, 1891.

The Tacoma Art League met for the first time in May, 1892.

The Nesika Club was organized July 21, 1892. First program October 4, 1892.

Aloha Club, first program October 9, 1892.

The first steamship to come to Tacoma from the Orient was the *Phra Nang*, on June 17, 1892.

The first services to be conducted by the United Presbyterian Church in Tacoma was at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, 1342 Pacific Avenue, on June 7, 1891. A new church was dedicated by them at 6th and Grant avenues on January 1, 1893.

The first grand jury to assemble in Pierce County after statehood met at the courthouse January 15, 1894. It was composed of William Alexander, of Elgin; Frank P. Goodwin, of Roy; Henry Beckett, of Orting; William Fettig and E. Van Alstine, of Buckley; and L. B. Strayer, Henry Jorgenson, J. L. Mann, Henry A. Young, George Reif, Chris Iverson, John G. Slayden, Walter E. Whitney, William Zinram, Frank Waller, S. R. Balkwill, and W. T. Shute, of Tacoma.

St. Joseph's Hospital was dedicated October 11, 1891. It was originally commenced under the name of St. Francis. The building cost $50,000, and occupied the ground upon which the present St. Joseph's Hospital was completed in 1915 at a cost of $400,000. The present St. Joseph's Hospital

is five stories in height, is 261 feet in length, and can care for 400 patients. It is one of the excellent institutions of its kind which has played a leading part in establishing a reputation for Tacoma of the highest attainments in the surgical and medical field.

Pacific Avenue was paved from 7th to 17th streets in the fall of 1895. The contract was let to Antone Berens for $41,422.

The first golf was played in Tacoma in 1894, on the ground near where the DeKoven Hall was built, and shortly afterward a club was organized with a membership of thirteen.

The Country Club was organized May 22, 1895, by Charles B. Hurley, W. V. Burrill, E. E. Ellis, G. C. Wagner, Edmund Seymour, C. S. Milliken, H. C. Potter, H. Hurley, L. B. Lockwood, Walter Oakes, and A. K. Hiscock. The club's first house was the Lucian Cook summer home. It occupied that house until 1905 when its present grounds were secured. Its first house there burned in 1909, and thereafter it erected its present handsome home at a cost of nearly $60,000.

Whitworth Academy was incorporated in 1883, and the school was maintained and conducted at Sumner until 1899, when it removed to Tacoma. Under the name of Whitworth College it opened in Tacoma on January 2, 1900, with F. B. Gault as its first president. It took over the Allen C. Mason mansion and library. The first board of the college included George H. Stone, D. S. Johnston, George F. Orchard, Henry Longstreth, Rev. A. L. Hutchinson, and Rev. Kirkpatrick. Securing a bonus of $100,000 and a donation of 160 acres of land, the college was moved to Spokane in August, 1913.

Tacoma's first disastrous street car accident occurred on the morning of July 4, 1900, when a car heavily loaded jumped the track and plunged over the bridge which spanned the gulch at South C and 26th streets. Forty-three were killed and many injured. Damage suits cost the street car company $100,000.

President Roosevelt's first visit to Tacoma was on May 22, 1903, when he spoke in Wright Park and laid the cornerstone for the Masonic Temple on St. Helens Avenue near 8th street.

The famous "Boosters" Club was formed February 28, 1905, in the old Chamber of Commerce rooms at C and 9th streets. It existed three years, and was presided over by L. W. Pratt, Will H. Dickson and Fred C. Brewer during that period. It conducted the contest for the best slogan for the city, first prize going to Attorney Van M. Doud, who submitted the phrase which became nationally known—"Watch Tacoma Grow." Charles E. Cutter, member of "Booster" committee, suggested building Stadium in "Old Woman's Gulch" in June, 1907.

On July 31, 1906, the corner-stone of the Pythias Temple on Broadway was laid. It was dedicated May 21, 1907.

The Tacoma Armory was opened to the public for the first time January 1, 1909, when dedicated by Governor Albert E. Mead. The contract for its erection was let May 30, 1908, and work was completed December 1, 1908.

The Tacoma Rotary Club was formed at the Tacoma Hotel February 2, 1910. The charter members were O. J. Miller, Harry Pellitier, Frank McHugh, L. R. Walker, William G. Stearns, Carl Stebbins, M. P. Potter, Charles Spinning, M. E. Sinclair, Delbert A. Young, George Keep, and C. S. VanBrundt.

The Y. M. C. A. Building was erected in 1910 at a cost of $180,000. Between 1894 and 1910 it had its location between 8th and 9th streets, on the lower side of St. Helens Avenue.

Tacoma's commission form of government was adopted at an election held on October 16, 1909. The charter was amended at an election held on March 8, 1917.

The first train over the Great Northern arrived in Tacoma on May 23, 1909. It was hauled by engine No. 1068, with J. Gairns as engineer and Thomas Bonner as conductor.

The first Oregon & Washington Railroad train to reach Tacoma was on January 1, 1910. This was train No. 363, in charge of Conductor John A. Scott and Engineer D. D. Dunlap.

Engineer C. A. Johnson, with engine No. 219, and Conductor P. H. Sheridan, brought the first Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul train into Tacoma on May 31, 1911.

A. V. Fawcett was Tacoma's first mayor under its first commission charter, being elected April 19, 1910.

The new municipal dock at 11th Street was opened in January, 1911. It cost $270,850; and an additional $31,000 was soon spent upon it.

The new 11th Street bridge was dedicated February 15, 1913. It is 2,100 feet in length, and 3,000 feet with approaches. The lift span is 200 feet. Its cost was $560,000.

By popular subscription, the Stadium was completed in 1910 at a cost of $159,638.46. At that time the board of education consisted of G. Dowe McQuesten, O. W. Barlow, William P. Hopping, Mrs. G. W. Bullard, George G. Williamson, and Alfred Lister. Albert H. Yoder was then superintendent of schools. Frederick Heath was the architect, L. A. Nicholson the engineer, and the Western Engineering Company the contractors. In obtaining funds for building the Tacoma Stadium, tickets were sold at $10 each good for admission to any performance that might be given there during a five-year term. School children were responsible for the sale of large numbers of these tickets.

The Stadium High School was completed and ready for use in 1906, the building and equipment costing $300,788.18.

The Stone-Webster Company, of Boston, bought the street car system in 1902. This included the City Park Railway Company (the Point Defiance line); the Tacoma Traction Company, which operated the line to Puyallup and Wapato; the Tacoma Railway & Motor Company; and the Tacoma & Columbia River Railway Company. They were merged as the Tacoma Railway and Power Company. The last spike on the interurban line was driven May 31, 1902, and two months later regular service was established. This latter line cost over $5,000,000.

The first automobile racing in the county was started in 1912. There were three races held on the five-mile dirt track, which had been oiled. Races were again held in 1913; and by July 4, 1914, the Tacoma Carnival Association had completed the Speedway, at a cost of $100,000. The track was two miles in circumference. Earl Cooper won the 1914 race, about 25,000 people attending. His speed was 78 miles per hour.

CHAPTER XLII

EARLY LEGAL CASES

The early legal history of the county, the history of the courts, judges, attorneys, procedure, and early court cases furnishes an interesting record, hazy though it is; and is of especial interest to those of today whose attention is occupied by legal matters. The highly educated and technical judge or attorney of this age will find much to amuse him by scanning the early records of the county clerk's office. These records, meager and often incomplete, while frequently amusing, give ample evidence of the difficulties under which the courts and attorneys first operated. All the early records and papers filed and used were in longhand, printed forms being unused for nearly twenty years after the first courts were established. All complaints, warrants of arrest, subpoenas, orders, judgments, and all other papers were laboriously prepared with pen and ink; and almost any size, color and kind of paper was used.

There are references, outside of legal and court files, to the fact that the earliest probate case, relating to the estate of a pioneer settler of this county, occurred several years before Washington became a territory and Pierce a county. Some ninety years ago there came to Fort Nisqually an Englishman by the name of J. T. Heath. After looking around, he selected a tract of land about five miles to the north of Fort Nisqually, and rented the same from the Puget Sound Agricultural Company. Although he possessed considerable wealth for those days, he desired a spot where he could live in seclusion and contentment, and he settled down in those beautiful surroundings to pass the remainder of his life. He erected several quite pretentious buildings, which might be considered very modest for this age, and branched out in stock raising. His leasehold reached to the Sound, and also

included a creek which was known as Heath Creek for a time.

Some time during 1848 or 1849 Heath died, and left what is regarded as the first will in the county. In the will he named two men as executors, his old friends, Dr. William F. Tolmie and Thomas M. Chambers, who had come to the Sound in 1847 with his wife, and their four sons, two of whom were also married. The old files in this first case, ancient for our history, are not available.

It was shortly after Heath's death that Capt. Bennett H. Hill came to the Sound with his company of artillery, under Federal orders. The old Heath farm, also known as the Steilacoom farm, was leased from the agricultural company by Captain Hill; and the barns were used as barracks and the Heath house turned into headquarters for the officers. This was the beginning of Fort Steilacoom, and the site selected which later developed into prominence in the history not only of Pierce County, but of the whole Sound section. It is on a portion of this old Heath farm that the buildings of the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane are located.

Heath Creek, early known as Steilacoom River, later became Chambers Creek, Thomas M. Chambers, one of the executors of the Heath will, locating a donation claim of 640 acres on its banks. Chambers, who was later known as Judge, settled there and maintained his rights despite the strenuous objections of the British company. Small of stature, Chambers possessed a strong heart and an equally strong determination; and maintained his position on his claim until he secured final title from the Government. His rights were asserted even to the extent of a display of his old rifle; and the officers of the company early came to the conclusion that they should leave him unmolested. Judge Chambers' name is frequently mentioned in the early history of the county; and he maintained the dignity of the title of judge by wearing a tall, silk hat even until death called him. In fact for many years the early pioneers deemed it highly proper that Chambers was the only man in the county entitled to that distinction. In this connection John Meeker has told a joke on himself. When he landed at Steilacoom

he was met at the dock by his brother, Oliver. Without ceremony or apology, John says, Oliver promptly reached up and plucked the silk hat which John was wearing, and proceeded to jump upon it with both feet. Astonished by the action, John inquired the reason, whereupon Oliver remarked: "You'll have no use for it in this country. There's only one man who's entitled to wear a thing like that, and that is Judge Chambers."

It is impossible to give to the reader the name or title of the first case filed in a court in this county. Mention has already been made of the first trial at Steilacoom in 1849. In the old "civil" files in the vaults of the county clerk's office, out of the first fifty cases now so numbered are to be found many criminal cases. Apparently these cases have been renumbered under a system adopted years after the first cases were filed; for on some of these first fifty are to be found an old and different number written with pen and ink. Nor is case now numbered "No. 1" the first case of record; for long before case "No. 50" is reached others are found that antedate the cases with larger numbers.

What is known as the "Appearance Docket" was evidently not adopted as a record until several years after the establishment of the courts. Case "No. 1" in this book is that of C. H. Stoughtenborough vs. Philip Keach and Sarah A. Keach, but bears the date of May 16, 1864. B. F. Dennison appears as attorney for the plaintiff, while W. H. Wallace and Frank Clark were attorneys of record for defendants. The next entry of a case in this book was that of Isaac Carson vs. A. H. Miller, filed March 15, 1871, showing Frank Clark as attorney for plaintiff, and Irving Ballard for defendant. This book shows that in this case a motion was filed on April 3, 1871, to dismiss for want of service. Almost five years later, according to the record entered in the book, or on January 11, 1876, the motion was overruled, and a default entered! Perhaps this book was made up in later years, and not used at the time cases were filed and proceedings in each case had. This may explain the long gaps in time between its entries, and an almost utter lack of entries showing the disposition of and the various steps taken in the cases referred to. The third case chronicled in this book was that

of Samuel M. Caw vs. William A. Busey, with J. P. Judson as attorney for plaintiff. This was an action for the renewal of a judgment—a remedy now unavailable in our courts. It was filed May 24, 1873.

Case No. 4 in the Appearance Docket was that of John Dougherty vs. Frank Potter et al., an action for damages. It was filed April 18, 1874, with Ballard and Jenkins as plaintiff's attorneys. No. 5 was also an action for damages, brought by Ezra Meeker against Allen J. Miller. Ballard, Jacobs, Clark and Hoover were attorneys for Meeker, while Judson and Struve appeared for the defendant. The complaint was filed May 4, 1875. The docket does not show the final outcome of the case, but it does show that plaintiff subpoenaed six witnesses and defendant thirteen for trial. The book contains the entry of E. A. Light vs. Pincus & Packscher as Case No. 6. Clark, Struve, McNaught and Leary were plaintiff's attorneys, while defendants had Judson and White as their legal representatives. Dates and final disposition of this case are not available from this record. Case No. 9 is that of the United States vs. Wingate C. Gibbs, accused by information filed August 14, 1875, of cutting timber on Government land. J. B. Allen appeared as attorney for the Government. The next case recorded is that of the Territory of Washington vs. Erastus A. Light, charged with perjury. The name of George M. McConaha appears as attorney for the territory, while defendant was represented by Clark, Struve and Leary. The book shows no disposition of the case. Case No. 11 is that of the Territory of Washington vs. John Locke, charged with selling liquor to Indians. McConaha appears for the Government, with Irving Ballard for defendant. The indictment was filed August 16, 1875. The last entry made shows that three days later a motion to quash and an affidavit for a continuance were filed. The entry for Case No. 13 was that of the Territory of Washington vs. John Stites, a case transmitted from the court of Job Carr, justice of the peace in Tacoma, and in which the defendant was charged with rape. Like most of the other cases recorded, final disposition of the case is not shown. Case No. 16, filed December 16, 1875, was one for libel, brought by Henry D. Montgomery vs. Caroline A. Light and Erastus A. Light. Ballard and

Inman were plaintiff's attorneys, and Clark and Struve for defendants. No. 18, filed January 5, 1876, was that of the Territory of Washington vs. John H. O'Neal, in which the defendant was cited to show cause why he should not be fined for contempt of court.

The entries in the book were not always made in order, for Case No. 21 is that of J. N. Dolph et al. vs. John Murray and I. G. Murray, in ejectment, filed December 24, 1875. Struve and Hoover, for plaintiff, and Frank Clark and W. H. White, for defendants, are the attorneys of record. Evidently defendants' attorneys in this case earned their fee—whatever it was—for it was not until June 13, 1881, that a referee's report was filed. Who won is not revealed. The book contains a duplication in numbering the cases, for on July 25, 1876, a second "No. 12" case is entered—that of Ah Sing vs. H. Winsor, an action on a due bill, with Hoover representing plaintiff. Case "No. 15" under this second classification, filed August 12, 1876, was that of the Territory of Washington vs. Charles Pieire, charged in the indictment with assault with intent to commit murder. "No. 17" is a divorce case, filed November 25, 1876. "No. 18" was also a divorce action, Olive A. Taylor vs. F. M. Taylor; F. Clark, for plaintiff, and White and Nash, for defendant. No. 25, filed March 10, 1877, is entitled Hawley, Dodd & Company vs. E. Meeker, with Clark as attorney for plaintiff. No. 44 is the case of the Territory of Washington vs. William Drew, charged with murder, the papers being transmitted from a justice court, and filed June 9, 1877. No. 24, filed May 12, 1876, may have been a continuation of the litigation involved in "No. 5" of the first series of numbers, for the parties are the same, and the action is also for damages—that of the case of Ezra M. Meeker vs. Allen J. Miller. However, Meeker had a new set of attorneys in McNaught, Leary, Ballard, and Inman. Judson and Struve, however, still represented Miller. This, at least, would indicate that plaintiff was not entirely satisfied with the results obtained in his first action for damages against Miller. "No. 25" is entitled Elizabeth Garvin vs. James Garvin, filed May 20, 1876, with Frank Clark as attorney for plaintiff, and defendant representing himself. "No. 41" is entitled the Ter-

ritory of Washington vs. The Commissioners of Kitsap County; H. J. Struve, for plaintiff, and J. P. Judson, for defendant. Just how or why the Territory of Washington brought an action against the Kitsap County commissioners in Pierce County courts is not made plain; but anyway the action was dismissed, no reasons being given in the docket. Entry "No. 45" was a notation of the filing of the papers pertaining to the coroner's inquest held over the body of "Tenas Charlie," filed January 23, 1877. "No. 46" was the case of the Territory of Washington vs. Charlie, an Indian, charged with assault with a deadly weapon. The date of filing of these papers, a transcript from a justice court, was July 19, 1877. In case "No. 47" Michael McHugh was charged with the sale of liquor to minors. "No. 48" was a criminal case against C. J. Longpray, charged with "exhibiting a deadly weapon." The next case recorded was also against Longpray, in which he was accused of forcible entry. This term of court, August, 1877, seemed to have more than its share of criminal cases, for Martin Gimel was also charged with the sale of intoxicating liquor to a minor; and William Morrison was charged with burglary. Attorney S. C. Hyde appears for plaintiff in Case "No. 56," entitled Ira Cogswell vs. Robert Sproul and William Padden, filed September 7, 1877.

"No. 67" is the case of Alice M. Stout vs. John W. Stout, B. F. Dennison appearing for plaintiff, and James W. Law for defendant. The case was filed December 24, 1877; and modern attorneys might smile at the motion made March 2, 1883, to "reverse the judgment," according to the official entry made in this Appearance Docket. "No. 74" is the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Stephen Judson, treasurer of Pierce County. H. G. Struve appeared for the county.

According to the Appearance Docket, Attorney Frank Clark did a thriving business—at least judging from the number of cases he filed—between the 1st and 15th days of July, 1878, for no less than fifteen cases were filed by him in that period. Ezra Meeker again appears of record in Case "No. 139," entitled Ezra Meeker vs. Puget Sound Manufacturing Company. This was filed May 19, 1879, and Mc-

Naught Bros. appear as his attorneys. "No. 153," filed the following July, is entitled M. T. Ward vs. Ezra Meeker et al. "No. 154" again brings Meeker into court, with Augustino Gardello as plaintiff. This was a change of venue case from Seattle. The following case also involved Meeker, this time as plaintiff against William Lane, which was also entered in our courts on a change of venue from Seattle. Inasmuch as Gardello had entered suit against Meeker—for what reason is not revealed—Meeker did likewise against Gardello, as Case "No. 156" discloses. This was another change of venue from Seattle. Case No. 171 is entitled E. Meeker vs. Puget Sound Manufacturing Company, and was appealed from a justice court and filed August 8, 1879. "No. 192," filed March 23, 1880, may or may not have been a duplication of "No. 155," but it at least involved the same parties as plaintiff and defendant. The docket shows, however, a stipulation to dismiss. "No. 200" is entitled E. Meeker vs. A. J. Oliver et ux.

This Appearance Docket shows the names of the following attorneys during the year 1876: W. M. Tirtlot, Ballard & Inman, McNaught & Leary, J. Hoover, Frank Clark, and White & Nash. In 1877 the names of S. C. Hyde, Larrabee & Hale, and B. F. Dennison appear. In 1878 entries are made of C. W. Hartman, W. H. Wallace, Struve & Evans, and McNaught Bros. In 1879 we find the names of Nash, Sarraly & Hanford, and J. R. Lewis.

But we must turn from this first "Appearance Docket" of the county clerk's office to delve among the dusty original files in the lower vaults if we must find the earlier cases filed and tried in our courts of the county. The docket was evidently a later record, not commenced at the time of the establishment of the first courts. The files in the vaults are separated into three classes—civil, probate, and criminal. But, as stated before, many of the first cases now contained in the "civil" files are criminal. While we will refer to these cases according to the number now given them, it must be said that Case "No. 1" is not the first case filed in our courts. The records are mixed, more or less, as will be shown as various cases are referred to.

What is called Case "No. 1" in these civil files is entitled

Jane Gallagher, administratrix of the estate of George Gallagher, deceased, vs. A. W. Stewart and C. H. Spinning. It was an action on a promissory note of $200, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per month—a rate no longer legal, yet greatly exceeded by various means even in these days, as many can testify. This action was brought in the U. S. District Court of Pierce County, Washington Territory; and Charles Prosch, who seemed to be almost without a rival—at least insofar as legal records of that day are available—in penmanship, was clerk of the court. Interest and court costs amounted to $92 in the case. This case was tried at the November term of the Third Judicial District Court, with William H. Wood attorney for plaintiff, and the papers being served by Stephen Judson as sheriff. As will be noted later, earlier cases will be mentioned which bear a much larger number under the filing now to be found on these cases.

Case "No. 3" is entitled Elizabeth Sager vs. Aaron Sager, filed October 15, 1870. The summons was published in the *Seattle Intelligencer*. James McNaught was attorney for plaintiff, and the record shows that C. M. Bradshaw was the district attorney. Case "No. 5" was also a divorce action, Christini Garlach vs. D. Garlach, filed March 21, 1862, thus antedating Case "No. 3" by nearly eight years. Andrew J. Moses was the clerk of the court at that time. The complaint reveals the fact that the parties had lived at Fort Steilacoom since 1856, and that defendant was a soldier. Upon the back of the complaint is to be found the notation "No. 53," and this is undoubtedly the correct number of the case under the original filings. "No. 6" is an appeal from the justice court of M. J. West for an alleged debt of $34.25, entitled Warren Gove vs. W. S. Hays. Modern collection agencies and attorneys representing successful litigants would undoubtedly be entirely satisfied with the judgment entered by the justice of the peace in this case as a means of forcing judgment debtors to fulfil the terms of judgments; but evidently the defendant in this case was not to be intimidated by the language used, for he appealed the case. The justice used the following language in giving plaintiff his victory: "Whereupon the Court finds defendant indebted to plaintiff as claimed in his bill and orders the bill be paid by defendant and all costs of this suit,

taxed at $10.60." Timid litigants might often be influenced by such peremptory orders rendered from the bench if in general vogue.

What is now called Case "No. 8" was that of Milas Galliher vs. William N. Savage and Theophilas Seal, the complaint being served August 10, 1861, by Egbert H. Tucker, sheriff of Pierce County. Andrew J. Moses was clerk of the court. The original complaint bears the notation "No. 49." Case "No. 9" is entitled Martin Gimel vs. Robert Goodburn, a suit to foreclose a mortgage assigned from E. Meeker, the original mortgagee, to plaintiff in the sum of $61.64, bearing interest at 2 per cent per month. Judgment was entered November 9, 1865, for $119.27 and interest at 2 per cent per month until paid, together with costs of $37.76. An execution was issued signed by Hon. C. C. Hewitt, chief justice of Washington Territory, and acting judge of the District Court for Pierce County. Frank Clark was attorney for plaintiff. The "notice of sale" under the execution was published in the *Washington Standard*, at Olympia, for four weeks at a charge of $15, as shown by the affidavit of publication by John M. Murphy, editor of the paper. The execution and sale was handled by Stephen Judson, as sheriff of the county; and his return on the same is considerably at variance with the legal phrasing now used by officers of the law. It reads as follows: "And on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1866, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day at the court house door in the town of Steilacoom, Pierce County, Washington Territory, I proclaimed aloud, at the place of sale, in the hearing of the bystanders, I am about to sell the following tract of real estate. I then read a description of the property, upon the following execution; and then read the execution. I then stated the amount that was due upon the execution including costs up to the day of sale. I then asked who will pay this debt for a seven-year lease of these premises. There being no bidder, I then sold at public auction the property described in the appended advertisement to Martin Gimel for the sum of $70.63, he being the highest and best bidder." The records in this case show George W. Sloan as county auditor.

Some of our early lawyers, justices of the peace, judges, sheriffs and constables were evidently deprived of the

opportunity of having necessary law books and legal forms at hand when needed; and sometimes the language used and spelling employed would not satisfy the modern pedagogue. Whether or not one may be arrested and brought into court because an officer might believe that the defendant will fight a "deuell" we will leave to our legally trained readers to settle. But in the case of the Territory of Washington vs. J. Dennis, filed in the justice court of E. A. Light on October 2, 1858, the following complaint appears: "Now comes W. B. Affleck, Sheriff of Pierce County, and makes complaint and brings Jerry Dennis under an arrest before the undersigned Justice of the Peace in and for Pierce County, W. T., and says that said Dennis and one George Parkeson did violate the peace and dignity of the laws of Pierce County, Washington Territory, in the town of Steilacoom, in said county, on the morning of the second day of October, A. D. 1858; and that he farther believes that the said Dennis and Parkeson will fight a deuell unless prevented by law, as said Dennis and Parkeson have threatened to kill each other and exibet publicly dedly weapons, and said Parkeson did resist and threaten the life of deponent when deponent attempted the arrest of said Parkeson. Therefore deponent prays that said J. Dennis and George Parkeson be delt with according to law. (Signed) W. B. Affleck. Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for Pierce County, Washington Territory, this 2nd day of October, 1858. E. A. Light."

On August 17, 1861, Robert Goodburn brought an action against J. D. Laman, S. McCaw, James M. Bachelder and P. J. Moorey upon the following note: "One day after date, for value received, we promise to pay to Delin, Shorey & Goodburn, the sum of $300.00 on account of the Masonic Hall. Dated at Steilacoom, W. T., March 13, 1861." The note was signed by defendants and assigned to plaintiff. Judgment was entered September 9, 1861, and E. H. Tucker, the sheriff, made a return on the execution showing the following collections thereon: From S. McCaw, $82.07; P. J. Moorey, $61.05; and from J. D. Laman, $102.60. Ninety-five dollars had been paid on the note before suit.

During the later '60s many of the complaints on file bear

a 50-cent revenue stamp. This was internal revenue provision on account of debts incurred during the Civil war.

On September 7, 1861, a warrant was issued out of the District Court, signed by C. C. Hewitt, judge, and Andrew J. Moses, clerk, charging Charles Wren with the crime of seduction. Printed forms of subpoenas were used in this case—probably for the first time in Pierce County. John J. McGilvra appeared as prosecuting attorney.

In the November term of the court for 1862, Jacob Cushner and John Moore were arrested for stealing a cream-colored horse, the property of Frank Clark. A jury over which E. R. Rogers acted as foreman found Cushner guilty, and sentenced him to imprisonment for one month at the trial held April 8, 1863.

Available records show that one of the first estates probated in the Probate Court of this county, while still a part of Oregon, was that of Edward Sternheimer, Lafayette Balch acting as administrator. The case was filed March 3, 1851; and the papers show that an auction sale realized the sum of $20.25 from the personal belongings of deceased. There also appears the fact that the administrator came into possession of $559.25 of American and Spanish money. These early records show very few of the technical steps now taken in probating an estate in our Superior Courts. The early cases are noticeable for the apparent laxity of a definite course of legal procedure.

The second case of record, filed while this was in Lewis County, Territory of Oregon, is that in the estate of Mathew Nelson, on October 3, 1851. Lion A. Smith was named administrator, and A. M. Poe was clerk of the court. The third case involved the estate of James R. Thompson, deceased, with the will annexed. James Hall was the first executor named in this proceeding; but later the name of Thomas M. Chambers was substituted. It was filed January 16, 1852. In October of that year a fourth case was entered, concerning the estate of Thomas Wade, deceased. The statement which now corresponds to our inventory shows the estate to have been valued at about $125, the principal items being a sail-boat valued at $50, a watch at $10, and a double-barrel gun at $20. William Bolton was named administrator.

The estate of Hugh Hunter, deceased, was the fifth case of record, being filed April 7, 1853, with George Brown administrator. The files in the sixth case, that of Robert Buchanan, are missing. The seventh case seems to antedate the two previous, being dated in January, 1852, and involves the estate of Charles Forrest. Final discharge in this case did not occur until eight years later. A claim of the Hudson's Bay Company for 27 pounds, 7 shillings, 4 pence, upon their printed statements, appears of record in these files.

The eighth case was filed after the creation of Pierce County. It was the proceedings involving the estate of John Van Buskirk, deceased, the petition bearing date of June 24, 1854. Andrew F. Burge was administrator. On July 10th another case was added, William B. Wilton being appointed administrator of the estate of F. G. Williams. For some reason there is a long gap between cases at this point, for the tenth case bears date of 1859. It was a guardianship matter, and the first evidence of the use of a modern court seal is to be found in this case, an impression of the seal of the Probate Court being in evidence in these files. Thomas M. Chambers was the guardian in this case, over the estate of Mary Jane Nix, formerly Forrest. W. P. Dougherty's name appears as judge and clerk of this court in 1859, while the name of J. P. Stewart is found later on in the case as the judge.

A sheep or ram caused considerable fuss in legal circles of Steilacoom in September, 1866, when William Northover brought a replevin action against George Byrd before M. J. West, justice of the peace. West set forth in detail the case in transmitting the appeal to the District Court, and shows that he entered an order "for the sheep to be at my office on the day of the *tryal* to have the same to examine the ear marks." Byrd had O. B. McFadden as his attorney, while Frank Clark, who appeared in many of the early cases in our county, represented the plaintiff. Several witnesses were called, including Adam Benston, D. W. C. Davisson, H. D. Montgomery, H. Elder, James Law, and Edward Huggins. After much testimony and due deliberation, West decided the case in favor of Byrd, and Northover then appealed the action

to the District Court. Here the attorneys finally agreed that a board of arbitrators, consisting of William R. Downey, S. McCaw and Henry Kandall, without the assistance or intervention of any attorney by either litigant, would hear testimony and decide the action, submitting their decision to the District Court as the final word in the controversy. The records do not reveal the decision of the board; but whatever it was, the litigants had bound themselves in such a manner that it had to be final. Several instances are to be found among these early cases wherein the parties to an action submitted their grievances to a referee or board of arbitrators; and in some cases the court appointed a referee to hear evidence and even render decisions.

The claims and contentions of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company of their ownership of the lands of this county early found vent in our courts. On September 30, 1854, this company brought an action against Richard Fiander for trespass, alleging that "plaintiffs have been for a long time and are now justly entitled to the possession, use and enjoyment of a large tract of land called the Sand Claim of the Puget Sound Agriculture Company. That said defendant on the 26th day of June, 1854, came and settled upon a portion, to-wit: 320 acres of said land." The complaint also alleged that defendant had turned to his own use a large barn worth $300, a dwelling house worth $100, and a stable worth $50. The record fails to show the outcome of this trial.

Another case filed in 1854 was that of the Nisqually Mill Company vs. P. Keach & Company, the summons being issued September 4, 1854. It bears the name of Edward Lander, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington, and G. C. Bowlin, clerk. The case involved a cargo of lumber; but was dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

Paul Augur brought suit against Charles Wren in November, 1853, the suit being one in replevin for the recovery of a horse. The writ, according to the records, was served by Abner Martin as a "deputy constable," and was issued out of the justice court of Morris H. Frost at Steilacoom. It was rather an expensive suit for the plaintiff, for a decision was rendered in favor of defendant, and costs amounting to $50.80 charged up against plaintiff. An execution was

issued out of the District Court, and W. R. Melville, as sheriff, made a return on the same that he had served the same "by taking a note for costs." W. H. Wallace appeared for defendant. Sheriffs of this day and age would hardly dare to handle an execution in that manner—by taking a note for the amount of the court costs involved—but evidently Melville escaped without becoming involved in later litigation or involving his bondsmen for any liability.

On February 20, 1852, while this county was still a part of Oregon, according to case numbered "No. 105," an interesting action is recorded, entitled "George Pitt vs. the Ship George Emory." The warrant reads as follows: "United States of America, District of Oregon. The President of the United States of America to the Marshall of the District of Oregon, and to his deputy, whomsoever, Greeting: You are hereby jointly and severally empowered and strictly enjoined and commanded that you arrest the ship called the George Emory (whereof Lafayette Balsh now is or lately was master), her tackle, apparel and furniture, if she shall be found within your district; and the same so arrested you keep under safe and secure arrest, until you shall receive further orders from the Court, or the same shall be discharged from arrest by due course of law; and that you cite at the premises all persons in general who have or pretend to have any right, title or interest therein, to appear at the home of Sidney S. Ford, in the County of Lewis, in said Territory, before the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Third Judicial District of Oregon Territory, on the 24th day of May, 1852, if it be a Court day, or else the next Court day following, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, there to answer to George Pitt in a cause of substraction of wages civil and maritime, and further to do and receive in this behalf as to the justice shall appertain; and you are hereby further empowered and strictly enjoined and commanded that you arrest, moreover, the said Lafayette Balsh if he shall be found within your district; and him so arrested you keep under safe and secure arrest, so that his body may be had and forthcoming before the judge of said Court the day, hour and place aforesaid, there to answer to the said George Pitt in a like cause.

"Witness the Honorable William Strong, Judge of the said Court, at Cathlamet, in said District, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1852. James C. Strong, Clerk of said Court." A. M. Poe, deputy marshal, served the above papers, and his return reads as follows: "Warrant served by arresting the Brig George Emory, which said Brig George Emory was released by order of plaintiff, the debt being satisfied." Poe's expense account shows a charge of $8 for a journey of eighty miles to perform his duties. It also contains an item of $30 for keeping the ship for a period of three days pending settlement, and a charge of $6 for service and return. Nothing is said as to whether or not he placed Balch, whose name was spelled incorrectly in the warrant, under arrest; but evidently the case was settled without that becoming necessary. Pitt, the plaintiff, claimed that $300 was due him for wages at $75 per month from June 1, 1850, to October 1, 1850; but after the commencement of the action assigned his claim to Daniel R. Bigelow. Pitt resided at Olympia at the time of the action.

In a case filed by G. T. Vinning against Swan & Smith in June, 1873, plaintiff alleges that hay was worth $10 a ton at that time.

James M. Bachelder vs. Corporal Malloy of Company C is the name of a case filed November 11, 1858, in the District Court, being an appeal from the justice court of E. A. Light. The suit involved an alleged claim of $24.92, the major part of which seems to have accrued from drinks at two for a quarter, ale at $1 per bottle, and brandy at $1.25 per bottle. These figures and quotations will undoubtedly remind some that there were a few compensations for living during the pioneering days of the West. There is one item on the bill, however, for a can of lobsters at $1, and ale and cheese for 63 cents, to prove that Corporal Malloy did not confine himself entirely to army rations. Corporal Malloy, whose given name developed to be Timothy, set up a vigorous defense to this suit, and after judgment was rendered against him took an appeal.

Charley Jerry, another Indian to become involved in early court procedure at Steilacoom, came out of his trouble with only the inconvenience necessarily attached to being a de-

fendant in a criminal action. Upon the sworn complaint of Isaac Pincus he was arrested in the justice court of W. H. Wallace on a charge of assaulting George, another Indian, with a deadly weapon. Wallace bound Jerry over to the District Court, setting the bonds at $1,500. However, a letter on file in the case, from D. A. Rice, chairman of the board of county commissioners, suggesting a reduction to the sum of $300, evidently met with judicial favor, for Jerry was released under an obligation in that sum. E. A. Light was foreman of the jury that tried Jerry, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered. W. H. White was prosecuting attorney, and J. R. Lewis judge. The alleged assault took place on February 7, 1877.

One of the murder trials of 1873 was that of Gus Lyttle. During August he murdered an Indian named John Scolla, who had quit his tribal relations to become a citizen. Lyttle had the reputation of being somewhat of a desperado, and it was claimed that he was then planning on robbing Paymaster Bingham of the Northern Pacific and killed Scolla in front of the Indian's home in Steilacoom in order to give an impressive exhibition of his ability to use a dagger. Sixteen wounds were found upon the Indian's body, close to the heart. Lyttle fled, but a reward of $200 offered by the county commissioners resulted in his capture a few hours later. Lyttle pleaded self-defense at his trial, but was found guilty.

Following the Scolla murder within a week occurred another in a Tacoma resort conducted by John Pinnell, a notorious character who had come to Tacoma a short time before from Seattle. Arthur Fleury shot J. Dudley while the latter was drawing a knife to attack the former. A short time afterwards more bloodshed resulted when James Carey made an attack upon John Lewis in a saloon of John Brown and Martin Gimmel along the railroad right-of-way near John Rigney's farm. Lewis was one of the men who captured Lyttle, and in an argument which started over the acceptance of the reward, Carey attacked Lewis. Upon his third attempt, Lewis stabbed him. An attempt to lynch Lewis was foiled, but as he was being taken away he was struck on the head with a neckyoke. Both men recovered. These were but a few of the crimes and cases which grew out of the

existence of the saloon and the influx of undesirables following railroad construction work.

One of the trials of 1874 was that of W. R. Kahlow, constable in Old Tacoma, arrested in connection with the death of James Downey in the old "mad house," located on the hill at some distance from the business houses, and frequented by squaws and various derelicts and white riff-raff. Kahlow had gone to the place, in which liquor was sold, on business, when it was claimed that he was attacked by three or four men, including Downey. Kahlow was acquitted at his hearing, proving self-defense. H. I. Chapman, one of the men who was accused of attacking Kahlow, was arrested for resisting an officer, but was also acquitted at his trial. Justice of the Peace Potter, who was also teaching school at the time, was the only man connected with the events relative to both hearings who felt the strong arm of the law. He proceeded to hold an inquest over the body of Downey, and was fined $1 and costs for doing so without authority. The "mad house" at the time of Downey's death was conducted by a man named McKay. Kahlow's trial cost the county $162.60, and Chapman's $37.10.

What was probably the largest judgment ever secured in the district court up to that time was the one for $6,141.11 entered 1872 in the case of W. O. M. Berry and James F. Peage vs. the Puget Sound Woolen Manufacturing Company. The plaintiffs were residents of San Francisco, and they sued upon a note for $4,886 dated October 2, 1870, and drawing 1 per cent per month interest.

One of the cases which aroused considerable attention in 1863 was the prosecution of Nicholas Hale for the murder of an Indian boy named Jack, on December 20, 1863. This occurred at Steilacoom. Carl Gorich, a witness for the state, testified and told the following story: "I came down to Hale's home. I met D. Cochrane, Michael Eustace and Henry Jahn. I was there for a few minutes. Mr. Hale asked me to drink. I did so. A few minutes after that Hale commenced to get mad about a horse of his. He said he told an Indian boy to catch his horse, and he could not do it. Then he said 'If he does not bring my rope, I will kill him.' He jumped up, picked up the gun for that purpose, I suppose.

I tried to get hold of the gun. He cocked it, and as I saw the cap upon it, I got away. He went into the field, and the first thing I saw was him running after a horse trying to catch it. I saw him leave the house and go toward Aubry Dean's. A few minutes after that I saw him running after an Indian boy. Then the boy disappeared. Hale kept on. I saw the smoke of a gun, heard a report and saw the Indian fall. I then went over to the boy in company with Mr. Husters and D. Cochrane. I met Mr. Hale coming toward me. I took the gun away from him, trying to break it, but only bent it. I made Mr. Hale go back to the place where the Indian was shot. I asked him what he had been doing. He said 'I have shot the ———.' I asked him why. He said because the boy had lost his rope. This was last Sunday, the 20th of December, 1863, between 12 and 1 o'clock. At the time I meant the boy disappeared, I suppose he was taking off his shoes. He got up again before he was shot." Elwood Evans appears as prosecuting attorney in the case. Hale was bound over to the district court, indicted for murder, but was later permitted to plead guilty to a charge of manslaughter. The sheriff's costs filed in this case include $148 for keeping the prisoner 148 days.

One of the earliest civil cases which is now to be found in the county clerk's old files is the one numbered "No. 164." It is entitled John Bradley vs. A. J. Simons, and was brought in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, Territory of Washington, and for Lewis County. It was filed February 10, 1852, bearing the name of James C. Strong as clerk; and A. B. Dillenbaugh, as sheriff, served the process. The suit was for an alleged claim of $1,120.87 for lumber.

Another of the very early cases of a civil nature, numbered "No. 165," and filed August 24, 1853, is that of Hilory Butler and E. M. Smithers vs. Captain Wilkinson and George Lee. The plaintiffs alleged they were partners, hauling timber and piling, and set forth a contract to haul 18,000 feet of square timber for Captain Wilkinson, of the ship *Mason*, and Lee, a contractor. The suit is in the nature of an attachment, plaintiffs alleging that Wilkinson had "absconded the territory." The proceedings show the attachment of six head of "work cattle, three yokes and three chains." The name

of Carson D. Boren appears as the sheriff who served the papers.

Prices prevailing forty or fifty years ago are sometimes revealed in the early court records. The case of E. Meeker vs. Allen J. Miller filed in 1874, and now numbered case "No. 178," shows that plaintiff charged 50 cents for six spools of thread. Eight pounds of rice came to an even dollar; while five gallons of coal oil were listed at $2.50. A pound of tobacco was priced at $1, a sack of flour at $2, and eight pounds of sugar were noted for $1. Case "No. 192" was another one brought by Ezra Meeker against N. De Lin on a merchandise account. It was filed in 1861, and the statement of the account goes back to 1858. It was a considerable bill, the amount sued for being $434.47. A wagon is listed at $150. Fifty pounds of corned beef is itemized at $6.25. Fourteen pounds of apples were priced at $2.80; while a pair of shoes is marked at $1. Coffee was four pounds for a dollar, and two pounds of tea was charged at $1.50. A gallon of vinegar was 50 cents; but two shirts cost but $1.50. Case "No. 179," filed by Meeker in 1880 against William Lane, was also for the recovery of money due on a store account, covering some months previous. On January 10, 1878, a charge was made of $19.04 for 136 pounds of sugar. Beans, however, seemed to be reasonable, thirty pounds being charged at $2.10. A barrel of flour retailed for $8 at that time. Shoes still seemed to be cheap, for a pair is charged at $1.50; while nine yards of sheeting cost $1.80. Case "No. 180" was another one brought by Meeker on two promissory notes, and against Job Carr. The two notes totaled less than $100.

Case "No. 119" is that of the Territory of Washington against James M. Batchelder, the indictment being filed November 4, 1856. J. S. Smith appears as the name of the prosecuting attorney. The indictment sets forth that "the grand jury found that on the 14th of July, 1856, the defendant did vote at an election for county officials without being legally qualified and knowing that he did not possess the legal qualifications of a voter." Witnesses' names indorsed on the indictment were W. H. Wallace, William R. Downey and A. L. Porter. The papers also set forth that Batchelder

was at that time an officer attached to the troops at Steilacoom. The case shows the name of F. A. Chenoweth as district judge, and the hand-scrawled seal circles the capital letters "P. D. C."

What appear to be papers in an entirely different action are also to be found in this same file now designated as case "No. 119." These papers were filed at the March term of court, 1858, and the incidents related are an aftermath of the trial of the Indian Leschi for murder. Evidently Batchelder and another, D. B. McKibbon, are the defendants. The indictment reads as follows: "At a certain term of the District Court for the Second Judicial District aforesaid, began and holden at Olympia in the District aforesaid on Monday the 8th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, it being the second Monday in the said month, the grand jurors, good and lawful men of the District aforesaid, duly empaneled, sworn and charged to inquire within and for the body of the District aforesaid, on their oath do present: That heretofore, to-wit: on the 19th day of December, 1857, a certain judicial writ, to-wit: a death warrant or warrant of execution directed to the sheriff of Pierce County, was duly issued by and from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington, commanding the execution of a prisoner then and there under condemnation of the Courts of this territory, which said death warrant or warrant of execution was duly delivered to George Williams, an officer of Washington Territory, to-wit, sheriff of Pierce County, as aforesaid, in Washington Territory, at Olympia, in the Second District aforesaid on the 20th day of December, 1857, as aforesaid, and was in words and figures following, that is to say. 'In Supreme Court, Territory of Washington, ss. To the Sheriff of Pierce County, in said Territory, Greeting: Whereas, at a term of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington, beginning and holden at Olympia, the seat of government of said Territory, on the first Monday, it being the 7th of December, A. D. 1857, the cause of Lischi, an Indian, who was heretofore convicted of murder to-wit: at a term of the District Court for the Second Judicial District beginning and holden at Olympia on the 9th of March, 1857, and sentenced by the said court to suffer death, came on to

be heard on a writ of error from said Court below, and the matters therein being considered by the said Supreme Court and mature deliberation being had thereon, it was adjudged and determined by said Supreme Court now here that the judgment of the Court below be affirmed. Therefore you are commanded to take the body of the said Indian Lischi and keep him in close confinement at the military post near Steilacoom in this District from where you came or at some other safe and convenient place in your said County of Pierce within said District until the 22nd day of January, 1858, and then and there on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the said County of Pierce that you hang the said Lischi by the neck upon a gallows erected for that purpose until he be dead.'

"And the grand jury aforesaid do further present that the said judicial writ being duly awarded and issued and delivered as aforesaid, afterward, to-wit: on the 22nd day of January, 1858, at Pierce County, as aforesaid, in the said District the said George Williams, then and there being an officer of the Territory of Washington, to-wit: Sheriff of said Pierce County, attempted to serve and execute the said death warrant or warrant of execution in manner and form as he was therein commanded, and that J. M. Batchelder, late a U. S. Commissioner of the district aforesaid, and D. B. McKibbon, a lieutenant in the United States army stationed at a military post in the said district, being then and there well and truly informed of the premises, then and there with force and arms, did knowingly, wilfully and unlawfully obstruct, hinder and prevent the said George Williams, then and there being an officer of Washington Territory, as aforesaid, in attempting as aforesaid, then and there in the manner and form as he was therein commanded, to the great damage of said George Williams, to the great hinderance and obstruction of justice, to the evil example of others, and against the peace and dignity of the Territory of Washington, and contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided." The indictment was signed by B. P. Anderson, as prosecuting attorney, with the names of George Williams, Henry E. Bradley and Charles McDaniel indorsed upon it as witnesses.

There are, even today, certain cases wherein a debtor may be arrested, even aside from the failure to pay alimony; but evidently one of our early justices of the peace became too anxious to maintain the full force and dignity of his civil judgments. On March 2, 1874, we find that John Dougherty applied for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge O. Jacobs of the District Court, and to his petition was attached "Exhibit A," a very interesting document. It reads as follows: "Territory of Washington, County of Pierce, ss. To the sheriff or any constable of said county. Whereas, judgment against John Dougherty for the sum of $86.46 and $5.60 costs of suit was recovered on the 17th day of February, 1874, before the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, at the suit of Isaac Banta and an execution against his property returned unsatisfied thereon; Therefore, in the name of the United States, to command you to take the body of the said John Dougherty, and him convey and deliver to the keeper of the jail of said county, who is hereby commanded to receive and keep the said John Dougherty in safe custody in prison, until the aforesaid sum and all legal expense be paid and satisfied, or until he be discharged therefrom by due course of law, and of this writ make due return within thirty days. Given under my hand the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1874. F. C. Potter, Justice of the Peace." Judge Jacobs signed the writ of habeas corpus, and after hearing the case dismissed the said John Dougherty from custody vile, and entered costs of the action, amounting to the sum of $57.20, against our worthy sheriff, D. W. C. Davisson! Just why Sheriff Davisson should bear the burden of this last order was not made clear; but the esteemed district judge some months later changed this order and taxed the costs of the fracas against the plaintiff below, Banta. If Potter, Banta, Davisson and Dougherty were now living under our more fully developed legal procedure other court actions might have resulted from this set of circumstances; but our records are silent as to whether or not Dougherty attempted any recourse for his service of time within the walls of the county jail.

Old court records of territorial days reveal some interesting and novel situations. The same judges and same courts

were used for both territorial and federal cases. In some cases indictments were brought in the name of the United States under federal statutes; in others in the name of the Territory of Washington, under territorial laws. This fact often found the United States district attorney prosecuting criminal cases on behalf of the Federal Government, and defending them on territorial charges. On the other hand, the territorial prosecuting attorneys were found defending criminal actions on federal charges. This situation was exemplified at the October term of 1854 of the District Court for King County, at Seattle, with Chief Justice Lander presiding. The attorneys in attendance were William H. Wallace, of Steilacoom; Elwood Evans, of Olympia, later of Steilacoom and Tacoma; J. Patton Anderson, William C. Pease; and Frank Clark, of Steilacoom, prosecuting attorney for the third judicial district. In the absence of the United States district attorney, Evans was appointed to serve as such for the term. The first case was a murder trial under a territorial indictment. Clark prosecuted, and Wallace, Anderson and Evans, the temporary district attorney for the United States, defended. The verdict was not guilty. The second case was also a murder case, Territory of Washington vs. William Hebner. Clark was opposed by the same attorneys, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The third case was entitled the United States vs. Charles Jones, arrested for selling liquor to Indians. Evans appeared for the Government, and Frank Clark, the territorial prosecuting attorney, had the pleasure of reversing Evans' two previous victories by securing a verdict of not guilty from the jury. The fourth case was also a murder case under territorial laws, Clark entering a dismissal. The only civil case was an appeal from the justice court, Anderson appearing for the plaintiff and Wallace and Evans for the defendant. The latter won a verdict of 1 cent and costs at the hands of the jury. All in all, it was a very successful term of court for defendants, both civil and criminal; and the United States district attorney and the territorial district prosecuting attorney each experienced defeats as well as victories. This same condition prevailed whenever the court held terms at Olympia or Steilacoom, the attorneys traveling miles to attend the sessions, the

federal attorney often defending criminals upon territorial charges and the prosecuting attorney doing likewise on federal indictments. A perusal of the sessions at Steilacoom, Olympia, Seattle and other county seats also reveal few convictions and a great number of acquittals at the hands of juries and dismissals upon technical grounds.

Thomas M. Chambers, who settled on Chambers Creek near Steilacoom in 1847 and built the first mill in the county, was undoubtedly the first justice of the peace who resided in Pierce County. Just when he received his appointment or election is not known, but he was filling the office in the early part of 1849, when this was still in Lewis County, Oregon Terirtory. Despite the fact that there were but few white people here, aside from the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, Judge Chambers had some court business. And probably the first case to be started and tried in a justice court in the territory now embraced in Pierce County was on February 8, 1849. And who, other than Charles Wren, the notorious Muck Creek half-breed settler, who was lashed and driven out of the county by enraged citizens about 1869, should play one of the most important parts in that early legal procedure. Wren secured an early lead in court procedure in the county by the commencement of this action, and maintained his prominence in local court annals until the time of his forced departure.

Civil and criminal procedure and forms are very generously mixed up in the files of this old case recently discovered. The action at times takes on the aspect of a criminal case; and as frequently reverts to a mere civil suit. On the 8th of February Wren appeared before Chambers, and swore to the following affidavit:

"Oregon Territory, Lewis County S. S. Charles Wren being duly sworn, says that John Ross and Walter Ross of said county have threatened to kill him, the said deponent. The said above named John and Walter Ross entered my house and committed an assault and battery on the person of Charles Wren; and that he, the said Charles Wren, verily believes that unless measures are taken to prevent them there are sufficient grounds to apprehend that they will carry those threats into execution.

"Sworn to and subscribed this 8th February, A. D. 1849, before me
(Signed) Charles Wren. (Signed) Thos. M. Chambers,
J. P. L. C."

On the back of this affidavit is the endorsement "Charles Wren vs. John and Walter Ross," with 25 cents marked down as court costs or justice fees for filing the paper. Following the making and filing of the affidavit, Judge Chambers issued the following process:

"WARRANT

"Oregon Territory, Lewis County, SS. To Antonio Rabbeson, of said county: It having been made satisfactorily to appear to me by the affidavit of Charles Wren that John Ross and Walter Ross have threatened to kill the said deponent, the said above named John and Walter Ross entered my house and committed an assault and battery on the person of Charles Wren; and there is sufficient reason to apprehend that unless restrained they will carry those threats into execution: These are, therefore, in the name of Oregon Territory to command you that you arrest the said John Ross and Walter Ross, if they be found in your county, and bring them forthwith before me at my office in Ilkumun Prairie, or before some Justice of the County aforesaid, to answer the charges against them.

"Given under my hand this 8th day of February, 1849.

"(Signed) Thomas M. Chambers,
"Justice of the Peace."

"At the request and risk of the plaintiff, I authorize Antonio Rabbeson to execute and return this writ," was the notation made at the end of the document by Judge Chambers. Rabbeson's return shows that he executed the warrant, his fees amounting to $2.55. In signing the return Rabbeson designated himself as sheriff. On the 13th Judge Chambers issued a subpoena for two witnesses to appear at his office "in Ilkumun Prairie on Thursday, 15th of February at two of the clock in the afternoon of said day to give evidence in a certain cause then and there to be tried between Charles Wren, plaintiff, and John Ross and Walter Ross, defendants, on the part of the Territory."

On the day that Wren signed his affidavit, Judge Chambers also ordered a jury drawn, as follows: "To Antonio Rabbeson, of said county: In the name of Oregon Territory you are hereby commanded to summon six good and lawful men to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on Thursday 15th day of February, present at two of the clock in the afternoon of said day, at my office in Ilkumun Prairie, to make a jury for the trial of an action of an assault and battery between Charles Wren, plaintiff, and John Ross and Walter Ross, defendants." The proceedings ended with a judgment for $10 and $30.12½ costs being entered against the defendants; and on June 12, 1850, Judge Chambers issued an execution in the case.

Judge Chambers had several cases in 1850. One of these was entitled Harlow Taylor vs. John B. Davis, upon an alleged debt of $75, and in which action the following process was issued: "Oregon Territory, County of Lewis, SS. To any constable in said County: In the name of Oregon Territory, you are hereby commanded to take the body of John B. Davis, if he be found within your County, and bring him forthwith before the undersigned, or some other justice of the peace in and for said County, at my house in said County to answer the complaint of Harlow Taylor, and you are also commanded to give due notice thereof to the said plaintiff. Given under my hand this twenty-sixth day of February, 1850." The following notation was also written on the paper: "At the request and risk of plaintiff, I authorize James McAllister to execute and return this writ." In July Judge Chambers had another case brought before him, entitled Joseph Boist vs. John Botten. He authorized Thomas W. Glasgow to serve the papers in that action. On June 11, 1850, the Thomas W. Glasgow just mentioned filed an action against the Hudson's Bay Company in the court of Judge Chambers. Glasgow alleged an amount due him of eleven pounds, three shillings, eight pence sterling, from the company, and signed an affidavit further stating that "he is in danger of losing his debt as the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them (the company) as the said company is not a resident of the county." Pursuant to the affidavit

Judge Chambers issued a writ of attachment, authorizing Antonio B. Rabbeson to "attach Hudson's Bay Company by all and singular their goods, chattels, moneys, effects and credits, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the sum of eleven pounds, three shillings and eight pence sterling, with interests and costs of suit."

One of the earliest divorce cases of record for Pierce County was that of Julia Lecky vs. John P. Lecky, in which the plaintiff asked for a "decree of nullity of marriage." It was filed for the November, 1854, term of court. Secretary of State C. H. Mason was attorney of record for the plaintiff. Early divorce cases were also referred to as "libels for divorce."

Evidences of the old common law pleading are found in some of the earliest cases of record. At the February, 1854, term of court, Henry C. Semple brought suit against William Campbell in the district court on a "plea of trespass on the case on promises," setting forth a note of September 17, 1853, in the sum of $211 and payable to Daniel Straton. William H. Wallace was attorney for the plaintiff.

Pierce County experienced a dearth of peace officers in September, 1858, if the records are to be taken for face value in a certain criminal case in the court of E. A. Light, Steilacoom justice of the peace. This was in the case of the Territory of Washington vs. James Barron, charged with an assault upon A. P. Chapins. The assault was alleged to have been made upon Chapins with a knife while the latter was holding a baby in his arms. Light made the following notation upon the warrant of arrest: "There being no sheriff or constable in the county, I hereby authorize William Tidd to execute the within writ." Tidd executed his mission on September 11th by arresting Barron. Barron had figured in the criminal records previously, having been indicted on February 6, 1854, for the crime of adultery involving an Indian woman.

A number of the early criminal cases involved the charge of selling liquor without a license, or selling liquor to Indian women, and of white men living with Indian women to whom they were not married. Charles Wren's name appeared about as frequently as any other name in court records, both in

criminal and civil actions. In 1856 he was arrested for selling liquor without a license, but a jury of which L. F. Thompson was foreman brought in a verdict of not guilty. In 1859 he was indicted upon the complaint of William F. Tolmie for stealing "a red steer and a yellow steer, the property of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company." The fine of $1 imposed upon Harry Andrews for malicious trespass—shooting a bull belonging to John H. Bell—was not so difficult for the defendant to meet; but the court costs of $55.90 was another matter.

Charles Wren figured in another criminal action in January, 1864, several years before he was finally driven out of the country by the settlers. On January 26th of that year he made sworn complaint before F. C. Seaman, justice of the peace, that on the previous day "A. J. Burge and Charles McDaniel, assisted by Charles Mitchell and O. Malley, did feloniously and by force of arms strip complainant (Wren) and take from the person of the complainant a pocketbook containing notes, drafts and money of the value of between two and three thousand dollars." A grand jury of which Isaac Woolery was foreman refused to indict the men named for robbery and considered the battery charge flimsy and not supported by the evidence. Wren was in none too good repute with the decent citizens of the county. On January 22, 1870, the same McDaniel mentioned was shot and killed by a mob of some thirty or forty citizens of the county who had become enraged at McDaniel's acts upon various occasions. At the same time a man named Gibson was killed by the mob. McDaniel was buried in the Steilacoom Cemetery, and the following legend placed on the headstone:

Chas. M. McDaniel
Born in Iowa, 1834,
and died at the
HANDS OF VIOLENCE
January 22, 1870,
Aged 36 years.

The Puget Sound Agricultural Company did not look with favor upon Americans taking up claims in the territory now embraced in Pierce County. The officers of the company

frequently warned the settlers that all the land between the Puyallup and Nisqually rivers belonged to the company. Their efforts to keep the Americans out of the county resulted in at least one court action, for in March, 1854, the company, through their attorneys, Bigelow & Brooks, filed a trespass action against Jesse Varner. J. M. Chapman was clerk of the district court at that time.

The Puget Sound Woolen Manufacturing Company came upon unfavorable financial days in 1870 and 1871, and among those who brought suit against it was J. H. Sester, alleging that between May 27, 1869, and September 15, 1870, he had performed labor and services as agent and superintendent in erecting the factory at an agreed salary of $100 per month, amounting in all to $1,566, and of which only $376 had been paid. His attorneys, William H. Wallace and Elwood Evans, secured a judgment; and Sheriff Isaac Carson advertised a sale of the property in the *Olympia Transcript*, setting June 12, 1871, as the date upon which the property of the company would be sold to the highest and best bidder. A novel case grew out of the sale, for on August 19, 1871, D. W. C. Davisson, then sheriff, filed suit against F. A. Spoehnle, asking for a judgment of $2,000 against Spoehnle. Spoehnle had been the highest and best bidder at the sale, his offer being the sum of $2,000, subject to back taxes amounting to $766.23. However, the right of the sheriff to a legal remedy to compel Spoehnle to fulfill the terms of his bid was never determined, for the suit was withdrawn.

A question arose in 1870 as to who was entitled to the office of sheriff of Pierce County. Isaac Carson had been elected sheriff for two years at the general election held on the first Monday in June, 1869. D. W. C. Davisson was elected sheriff at the election held the first Monday in June, 1870. Carson refused to give up the office, contending that he still had another year to serve, and Davisson brought suit to secure the office. Prior to 1867 an election, under the laws of Congress, had been held annually on the first Monday in June, although the term of office of sheriffs had always been for two years. In 1866 biennial elections were provided for, and one was held in 1867 and another in 1869. On March 3, 1869, another law was passed by Congress providing for an

election to be held on the first Monday in June, 1870, and biennially thereafter.

The Pierce County District Court, which was again in the Third Judicial District, decided that Carson was entitled to the office for two years under his election of June, 1869. Davisson appealed through his attorneys, Elwood Evans and ex-Judge O. B. McFadden. Carson was represented by ex-Judge J. E. Wyche, Frank Clark, of Steilacoom, and Irving Ballard. The Supreme Court decided that Davisson was duly elected sheriff of the county at the 1870 election, but held that Carson was still entitled to a full two-year term, thus affirming the lower court's decision. The Supreme Court judges at this time were Orange Jacobs, chief justice, and James K. Kennedy and Roger S. Greene.

Two or three interesting cases arose in the district court for Pierce County in 1876 and 1877 relative to the sale of intoxicating liquor to Kanakas. Meyer Kauffman was indicted, convicted and fined $25 and costs amounting to $22.90 on a criminal charge of selling spiritous liquor and beer to "Kanaka Joe," "Kanaka Billy," and "Kanaka Mary." John N. Fuller was also fined $25 and costs of $15.20 on a similar sale to another Kanaka, Kahaomana by name. Frank Clark had the defense for Fuller, and raised some interesting questions in moving to vacate the judgment. Clark was very resourceful in the defense of criminal cases. His motion to vacate the judgment alleged that the facts did not constitute a crime or misdemeanor. It further stated "That the indictment does not constitute such facts in this: Kanakas are either citizens of the Hawaiian Islands, or naturalized citizens; and the statute of the Territory of Washington under which the indictment was drawn and prosecuted is void, because it is opposed to the letter and spirit of the treaty of the United States with the Hawaiian Islands and of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States." How successfully Clark maintained his position is not known, for the records in the case showing the final disposition of it are not to be found. Just how sound was Clark's argument is a nice little legal proposition which is left to those readers who are versed in legal technicalities and lore. J. W. Bowers was another citizen of the county to

become involved in the same way that Kauffman and Fuller did, Bowers being prosecuted for selling liquor to the same Kanaka involved in the Fuller case. At the same time Bowers was also fined for selling intoxicating liquor to a minor "without the written permission of parent or guardian," according to the indictment.

CHAPTER XLIII

EARLY MARRIAGES

It was not until seven or eight years after the fire of 1859 which destroyed the county auditor's office that any attempt was made to keep an official record of marriages in Pierce County. At that time the records of the county commissioners, who invariably called themselves the "court" show that the county clerk was authorized to purchase a record for that purpose. The first record book of marriages now to be found in the clerk's office is a small one, about seven by nine inches in size, well-worn and fingered. The first entry in this book is that of the marriage of James Ross and Mary A. Settle, by virtue of a license issued June 5, 1866. The ceremony was performed by E. A. Light, then Probate Judge, at the home of O. H. White. The return was recorded July 23, 1866, by W. J. Dougherty, clerk.

The second entry in this book is that of the marriage of Henry Hanson and Mary Madden, at the home of Mrs. Madden on July 19, 1866. Charles Vary, Catholic priest, performed the ceremony, with Peter Renquest and Christopher Mahon as witnesses. The third entry ante-dates the second, the ceremony having been celebrated on June 5th, 1866, being the same day upon which James Ross and Mary A. Settle were married. This event was the marriage of Abner R. Martin and Miss Mary Garloch, Rev. Geo. W. Sloan officiating. The wedding occurred at the home of Philip Keach, Mr. and Mrs. Keach signing as witnesses. On November 8, 1866, Rev. Sloan was again called into service by uniting Samuel George Fisher, who lived in Salem, Oregon, and Miss Laura Bell Downey in marriage. The wedding was observed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Downey.

The next marriage performed in the county was on December 17, 1866, when James Brewer and Mary Byso,

both of this county, were united in marriage by Miles J. West, the Steilacoom justice of the peace. It occurred at the home of Philip Byso, with William Sibley and Allie Gregg as witnesses. A non-resident of the county again claimed a Pierce County bride on December 29th of that year, when Frank Hollister, of Olympia, claimed Miss Kate Lackey as a bride. G. W. Black and N. W. Orr were named as witnesses to this ceremony.

The seventh entry in this book is the official reference to the earliest marriage now to be found in our records. It was recorded on the 29th day of January, 1867, at the request of James Edward Williamson, to replace the record destroyed when the auditor's office was burned. It shows the marriage of Williamson to Sarah Ursula Headley on September 13, 1857, performed by Rev. George W. Berry, in the presence of John and Caroline Fawcett. Mr. Williamson seems to have been the only person in the county who deemed it important to preserve an official record of his marriage by replacing the lost files.

The next marriage was celebrated New Year's day, 1867, at the home of Ezra Meeker, Frank Spinning and Amanda Meeker being the principals. Witnesses to this record are Ezra Meeker and John Meeker. With Rev. Rodolphus Weston officiating at his home, Isaac Lemon and Sarah Owens were the next Pierce County residents to apply for a marriage license. The wedding took place February 14, 1867, with Nancy G. Weston and John Swan as witnesses. On March 11, of that year, N. T. Hart and Latitia Isabella Dougherty were united in marriage by Rev. Geo. W. Sloan at the home of Wm. P. Dougherty, in the presence of Thomas M. Chambers and Jane Gallagher. Independence Day, 1867, was duly celebrated at the home of Joseph Bunting, when Miles J. West, justice of the peace for Steilacoom precinct performed the ceremony that united in marriage Robert Thompson and Julia McAllister. The bride's parents signed as witnesses.

On August 12, 1867, A. C. Lowell, a justice of the peace, performed his first marriage in uniting at his home James Grant and Mary Searth. Richard Fiander, James Searth and Mary Lowell signed as witnesses, precaution being taken to have three witnesses instead of the required two.

The year's total of six marriages was completed on September 30th, at the home of Miles Gallagher. Charles Vary, the Catholic priest, performed the ceremony that made William Carpenter and Honora Hanson man and wife; and John Downey and Nancy Wright signed the record as the witnesses.

The year 1868 was to be noted for ten marriages taking place in the county. On January 22, William Wagner and Chrisina Simmesman were married by Rev. George W. Sloan, O. H. White and Matilda White appearing as witnesses. On February 27th, at Steilacoom Rev. Sloan again officiated in performing the marriage ceremony of W. H. Marston and Clarissa Byrd. Charles Bitting and Rebecca M. Sloan were witnesses. The third marriage of the year was on April 12th, A. C. Lowell, the justice of the peace, uniting in marriage Perry D. Woodworth and Catherine McFail in the presence of R. G. Robinson and Alex. Davis. The wedding was held at the home of R. G. Robinson. Miles J. West next officiated, performing the ceremony of William Spincer and Harriet Byrd on June 8th, at the home of Philip Byrd. Justice of the Peace West's services were again required on July 20th, by uniting in marriage Amos Greenlow and Alice Greig, at the home of William Greig. D. A. Rice and Letitia Greig are named as witnesses. Antedating the last entry, John Kincaid and Nancy Wright were married on July 5th, by George W. Sloan, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Steilacoom. On the 16th of August occurred the marriage of Stephen Judson, who played such an important part in the political life of the county, and Mary Ward Gallagher. John A. Brondell, Catholic priest, performed the ceremony, and John P. Judson and Mary E. Collins signed as witnesses. D. A. Price and Mary Ross were the next contracting principals, Miles J. West performing the ceremony at the home of Charles Ross. Rev. Sloan was busy on December 31st, actually having the honor of performing two ceremonies. John Latham, prominent in the early politics of the county, and Miss Alice M. Gove were one set of principals; while John Downey and Miss Anna Ellen Wright were the other couple to demand his attention.

The year 1869 fell one short of the record breaking mark

of 1868, for but nine marriages are of record. The first one of the year was on January 16th, when J. A. Brondel, the Catholic priest, was called upon to unite William Mahon and Metta E. Carr. Thomas Mahon and Mary A. Mullen were witnesses to the ceremony. Father Brondel next performed the marriage of Thomas Kenovan and Jane Rigney on February 8th, at his church. John Rigney and Anna Eustace signed the return as witnesses. On March 22nd, Charles Taylor and Bridget Campbell were married by Miles J. West; James O'Brien and Elizabeth West being named as witnesses. Rodolphus Weston, the Baptist minister, on May 20th officiated at the wedding of Anthony P. Carr and Miss Josephine Byrd, uniting in marriage two prominent pioneer families of the county. Howard Carr and William Mahon were witnesses to this ceremony. The wedding occurred at the home of Mr. Goodtime. E. R. Rogers, a justice of the peace, performed the next marriage, uniting George R. Parsons of this county and America Shasser, of Thurston County, at the home of Milton Hitchcock. Rev. Sloan, on October 20th, married John Bartschy, of Thurston County, and Miss Harriett Latour, of this county. On Nov. 1st, E. R. Rogers performed the ceremony uniting in marriage Geo. A. D. Dodds and Martha Long, at the home of I. L. Allison. The first marriage of record in this county to be performed by a member of our Supreme Court was that of Martin Gimmel and Margaret Frazer on November 3, 1869, at the groom's home. The officiating judge was the Hon. O. Jacobs, one of the justices of the Supreme Court and presiding judge of the third judicial district. The witnesses to sign were Frank Clark, the pioneer attorney of the county, M. J. More, and Judge J. E. Wyche. Justice of the Peace E. R. Rogers performed the final marriage of the year on November 28th, when, at the home of the bride, Peter J. Moorey and Johanah Webb became man and wife.

The year 1870 was marked by the same number of marriages as for 1869. The first one of the year was on February 20th, Ira F. Ward and Sarah Jane Woolery being the contracting parties. The marriage was performed at the "meeting house," Rev. Weston officiating. Linus Burr and Robert Long were the official witnesses. The next nuptials

were performed at the home of Frederick Meyer, Amos Granlow and Whilemenia Meyer being the principals. T. F. Patton, a new name as justice of the peace, performed the ceremony, and filed a return showing August Hess and Sophia Meyer "and numerous other witnesses." On April 22nd, Rev. Weston united in marriage James E. Orr and Nancy Sheldon. On April 29th, E. R. Rogers, justice of the peace, united in marriage T. W. Street and Catherine Holester, at the home of P. J. Moorey. Stephen Judson, as a justice of the peace, performed his first marriage ceremony on May 6, 1870, when N. G. Bartlett and Laura Belle Downey were married. The event took place at the home of Attorney Frank Clark, James H. Downey and Eliza Martin signing as the witnesses. The next marriage of the year was at the Catholic church, Father Brondel officiating on August 7th at the nuptials of John Cunningham and Sarah Kennoven. Father Brondel conducted the next marriage at his home on November 13th, uniting in wedlock William Neisson and Bertha Swart. Rev. Sloan officiated at the wedding of John McKeady and Fannie D. Gove, the next one to take place. The final marriage of the year was celebrated at the Catholic church, Father Brondel performing the rites which made John Collins and Lizzie Barton man and wife. John L. Rigney, Thomas Mahon, Rosa Rippstein and Sara Wright were named as witnesses.

The marirages of 1871 were George W. Durano and Nellie Weston; J. P. Lenvirs and Harriet Spencer; August Knight and Harrietta Auger; William D. Weederhold and Laura Headley; James McMillan and Mary A. Stone; and J. Lawson and Mary Crowther, both of the latter being residents of Canada.

In 1872 the following marriages were performed in the county: Howard Carr and Jane E. Bradley; N. Christensen and Jennie M. Jensen; Joseph Reynolds and Elizabeth Dow; James E. Britten and Junita Monroe; John Rogers and Ellen Murphy; W. S. Sennaro and Ella M. Hanselman; James T. Steel and Henrietta Hanselman; William A. Templeton and Ella A. Meeker; Elijah C. Meade and Laura Seaman; M. Bastian and Ann Byrd; Henry Lions and Madaline Legard; Joel Myers and Mary Lowell; Thomas J. McAdams and Isa-

bella Smith; Christian F. Christensen and Hulda Cardel; George W. Gallagher and Emma Light.

In 1873 the number of marriages increased to fifteen. This included that of Robert A. Craig and Miss Annie E. Stewart, both of Tacoma. Seventeen nuptials took place in the county in 1874. Among them was that of Xavier Lecler and Te-ver-ke-rem. Basil Spat was a witness, using his mark in signing. In 1876 there were nineteen marriages; in 1877, twenty-five; in 1878, twenty-one; and in 1879, twenty-eight.

CHAPTER XLIV

EARLY FIRES IN TACOMA

Tacoma's first fire-fighting organization was called the New Tacoma Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, and came into existence on May 29, 1880, at a meeting held in Smith's Hall, with T. J. Spooner presiding. Otto Quade, the village wagon maker, assisted by John Muntz doing the iron work, built a truck for the company, which chose J. Halstead president; W. J. Fife, secretary; J. P. Chilberg, treasurer; T. J. Spooner, foreman; L. F. Griffith, first assistant foreman; and G. M. Granger, second assistant foreman. There was little call for their services and crude equipment. However, on October 19, 1883, the business section of the town was visited by a fire which again called attention to the need of better fire-fighting facilities. The fire started in the drug store of Walter St. John, completely destroying the drug store and contents, and the household effects of St. John on the second floor. The residence of G. H. Merriam, Ouimette's store, and the real estate office of Ouimette & Tarbell were also lost in the fire, which caused a total loss of almost $20,000. On the following day another meeting was held in the Young Men's Christian Association to organize a fire department. C. A. Richardson was chosen president of this second organization; H. K. Schultz, foreman; and H. T. McKay and H. Thomas, assistant foremen.

Within less than a year, on the morning of Sunday, April 13, 1884, a disastrous fire which caused damage aggregating $130,000, visited Pacific Avenue. It swept the block and buildings on the west side of the street between Ninth to Tenth streets. The principal losses were sustained by A. Parker & Company, furniture dealers; the John Macready hardware store; the dry goods firm of Gross Brothers; John S. Baker & Company, groceries; Rebard & Williams, real estate; Crowell Brothers, photographers; Dennis & Hains,

barber shop; the law office of Hooker & Ashton; the drug store of Bostwick & Davis; the Tacoma Savings Bank; Isaac Brothers; H. O. Ball, contractor; the shoe store of A. Simon; and the cigar store of Samuel Simons. The Tacoma Savings Bank was located in the building at the corner of Pacific Avenue and 9th Street, owned by C. B. Wright, and was the first brick building on the townsite. F. S. Harmon, who had come to Tacoma in 1882, started in business a few days after the fire, by buying the interest of his partner, A. Parker, and moving the remnants of furniture saved from the fire to a building on Commerce Street, near 9th, laying the foundation for the large wholesale furniture concern which he later developed. Following this fire, the city council established fire limits.

Another fire visited Pacific Avenue shortly after midnight of July 25, 1884. It was again on the west side, and at 7th Street, and spread southward. It originated in the rear of the American House, and soon the Beehive Saloon was in flames; and then the Elite Photograph Gallery. By the time the Grotto House was burning, flames had started on Railroad Avenue. It was not long before more than thirty buildings were wiped out, including the notorious Whiskey Row. The loss was around $40,000. The Tacoma Savings Bank and A. Simon, who had suffered in the fire of April, were again caught in this latter blaze. In the fall of 1884 the Sprague & Hamilton Warehouse and the Timm & Forck dairy, at the head of the bay, were destroyed. In June, 1885, the Rosenkranz Hotel was burned, endangering other structures on Pacific, Railroad and Broadway. The score or so of Chinese houses on the waterfront were burned on November 5, 1885.

By July, 1886, Tacoma had several fire-fighting companies, and the Fourth of July celebration of that year centered around their contests with Seattle companies. The local organizations were the Commencement Hook and Ladder Company, organized October 20, 1883; the Active Hose Company, No. 1, organized March 4, 1885; the Alert Hose Company, No. 2, organized on the same day; the West Side Hose Company, No. 3, organized August 28, 1885; and the Eagle Hose Company, No. 2, started on July 30, 1885. All

told the companies had about 2,800 feet of hose; and the water system was then such that effective means to fight fires existed. A few days after the Fourth celebration the tub factory of Caughran & Knatvold, at Old Tacoma, burned to the ground, with a loss of $12,000.

A serious loss to Tacoma's pay-roll occurred in November, 1887, when the Talok Mill, on Center Street, owned by John Carson, burned; followed shortly after by the loss of the Tacoma Lumber & Manufacturing Company's plant at the head of the bay. This latter plant was owned by Paul A. Paulson, and had been established by Paulson and C. Anderson in 1883. The loss was about $40,000.

The Tacoma Furniture Factory, started in 1883 by Stuart Rice and associates, burned on September 14, 1888. The loss was about $25,000. The factory was then owned by Rossman & Roeder. This fire again brought before the city council the fact that Tacoma's fire fighting companies were sadly in need of better equipment with which to combat conflagrations. On Christmas night the editorial rooms of the *Ledger* were gutted by fire.

The year of 1889 was marked by fires, not only in Tacoma, but by fires in Spokane, Ellensburg, and the big Seattle disaster. Several residences and the grocery store of Monty & Gunn burned in May, under conditions which indicated incendiarism; and citizens became alarmed and considerably aroused. The big Seattle fire which started at 2:45 on the afternoon of June 6th brought forth assistance from the Tacoma department. A telegram for aid was promptly met. Tacoma's new hose wagon and twenty-five men left on a special train at 4:25, and reached Seattle in one hour and three minutes. At 7 o'clock in the evening another call for help came and Hose Company No. 2 and several men from Alert Company No. 3, left on the 7:50 train. Tacoma ordered two additional fire engines, making four in all, following the Seattle fire, and augmented its equipment by purchasing other equipment. But on August 29th, another fire visited the business district, causing a loss of over $60,000 to the firms of Johnson, Roberts & Company, the Denver Lodging House, Knapp, Burrell & Company, farm implements; H. S. Owen, picture frames; R. Latham &

Company, feed and produce; Weisbach's Music Store; Jones & Best, stationery; Dickson Brothers; George H. Wood; the lodging house of Mrs. Glennell; S. M. Nolan, at 1123 Commerce Street; Mrs. J. L. Bliss; the greenhouse of Mrs. Matt McCoy, between C and Commerce Streets; the Dorke Lodging House at 1126 Commerce Street; Dr. Vandeventer; Captain Charles Enell; the C. T. Brackett wall-paper store; the job printing office of Leith & Marfield; and several others. On December 19th, the St. James Hotel and two residences on the northwest corner of Yakima Avenue and South 9th Street were burned, with a loss of about $40,000. The next serious fire loss was on October 9, 1895, when the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company lost its dryhouse, with a damage of $180,000.

The Tacoma Cracker Company's factory at 938 C Street, together with an adjoining lodging house burned to the ground on June 14th, 1890. At that time the company had about forty persons in its establishment, and immediately began business in another location. A few days later the sash factory of C. M. Johnson suffered a fire loss of $60,000.

The Old Exposition Building on Tacoma Avenue, erected by the Western Washington Exposition Company, and first opened to the public on the evening of September 10, 1891, and built at a cost of $72,447, was burned on September 20, 1898. On October 1st of the same year the Tacoma Woolen Mills, then under lease to William Walker and Charles Carter, and located at A Street and South 25th Street, was burned, at a loss of $55,000. Another costly fire of 1898 was the one which destroyed the partly finished Tourist Hotel on the present site of the Stadium High School. The hotel had been started by the Land Company and the Northern Pacific Railway in 1891, under plans calling for a seven-story structure to cost $750,000. The failure of the railroad company threw the entire burden upon the Land Company, and it had spent some $480,000 before work was stopped by the hard times of the early '90s. It was then under roof, but its windows were boarded up, and it was left in that condition until the fire of October 11, 1898, burned the structure. Fire started at 7:15 in the evening, and a few hours later there was only a mass of twisted steel, scarred bricks and the

foundation left. It was upon these foundations that the Stadium High School was built, the school district buying the grounds and building for $34,500; and the sightly school structure was completed in 1906 at a cost of but $209,000. Another disastrous fire of 1898 was that of the Pacific Mill beyond the Smelter, then being operated by Ralph Metcalf and L. W. Wade. This fire resulted in damage aggregating $220,000. The mill had been erected in 1889.

CHAPTER XLV

RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

"The Romance of Its Development"

By Harold L. Blancher

Theodore Roosevelt, whose intense Americanism, broad vision and virulent philosophy of life have marked him as one of the best beloved of all Americans, once said, "There is nothing more practical in the end than preservation of beauty, than the preservation of anything that appeals to the higher emotions of man-kind." In voicing these sentiments upon a subject dear to his heart our beloved "Teddy" bespoke the high ideals which actuated our federal authorities in the creation of this country's wonderful system of National Parks.

To preserve these vast areas of primeval charm and natural wonder as nearly as possible in their virgin state has been the underlying and always guiding purpose of those who are carrying out the original conception of the National Park idea. To protect these regions from the inevitable encroachment of civilization's progress has been uppermost in the hearts of those charged with that preservation. Today these wonderful playgrounds of the Nation stand, a lasting tribute to the foresight of the early guardians of our National wealth of beauty; splendid monuments to their breadth of vision.

And because of this, today millions of our countrymen as well as added thousands of guests from foreign shores may visit these wonderful places and drink deeply from the cup that has been prepared for them—the inspiration which comes from man's inherent love of all that is beautiful and real in nature.

Outstanding in our system of National Parks is that broad area surrounding and embracing America's highest

perpetually snow-capped mountain: Rainier National Park. Who has seen that gloriously beautiful peak rising apparently from nearby level of the sea, piercing the heavens above in magnificent, quiet grandeur, but has been inspired. Who has known this old mountain intimately and watched it play with surrounding clouds, reflecting dawns and sunsets throughout these many years, and has not learned to love it as only those massive land marks of Mother Nature may be loved.

Fortunate indeed are they who have the privilege of living within the shadow of this wonderful mountain. Fortunate are they whose privilege it is to commune daily with this mighty monarch. When it becomes necessary for one to leave the homeland, perchance a hurried trip to other regions, then does one experience a sense of loss; a something gone, an influence removed. But upon returning—then is it realized, 'twas' The Mountain.

Rainier National Park is rectangular in form, approximately eighteen miles square and embracing 207,360 acres. In referring to its size the old-time guide knew a source of pleasure in maintaining that there was twice that area in the National Park. "You see," was always his contention, "the land all stands on end and we use both sides of it here in the mountains." This gorgeously beautiful alpine region was created a National Park by act of Congress, March 2, 1890. The mountainous section which was then created a part of the system of national playgrounds is bounded by Pierce, King, Yakima and Lewis counties. The Nisqually or main entrance to the National Park is fifty-six miles distant from the city of Tacoma.

As if by natural design, the National Park is almost in the center of Washington State. Fortunate indeed, for the residents of the State of Washington, is this central location of the National Park, now that its development has created of it a mecca for tourists from throughout the world. These guests within the borders of the state must, in going to or from the National Park, see much of this Western Empire and, in their sojourn, see and learn more of the wealth of beauty and opportunity here. That there is little concrete knowledge of the Pacific Northwest in the populous Eastern

A HIKING PARTY ON GLACIER VISTA RIDGE, RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

The Nisqually Glacier, with its great crevasses, is seen below slowly flowing down from the summit of the mountain, which rises in the background.

centers, is a fact too well known by those interested in State development. The metropolitan Easterner in thinking of the Pacific Northwest, conjures visions of ice-clad seas, the shore lines peopled with a handful of hardy souls groping about for their livelihood among forbidding, impenetrable forests. Exaggerated as this may seem to those who know the tremendous progress of the Northwest, it is nevertheless quite true.

The National Park is thus doing much to change this national misconception of our western country. In coming to Washington State to visit its National Park, these people have opportunity to see actual conditions existing here; to learn the march of progress of a great new land; to know and to understand why it is that so many fine Americans have chosen to "Go West" and "Grow up with the country."

The early history of Rainier National Park, or rather, of that period before the Mountain became a part of the National Park system, is rich in the romance of forgotten ages. A wealth of early Indian lore surrounds the hidden knowledge of the great white Peak.

Scientists, who have dwelt long upon the whys and the wherefores of natural phenomena, tell us that thousands of years ago the region about which we are dealing burst into volcanic action. By a series of successive explosions during which molten lava and volcanic ash were thrown out from a new-born crater, the Mountain slowly builded itself to a great height.

During an eruption of Katmai in Alaska some years ago, it is authentically declared, as much as five cubic miles of volcanic mass was belched forth from Katmai's fiery throat in the course of a single day. It is believed that early explosions of Katmai's cousin to the south, the Mountain of which this chapter deals, were of equal violence. Volcanic ash deposits of the same formation as that found on the shoulders of the mountain have been discovered throughout Washington State. A cliff of volcanic ash from the mother mountain stands today in the valley of the Yakima, seventy feet high. This volcanic ridge stands, mute evidence of the one-time great eruption.

Not less than 16,000 feet above the level of the near-by

sea is believed to have been the lofty altitude of the mountain when it was young. Then as though Nature was displeased with her handiwork lest one of her sentinels towering too loftily above the others might, perchance, cause dissension and jealousy she relented. Chagrined that his right to mastery should be challenged, the angered volcano thundered forth a mighty protest. The earth trembled. His fury was 'roused. Then came the great explosion! The mountain had blown off its head. The upper 2,000 feet of the once higher summit was thus removed reducing its height to near its present elevation.

In colorful story, tinctured by the mystery of early Siwash superstition, the Indians have handed down the legend of this terrific explosion. Later slight eruptions have occurred within the memory of man—one in 1843, one in 1854 and one in 1858. The last recorded volcanic action was in 1870, which though not violent, was visible for many miles. These successive slight eruptions have built two small secondary cones within the original crater, which was at one time, nearly three miles wide.

Dormant now but for the steam jets which escape within the present crater, melting the surrounding snows into icy gargoyles of fantastic form, the old mountain has gone to sleep, perchance to dream of days of youthful greater glory, Fire God of the North. The warm mineral springs issuing at its feet at Longmire and Ohanapecosh attest to the fiery heat still within the glacier-clad peak.

The mountain bears a wealth of evidence of that cold, forbidding age which followed its original up-building, known as the Glacial period. The remnants of the vast sheet of ice which is reputed to have covered most of what is now North America, still cling to the shoulders of the central peak constituting the largest system of glaciers radiating from any single peak in the world. In point of mass, the mountain is among the seven largest in the world and its wealth of glacial ice exists because of its high altitude and huge proportion. The mountain's nearness to the sea and its altitude sufficiently high to precipitate in the form of snow, the moisture carried by the warmed winds crossing the Japan current, accounts for the heavy snowfall which

BIG DOUGLAS FIRS, BETWEEN NISQUALLY ENTRANCE AND LONGMIRE SPRINGS, RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

These trees measure ten and twelve feet in diameter.

yearly feeds the glacial mass. Twenty-eight separate streams of ice make up the glacial system of the mountain. Seven of the glaciers find their sources in the summit snows of the central peak. Altogether there is estimated to be forty-five square miles of solid ice.

Much of this glacial mass is known as "Living Glacier." The primary system courses down the mountain sides carving deep canyons through which they flow. Seen from above, from the lofty plane of an aeronaut the mountain with its glacial mantle appears like a great octopus whose radiating arms extend in all directions; a huge star fish lying immobile, captured by the surrounding forest.

Through the ages there has been a very gradual recession of the glacial streams. Official records of the flow and recession of the Nisqually, largest and best known of the south side ice rivers, have been kept for the past seventy years. Despite the forward flow of this primary glacier there has been a very noticeable melting away at the terminus or "snout." Constant grinding of the glacial mass against the relatively soft basaltic rock has greatly eroded the mountain's sides. It is conceivable that at some far in the future time, thanks to Nature's slowly deliberate process, many thousands of years hence the glacial flow will have exhausted its tremendous power leaving as a record of its prowess, but a low plateau remaining of the now proud Peak. Thus does Nature build and then destroy—to build again.

Records of early exploration of the mountain are rich in romance—romance of the early pioneers of the West by whose indomitable courage were builded the foundations of this Western Empire. Lacking modern conveniences of travel and creature comforts of the present day, these brave men, unmindful of danger or fatigue, discovered and explored what was then a most forbidding region. Days of weary travel through almost hidden trails were necessary but gladly endured for a 'close-up' of the glorious mountain from such vantage points as Paradise Valley.

Paradise Valley is that broad, park-like area on the southern shoulder of the old volcano embraced in two great glacial arms—one of the loveliest of the alpine meadows. To the native Indians Paradise Valley was known as "Saghalie

Illahe," The Land of Peace. In the springtime and early summer when the snows of the preceding winter have sufficiently receded, the Siwash tribes gathered in the valley of The Paradise to pay homage to their Mountain God. Was not the Great White Spirit the giver of all good things? Had not the salmon "run well" in the "Wulgh" the previous season? Surely this Spirit of the Fire Mountain enthroned upon his lofty dais had been good to them and they must do Him honor, thus hold His good-will. Carpeted with multicolored wild flowers, for which Paradise Valley has always been justly famous, this alpine glade was then a truly utopian community. Tribal enmities and differences were forgotten here. No strife was known. Here all were friends and peace prevailed. Thus came to be known as a lasting tribute to the beauty of the region, the name Paradise Valley, The Land of Peace.

The first attempted ascent of the mountain dates back to 1857. General Augustine V. Kautz, then a lieutenant stationed at Fort Steilacoom, had long desired to ascend the mighty peak which, from the Fort, seemed but a few miles distant. The age-old lure of the mountain called to the heart of Kautz and bade him, "Come." Kautz answered that call in the company of a small group of his men guided by Wah-pow-e-ty, Nisqually Indian who knew the region very well. After many days of disheartening exposure and fatigue Kautz made his final dash to what he thought was the crest of the Peak, only to find there were still higher snow-crowned elevations far above and impossible of approach from the route of his choice. In his published account of the attempted ascent it is interesting to note this statement, "We are not likely to have any competitors in the attempt to explore the summit." Contrast with the present day. Now nearly three hundred people each year know the magnificent experience of viewing the broad expanse spread before the astonished vision of him who views the world from the summit of the mountain. Nevertheless all honor is due Kautz and his courageous party for their attempt to explore the "Unknown" under conditions which would most certainly have frightened or discouraged less valiant men.

The honor of the first successful ascent of the mountain

is accorded Gen. Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump. In 1870 the party camped in upper Paradise Valley where "Sluiskin," the Indian guide whom they had engaged for the journey, refused to venture farther. The Indian's belief that a powerful spirit dwelled on the summit of the mountain and anyone who violated the sanctity of His Olympian abode would be stricken dead, tempered Sluiskin's desire to lead the party beyond this point at the foothills of the mountain. Sluiskin warned the white men of their danger in attempting to go farther but when they would no longer listen to his imploring appeal to turn back, the Indian bade them farewell expecting never to see them again. Upon their return to Sluiskin's camp after having reached the true summit, Columbia Crest, the weary but exultant climbers appeared to the Indian as apparitions but when he learned that they were really alive the simple-faithed aborigine was quite overwhelmed with astonishment and joy. "Skookum tilicum, skookum tumtum," was his much repeated greeting to those "strong men with such brave hearts"! Honoring the Indian guide through whose faithful service the first successful ascent was made possible, the beautiful waterfall of the upper Paradise River at the point of the Indian's camp was appropriately named, "Sluiskin Falls."

Later the same year the second successful ascent was accomplished by S. F. Emmons and A. D. Wilson. A glacier on the northern slope of the mountain bears now the name of Emmons, a lasting tribute to the memory of this early explorer of the region. Baily Willis, the late Major Ingraham, Professor I. C. Russell, Professor McClure and a host of other scientists and explorers were among those, by whose untiring efforts and devotion to their tasks, more definite knowledge of the mountain was learned. McClure's tragic death near the rock which has since been named in perpetuation of his memory, occurred during his observations for determining the true height of the mountain in 1897. His calculations, completed by his associate, stood as correct until 1914 when the United States Geological Survey, employing more modern methods of elevation measurement, announced its findings. The newly determined elevation figures gave

the official height of the mountain as 14,408 feet above sea level.

Many of the interesting natural features of the park bear the names of early explorers. Indian names have also been very generously bestowed upon points of interest or natural landmarks. Indian Henry's Hunting Grounds on the western slope of the mountain, Chenuis Mountain near the northern boundary, Cowlitz, Ipsut, Nisqually, Mowich, Ollala, Puyallup and Ohanapecosh not to mention the euphonious cognomen of the beautiful falls in Ohanapecosh-Wauhaukaupauken, are sufficient evidence of the Indian influence in the bestowing of official names.

The opening up of this beautiful area of virgin wonder, unlocking a treasure house of natural beauty so that it might be made accessible and thus enjoyed by all the people, was a monumental task. The building of travelable highways, the erection of wayside inns for administering of creature comforts to the thousands who were to come, entailed unending study and a broad vision into the future. The progress made during the past ten years toward the solution of these problems of physical development of the National Park is typical of true western romance. A scant ten or fifteen years ago less than ten thousand people visited the National Park reaching the region over highways that were not much more than trails. Today the National Park entertains nearly two hundred thousand nature lovers during a twelve-month period. This growth in popularity of the National Park is significant of the tremendous strides made in Park development in these later years.

Not long since, it was necessary to spend three days or more in making the round trip from Tacoma to Paradise Valley. Weeks were spent in preparation for the journey and only by those who were of the hardier mould. Now the trip may be made in perfect comfort in a third that time allowing more leisure for complete enjoyment of the splendid array of beauty.

The building of the National Park highway is a tribute to western engineering skill. This marvelous avenue, winding in and out among the forest giants of the lower section of the park, on and on to the terminus of the Nisqually Glac-

HIKING PARTY MID WILD FLOWERS AND SUMMER SNOWS, NEAR PARADISE INN, RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

The flowers shown are Avalanche Lilies which are the first to appear after the snow leaves the ground. They often push their buds up through two and three inches of snow.

ier and finally at the end of its glorious way, terminating in Paradise Valley, rises gradually from sea level to fifty-five hundred feet above the sea with a maximum grade of six per cent. Where the old-time stage coach required long hours of weary and sometimes rather perilous travel, now modern motor cars glide leisurely along the splendid road with no thought save for the beauty and charm of passing vistas. The route of the highway was planned to make possible for its guests, the full vision of the outstanding features of interest rather than to find the shortest possible route to Paradise Valley. During the 1926 season the road bed was virtually reconstructed under the supervision of federal agencies so that with the opening of the 1927 travel year Rainier National Park may proudly claim one of the finest mountain highways in the world.

Protection of the timber stands within the park boundaries, retaining for all time the magnificent specimens of Washington forest type, is a tribute to the foresight of the National Park creators. Columbus Tree and Twin Firs, splendid giants of the Forest, stand silent guard above the entrance as though they might be commissioned Royal Guardians protecting the precious beauty that lies beyond. Towering to the blue sky above, these Douglas Firs have stood throughout the centuries, a silent tribute to Nature's vast wealth of life. Like high cathedral spires these splendid trees are profoundly impressive.

A wide latitude of vegetation is found within the varying altitudes of the National Park. It is interesting to note the change in size of growth as one rises toward the timber line. From the almost tropical growth of plant life in the lower section to the scraggly alpine fir at timber line marks a wide and intensely interesting change.

Longmire Springs, six miles within the National Park is an historic landmark of the region. James Longmire, early pioneer, learned the mineral quality of the numerous springs there and filed a mineral claim. Prospecting to gain his fortune from the buried wealth of mineral, one may draw a pretty contrast with this early pioneer and the present day "prospector" who seeks but to gain recreation and inspiration from the wealth of natural beauty. The forty-eight min-

eral springs at Longmire, some hot and some cold, all highly mineralized, are a source of special interest to the visitor at Longmire. Iron Mike and The Soda Spring have had many curative qualities claimed for their pungent waters. The "Smelling Post" a contrivance which conveys the rather sulphurous fumes of one of the springs to a convenient height for ready accessibility to one's nose, claims the distinction of serving many an inquiring visitor.

By a rather circuitous route from Longmire the motor highway leads through Van Trump's Park, pretty wayside camping spot; past Christine Falls and then on to Glacier Bridge, where one has a splendid view of the "snout" or terminus of the Nisqually Glacier. The flow of the Nisqually Glacier is measured by imbedding iron stakes in the ice of the glacier itself and on the bordering canyon's rocky sides. The forward movement of the stakes on the ice was thus determined to be between sixteen and twenty inches a day during mid-summer. Despite this forward flow, the recession of the ice surface at the snout of the Nisqually has been so very marked in recent years as to indicate some fundamental change in either climatic phenomena or glacial habit.

Onward from the snout of the Nisqually by way of many marvellous switch-backs the highway unfolds, on every side, perhaps the most spectacular array of scenic vistas to be seen from any motor highway of equal length in the entire world. A bewildering array of incomparable beauty unfolds before astonished vision in gigantic panorama. The Silver Forest is evidence of some long-ago destructive forest fire by which the timber of a large area was killed. But still defiant the remnants of these beautiful trees through Nature's alchemy have turned to silver and preserved for these many years they have battled against the elements for existence and emerged triumphant. The Silver Forest or better known as the "Ghost Forest" is an area of much interest to the naturalist. Many of the beautiful pieces of furniture used in the park hotels have been constructed from this Silver Cedar. Because of the hardness and fine grain of this unusual wood it takes a most brilliant polish.

Inspiration Point, "Oh My Point," Washington Cascades, and Narada Falls are familiar and beautiful points of inter-

THE STARS AND STRIPES ON COLUMBIA CREST, THE SUMMIT OF THE MOUNTAIN, RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

It has taken this party nearly twenty-four hours to reach the top from Paradise Inn, having spent the night at Camp Muir en route, but it will take them about four hours to descend.

est along the Paradise highway. Narada Falls on the Paradise River is a fantastically beautiful falls higher than Niagara and a gem of scintillating charm. Its name came from old India: Narada was a spiritual being worshipped by early Brahman people and meaning, "uncontaminated." The natural charm and quiet beauty of the vicinity of the falls suggested the name Narada as descriptive of the region.

Paradise Valley, the upper terminus of the highway needs no introduction to readers of these pages. Those who have stood here on the threshold of eternal snows, breathed the fresh, crisp mountain air of mile-high altitude, drunk in the beauty of the panorama spread before them know that word description is all too inadequate. The variety of color, the brilliance of the wild flower fields contrasted against fields of dazzling white snow, suggests a great canvas of some giant artist whose extravagant use of pigment had crazed his mind and he lost control. Helter skelter, all the colors of the rainbow—yet, charmingly blended as only nature can accomplish, the effect is a wonderful symphony of color.

Concerning the wild flowers for which Paradise Valley is known and loved throughout the world, John Muir the famous naturalist once wrote, "Above the forests there is a zone of loveliest flowers so closely planted and luxurious that it seems as if Nature, glad to make an open space between woods so dense and ice so deep, were economizing the precious ground and trying to see how many of her darlings she could get together in one mountain wreath. Altogether this is the richest subalpine garden I have ever found, a perfect flower elysium." Of the wild flowers in Paradise Valley need more be said?

When one stands in Paradise Valley and looks toward the sleeping giant rising nearly three miles directly above, one gets something of the awe-inspiring power of Nature. One wonders at the limitless forces of mysterious Nature and draws comparison, as men always do, with human power and effort. Visions of some Herculean genii in ages long forgot by whose mighty effort this vast white Peak was hurled heavenward, flash through the mind. Then does one appreciate the insignificance of man.

Paradise Valley is but the starting place for those advent-

urous souls who would explore and know intimately all the mysteries of the beautiful region. Hundreds of vantage points within easy reach of the valley offer most inspiring vistas and invite the trailer's fancy. From the summit of Alta Vista, a favorite short hike from the valley, one seems no nearer the great Peak yet it appears as though one might reach and touch it. One looks backward down the purple shadowed valley of the Nisqually or beyond to the rugged Tatoosh range with St. Helens and Adams looming far in the distance and one wants to linger in his vision, that its reality might be tested. The coming of the dawn with its fiery play of oranges, reds and gold is a never-to-be-forgotten sight experienced from these higher elevations. Or at the close of day when one has revelled in natural glory till one's heart is filled with wonder, there comes yet the twilight hour with attendant charm and mysterious, quiet splendor. Softened in the silver veil of moonlight the giant sleeps, at peace with all the world.

Because but slightly more than six per cent of the park area is easily accessible from the present highway system, there is still much of magnificent charm that lies hidden but to the very few. The western slope of the mountain with its rugged ridges interspersed with lovely park-like meadows and myriad silver pools mirroring the mountain in clear quiet waters, is yet to be discovered. So too, the north and eastern slopes. But for the trails and those who have the time and inclination for their use, these portions of the National Park are still largely inaccessible and little visited. In the broad plan of park development much time and effort and no little money has been spent by our government in surveying highways leading into these now impenetrable regions, with the ultimate dream of some day creating a highway that will entirely surround the mountain. Perhaps this glimpse into the future is not too out of place in this chapter.

The west side road is now under construction with the plans laid for reaching Sunset Park by 1929, and thus making accessible a beautiful section of a new wonderland; for the enjoyment and inspiration of all the people. For those whose period of recreational vacation is necessarily limited,

the making accessible of this treasureland of inspiration will be gladly welcomed.

And so the National Park will one day be discovered by the peoples of the world and known for what it really is—the master-work of a great creator. Since dawn of history have men worshipped mountains. Those towering sentinels piercing the heavens have played, down through the ages their silent, reverent part in the spiritual uplift of mankind.

Always have men groped for things above. As lofty beacons on the face of mother earth, have mountains served to call men always up and on. In reverent awe have men beheld their mountains and always will so long as there exists the age-old scheme of life.

And so do we, of this new age, pay silent tribute to that heritage of ours from on down through the centuries; the love of mighty mountains. Not as our ancient forebears, whose simple pagan minds saw them as living, ruling powers or royal abodes of reigning lords, omnipotent; but rather, we who see them find in these mighty peaks a new awakened interest in the life that is about us. Living, striving, winning, are the better for their influence.

CHAPTER XLVI

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE OF PUGET SOUND

(The following history of the College of Puget Sound was prepared for the author by Walter S. Davis, professor of history and government at the college.)

"When the wheat from the fields, the gold from the mines, and the cattle on a thousand hills, have all been weighed, counted, and valued, the world will crown with highest honors the state that has most promoted education."—President Benjamin Harrison.

When the pioneer settlers came out into this Pacific Northwest they brought with them the institutions of society, sanctioned by time and human experience, with which they had been familiar in the Mississippi Valley and in the thirteen original states. So with the arrival of the first settlers, the advancing wave of civilization, there soon arose in our far Northwest the home and the family, the state and government, business and the professions, the church and religion, and the school and education. Nearly all the early colleges in America had a religious origin. They were for the most part founded by the different denominations for the general purpose of educating their young people and the more special purpose of training young men for the ministry to carry on the work of the denomination. In a like spirit and purpose may we see the origin of the College of Puget Sound, which first opened its doors to welcome students on the 15th of September, 1890, at Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington, and which at the present time, 1927, is becoming the institution of which its founders dreamed.

It is here proposed to set forth the steps by which this rising institution of learning has grown from small beginnings to its satisfactory present and hopeful future, to indi-

cate something of its own spirit and that of its founders and friends, and its place in the educational work of Pierce County and the State of Washington. For the origin of the College of Puget Sound we must look many years back of the year 1890. It was in 1860, in the seventh year of the existence of Washington Territory, that the territorial legislature granted a charter to the Puget Sound University, to be located in Olympia. Before this the Legislature in December, 1856, had granted a charter to the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute. Both schools were to be under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were to be located at Olympia. Among the trustees of both were D. R. Bigelow and Rev. J. F. DeVore. An academic or high school course was all that developed out of these charters.

In the year 1881 there arrived at Olympia from Indiana to be the pastor of the Methodist Church of Olympia a man destined to play a large part in the story told in this chapter. This was Rev. D. G. LeSourd. A year later he called the attention of his brother M. E. ministers to the fact that the Union Academy Building was standing idle owing to financial failure, and that by purchasing a controlling interest it could be conducted as a Methodist school. The suggestion was promptly acted upon, and in the autumn of 1883 the Olympia Collegiate Institute was opened, with Professor Grubbs of Oregon in charge, and with Mrs. D. G. LeSourd as assistant. This institution closed its doors after the location of the college in Tacoma. Yet, writes Doctor LeSourd in his unpublished memoirs, "I do not regret having taken over that institution. It served its day and scores of students received an academic education there, which they never would have gotten elsewhere."

It would probably be impossible to say with whom originated the thought that there should be a Methodist institution of higher learning in what is now the State of Washington. The thought seems to have been in the minds of many, both of ministers and laymen. But the credit of initiating the movement which led directly to the founding of the institution now known as the College of Puget Sound, it would seem belongs to Bishop Charles Henry Fowler, the presiding bishop of the first Puget Sound Conference after its separation from

COLLEGE OF PUGET SOUND, TACOMA

the Oregon Conference. This conference was held in the old First Methodist Church of Seattle in August, 1884.

The week preceding the meeting of the conference, Bishop Fowler came to Tacoma. Sitting on the veranda of the Tacoma Hotel and seeing the glorious vision of the snow crowned mountain and the wonderful beauty round about Tacoma and in trips to its environs, Bishop Fowler was greatly pleased and impressed with Tacoma and its probable future. To those he met he spoke with enthusiasm of this city as the proper place for the location of a college. On his way to Olympia on Saturday preceding the conference, in company with Mr. W. P. Bonney, the bishop often referred to this subject. Arriving at Olympia, he became the guest in the home of Rev. D. G. LeSourd, the presiding elder of the district. Doctor LeSourd has said that the chief topic of Bishop Fowler's conversation was that of the founding of a Methodist college in Tacoma. In his opening address to the conference, which convened in Seattle on Thursday, August 21, 1884, Bishop Fowler dwelt particularly on the importance of the establishing of an institution of higher learning under the auspices of the conference and strongly intimated that Tacoma was the proper place for its location. This conference was remarkable not only for the greatness of the presiding bishop but for its high idealism, its vision of the great possibilities of the Pacific Northwest and its generous enthusiasms.

Says Doctor LeSourd, "From the beginning Bishop Fowler kept the conference in a glow of enthusiasm or convulsed with laughter as he played on their feelings with matchless oratory, his quick wit, or his ever ready anecdotes. He and all the brethren felt that we were in the beginning of a mighty movement that was to make Puget Sound the center of a vast population, whose Christian forces were to be a great evangelizing agency, not only in our new Northwest, but in Alaska, in the isles of the sea, and in the vast empire beyond. Inspired with these thoughts, the conference, little as it was, took hold of the work in no narrow sense, but with a vision of the needs of all races. * * * In view of the vigorous way the conference took hold of things, Bishop Fow-

ler said there was more of it to the square inch than any conference he knew in Methodism."

Growing out of Bishop Fowler's interest and enthusiasm in the matter the standing committee on education presented a report which urged the need of an educated ministry, schools of pure moral atmosphere, the obligation of the church to furnish educational facilities and the building up in Western Washington within the bounds of the conference of an institution of learning which "would command the respect and patronage of Methodist people within the territory. * * * and be a praise in all the land." The report pledged the conference to secure donations for the new institution and recommended the appointment of the following committee to secure a charter therefor: D. G. LeSourd, chairman; Rev. J. F. DeVore, Rev. A. J. Hanson, Rev. F. M. Robertson, Rev. J. A. Ward, and Laymen J. S. McMillan, W. H. Fife, D. W. Tyler and David Lister. The four laymen were all citizens of Tacoma. Thus in a noble spirit and with high hopes the new movement was launched. Rev. J. F. DeVore was chosen financial agent.

At the annual conference of 1885 the above committee reported that an offer in money and land had been received from Port Townsend to the value of $50,000. The committee was enlarged, its powers increased, and the committee continued. The conference of 1886 held at Port Townsend joyfully recognized the growing demand for a Christian institution of the highest grade in "our great Puget Sound country with its unsurpassed scenery of natural grandeur and sublimity," and by a rising vote unanimously accepted the offer of a campus and bonus made by citizens of Port Townsend. The conference further declared it to be its duty to locate and build the institution at Port Townsend as soon as the conditions had been complied with on the part of the people of Port Townsend. A board of trustees was also selected for the new institution. A committee consisting of Rev. D. G. LeSourd, chairman, Rev. J. A. Dennison and Rev. Abram Lauback was chosen to see that the stipulated conditions were complied with before the trustees should be called to meet.

At the annual conference of 1887 held at Olympia there

was one absorbing question and that was the location of the new institution of learning. The conference by a two-thirds vote decided that the conditions had not been fulfilled by Port Townsend—"thereby releasing each party from all obligations in the premises." Says Doctor LeSourd, "Thus two-thirds of the conference rendered their solemn verdict, and although we were denounced for years afterwards by prejudiced persons who did not know the facts in the case, I have never had reason to doubt the righteousness of our decision."

The report of the special committee spoke of the "disharmony of feeling and judgment" that had arisen relating to the proper location of the proposed institution, indicating not only the intensity of feeling in the matter, but also the deep interest. On account of this intensity of feeling the conference did not consider the time opportune for receiving or acting on any offers of sites. Reasserting its faith in the proposed institution, the conference appointed Bishops Fowler, Foss, and Warren and four of its members as a committee to receive propositions and to act for the conference. To be binding any action of the committee must have the consent of at least two bishops and two members of the conference. The three bishops were named not only because of their experience in educational affairs, but because they were "wholly disinterested, and free from entanglements of any kind and as capable of forming the wisest judgment in the matter referred to them."

The 1887 conference at Olympia made Doctor LeSourd pastor of the First M. E. Church of Tacoma. He was also a member of the conference commission on the location of the new school. The business men and citizens of Tacoma were getting ready to make an offer of $20,000 in cash and $50,000 in lands provided that the new school be located in Tacoma. The titles to the property having been examined and the subscriptions guaranteed, the conference members of the commission held a meeting at Tacoma and voted two for Tacoma and two for Port Townsend, the two for Tacoma being cast by Reverends DeVore and LeSourd. February 29, 1888, had been fixed upon as the day when the subscriptions to the bonus would expire provided the commission had not accepted the offer of the citizens of Tacoma. Those most interested in

the matter had about given up all hope of reaching a satisfactory adjustment so as to obtain the offered bonus.

The events of that triumphal day are well told in the words of Doctor LeSourd: "Early in the morning of February 29, 1888—the day when at its close the bonus would lapse, Bro. D. W. Tyler, who had carried on the correspondence with the bishops, came by the parsonage and with an indifferent air said to me—'Here is a communication from the bishops in which they vote to locate the university here provided the donors do certain things, so as to secure the bonus unconditionally to the church. It's too late to do anything now for the bonus will lapse tonight and what the bishops demand would require all the donors to get together and take the desired action.' I thought a minute and said, 'Well it is not too late to try it.' To which he replied, 'You can try if you think it worth while.' I took the communication and started to see Brother DeVore, but failing to find him I went straight to Mr. Caughran, one of my board of trustees, who of all men I knew in Tacoma, I could trust to put this business over and thus secure both the bonus and the university. He read the contents of the communication, talked the matter over with me, how every subscriber would have to be seen and handled with silk gloves, then fairly rolling up his sleeves, he started out in a way that meant business, and before night the whole town was astir. By 8:30 in the evening everything was in readiness for the meeting. The subscribers were coming out in force, and after a few words by men outside of our church explaining what action was needed, it was moved and carried unanimously that the officials who had been elected by the donors be instructed to take the legal steps necessary to comply with the request of the bishops.

"Thus on February 29, 1888, within less than two hours of the time when the bonus would have ceased to be available, the matter was settled and the Puget Sound University was permanently and unconditionally located in Tacoma, Wash. This was a great relief to my strained nerves, yet imposed on me additional responsibilities as various matters relating to the bonus and the organization of the new school demanded immediate attention."

Soon Doctor Hammond came from San Francisco to draft a charter for the new school. He was the special representative of the bishops. D. W. Tyler, of Tacoma, was made president of the board of trustees. The report of the university trustees made to the annual conference at Seattle in 1888 showed the financial affairs of the school to be in good condition and the conference appointed Rev. T. J. Massey as financial agent of the school.

This summary of the financial condition of the college was submitted to the conference of 1889:

Cash subscriptions	$ 22,000.00
Paid thereon	10,481.50
Balance unpaid	11,518.50
Value of lands donated	150,850.50
Value of land purchased	6,000.00
Value of building in course of construction	7,128.00
Library donated by Rev. W. H. Sampson	1,000.00
Total assets	190,815.12
Total liabilities	14,112.48
Assets above liabilities	175,402.64

The most of the cash subscription of $22,000 was expended in the purchase of a campus more suitable than the lands donated to the school. Accordingly, $65,000 was borrowed for the erection of the first building, which was completed in 1890 and in which the school was first opened for students on September 15th of that year.

The enterprise triumphed over every obstacle and one of the resolutions of the annual conference of August, 1890, read: "Resolved; That we are gratified to learn, from a prospectus just issued, that the Puget Sound University, located at Tacoma, Wash., has completed its building, organized its faculty of instruction, and will open its halls for students on the 15th of September." The new president-elect, Rev. F. B. Cherington, of the Southern California Conference, was presented to the conference and was given a cordial greeting.

September 15, 1890, was the day on which the halls of the new institution were first thrown open to welcome students. The first record of the registration of students has

fortunately been preserved and this shows as student No. 1: "William C. Callender, Fern Hill." For the first of the autumn term there was a registration of eighty-eight students. The next summer President Cherington thus summed up the first year: "The Puget Sound University has closed its first year successfully. A class of seven graduated from the academic department. All classes have been full and enthusiastic." The new building located at South Twenty-first and I Street was the home of the university only one year. Litigation arose over the titles to the land nearby, and the land sales stopped, thus depriving the school of its chief source of revenue. Not being near a car line it was also found to be difficult of access. So in 1891 the new building was leased to the Tacoma School Board and at the expiration of a two year lease was purchased and became a part of the public school system of Tacoma. One other reason for giving up the building was that $65,000 had been borrowed for its construction and the purchase of additional ground for a campus more suitable than the ground first given for that purpose. The financial stringency which at that time swept over the country and known as the panic of 1893 made it impossible to pay that debt. In the autumn of 1891 the university was opened in the Ouimette Building, now called the Imperial Apartments at South Tenth Street and Yakima Avenue. This location was more convenient and accessible. Then from 1895 to 1903 the home of the school was in the Palmer Building at South Ninth and G streets, later known as the St. George Apartments and now the Domo Apartments. Nearby buildings were also used, the University Grocery at South Ninth and G, skating rink at South Eighth and Yakima, and part of the time the chapel exercises were in the First M. E. Church at Eighth and G. In 1900 the Palmer House was purchased for $3,500 and the deed was made to the Alumni Association. Three years later this building was sold for enough to pay the debt thereon and to buy a new campus at Sixth and Sprague avenues, which latter place was the home of the university until 1924. The most active members of the Alumni Association at that time were Professor Charles O. Boyer and Rev. F. A. LaViolette.

After two years, in 1892, Doctor Cherington resigned the

presidency to accept the pastorate of the First M. E. Church of Tacoma and was succeeded by Rev. Crawford R. Thoburn, a graduate of Allegheny College, and son of Bishop Thoburn. President Thoburn remained at the head of the school until his death at Portland in March, 1899. For the year 1894-1895, during the illness of President Thoburn, Prof. C. W. Darrow, who had come to Washington from Pennsylvania, was in charge of the school.

Concluding that a university would do better outside of the city than inside and also with the intention of freeing the school from debt, the trustees of the university accepted offers of several hundred acres of land on the Narrows, now known as University Place. Elaborate plans of grounds and buildings were drawn up and many lots were sold in the expectation that the school would find a home at University Place, but the trustees were unable to carry out the plans, thereby resulting in some heartburnings which remain to this day.

Some of the high officials of the church, notably Rev. C. H. Payne, secretary of the board of education, thought it would be better to consolidate all the Methodist schools of higher learning in the Pacific Northwest. This plan had the endorsement of President, then known as Chancellor, Thoburn. Accordingly the Puget Sound University was united with the Portland University and the school was opened in the latter city in September, 1898. Willamette University had the opportunity to also join but did not do so. Chancellor Thoburn died in March of 1899. The trustees of the Puget Sound University having found legal and other insuperable obstacles in the way of consolidation, a few days after the death of Doctor Thoburn the school was reopened in Tacoma, at South Ninth and G streets, with Dr. Wilmot Whitfield, presiding elder of the Seattle district, as president. He remained at the head of the school until 1900. During the next three years the school was under the management of Dean Palmer and Prof. Charles O. Boyer, they assuming all financial responsibility. Dean Palmer has now passed to the Great Beyond, but Professor Boyer is one of Portland's most successful physicians.

Too much can not be said in praise of the men and women

who in the period from 1890-1903 laid the foundations and loyally stood by the struggling Puget Sound University. The story of this period is a record of heroic sacrifice. Thus the conference committee of 1893 commends the faculty in these words: "It is a fact worthy of great commendation that the faculty of instruction, notwithstanding the exceptionally severe financial pressure of the times necessitating meager pay and small attendance, have held faithfully to their assigned work and closed the school year with such an hopeful outlook." These men and women had a large vision of the opportunities in this great Northwest and in faith and hope laid the foundations of an educational institution, which they trusted would become a "praise in all the land." The alumni of this period would be a credit to any institution of learning. Among their number are men and women prominent in religion, business, law, medicine and education. Among these are some of Tacoma's best known educators, O. C. Whitney, Charles M. Sherman, W. F. Bailey, Edward Barnard and Elizabeth Shane. The first graduation from the College of Liberal Arts was on Commencement Day, 1893, when the degree of A. B. was given to Charles M. Sherman, now principal of the Central School of Tacoma. The first student to complete the entire four year college course was Browder Brown, now an attorney of Tacoma.

The Puget Sound Conference of 1902 appointed a commission at the request of the Puget Sound University trustees, to investigate the financial status and management of the institution. At the second meeting of this commission, April 8, 1903, this situation presented itself: The Alumni Association as already stated had sold the University Building at Ninth and G streets for $10,000 and had purchased a campus at Sixth and Sprague avenues, being able to pay the indebtedness on the University Building and to buy the new tract of land. Then on April 14th, the university trustees at their meeting, owing to unpaid claims and other handicaps, passed a motion to attempt no longer to carry on the university as then organized after the close of that school year. So the conference investigating commission, which on April 8th had appointed a committee to meet the university trustees, now took steps looking to the organization of the "Uni-

versity of Puget Sound." The incorporators and first trustees of the transformed institution were: Rev. D. L. Rader, president; Joseph E. Williams, W. S. Harrington, B. F. Brooks, E. M. Randall, D. G. LeSourd, George Arney, T. S. Lippy, E. S. Collins, L. L. Benbow, G. F. Whitty, J. W. Berry, R. G. Hudson, Alfred Lister and C. E. Hill.

For president of the university, Rev. E. M. Randall, pastor of the First M. E. Church of Seattle, was chosen, resigning his pastorate at once to enter upon his new duties, with Prof. Charles O. Boyer as vice president. Under the lead of President Randall and the board of trustees an active campaign was begun at once to raise $20,000 for a new university building on the new campus at Sixth and Sprague avenues. Headquarters were established in charge of President Randall. Each Methodist Church in Tacoma was asked to contribute its quota. These loyally responded, Asbury Church in South Tacoma being the first to complete its quota. So the money was soon raised and by the last of September the new Administration Building on the new campus was ready for occupancy. President Randall gave his inaugural address on September 26th and the autumn registration of students took place September 30th. Leaving Vice President Boyer in charge of the school, President Randall visited all parts of the state, creating much enthusiasm, securing funds, and inspiring the people of the state with his own faith in the future of the university.

At the Methodist General Conference of 1904, Doctor Randall was chosen general secretary of the Epworth League of the United States and was followed in the presidency by Rev. Joseph E. Williams. The presidency of Doctor Williams was marked by the strong spiritual life of the student body, due in great part to the noble character of Doctor Williams himself. In this administration the campus was increased, the gymnasium started, the number of students increased, and the prospects of the university steadily grew brighter.

In June, 1907, to the great regret of the student body and friends, President Williams resigned to re-enter the pastorate. Thereupon Prof. L. L. Benbow, county superintendent of Pierce County, was made vice president and acting

president, and in April, 1908, was chosen president. His administration was made notable by the bringing of the university into close relation with the public school system, the beautifying of the campus, the completion of the gymnasium, the enlarging of the Ladies' Hall, and the building of the Men's Hall and the University Chapel. In the summer of 1909, after two years of unceasing labor as head of the university, President Benbow tendered his resignation and was succeeded by Dr. Julius C. Zeller, professor of Sociology and Philosophy in the Illinois Wesleyan University. Adopting the general plan of first organizing the university from within and then upon this basis to appeal for students and financial support, President Zeller in the first year of his presidency reorganized the curriculum in practically every department and added among other new features a school of Home Economics and Domestic Science. At the close of his third year he was able to announce the organization of a new School of Law, the work in which began with the opening of the autumn term of 1912.

Among new features of our college life introduced by President Zeller was that of University Day, or the Annual Banquet on February 22nd. President Zeller also introduced into our school administration student membership on the different bureaus and governing boards, thus giving to our students a share in student self government to a degree enjoyed by but few student bodies in the United States. One of the most gratifying results of his administration was the steady growth year by year of the number of students in the College of Liberal Arts, the central school of the institution. A splendid scholar, an orator and thinker, President Zeller ably represented the institution throughout the state, winning for it new friends and inspiring old friends with his own unwearied faith in its future and success.

From its foundation the various presidents and the board of trustees cherished the hope of providing a more ample and adequate endowment. In the year 1912, Hon. James J. Hill of St. Paul, Minnesota, president of the Great Northern Railroad, after a visit of Mr. E. L. Blaine, president of the board of trustees of the University of Puget Sound and of President Zeller, made an offer of a gift of $50,000 to the endow-

ment fund on the condition that $200,000 be raised by the friends of the institution. On behalf of the Puget Sound Conference Rev. J. W. Walker and Rev. J. W. Miller, took up the work of raising this money. In June, 1913, owing to the university's financial condition, President Zeller offered his resignation. In truth, it may be said that this is the reason for practically every change so far in the presidency of the school since its founding. President Zeller's resignation became effective in September and he returned to Chicago to complete his work for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree. On the completion of this work, on account of the health of members of his family, he moved to Mississippi where he is now residing on a cotton plantation. For some years he has been a member of the Mississippi State Senate. He frequently gives addresses on educational and religious topics.

In September of 1913, President Edward H. Todd, vice-president of Willamette University, was elected president of the University of Puget Sound. His coming was warmly greeted by citizens, faculty, students, and friends of the school. His coming marks an era in the history of this struggling institution. The friends of the school now plucked up new courage, for all felt that a new day was dawning. President Todd's coming was felt to be like that of Blucher's arrival on the field of Waterloo. Just as the English on that occasion were filled with new hope, so now all the friends of the university felt that at last the day of financial victory was near.

President Todd was by no means a stranger to Tacoma and the university because from 1905 to 1909, he had served it well and faithfully as financial secretary. Before that, he had been a member of the board of trustees since 1897. As financial secretary, he had traversed the whole state and had trained the young people to cheer enthusiastically for "Our University." These young people now began to come to the university as students.

One of the first acts of the trustees, under the new administration was the changing in 1914 of the school's name to "The College of Puget Sound," in order to make the name correspond with the facts and with what the institution would be for many years and perhaps permanently.

In 1915 President Todd launched the endowment campaign for $200,000 to meet Mr. Hill's offer of $50,000. Of this about one-half was raised in Tacoma and one-half in the state outside of Tacoma. The largest single gift from Tacoma was $25,000 by Mrs. Robert L. McCormick, and outside of Tacoma $30,000 by Mr. E. S. Collins of Ostrander. In October of 1915 the victorious close of the campaign was celebrated with a huge bonfire by citizens and students on the College Campus. The importance of this first quarter of a million endowment fund can not be over-estimated. It was an event comparable only to the founding of the college. The school at last had an assured and a substantial basis. This great event thus early in President Todd's administration gave promise of still greater events in the future. The effect upon all the friends of the school has been most fortunate and happy. The subsequent years have been marked by sure and substantial progress.

With the United States entering the Great war in April, 1917, the time was not deemed opportune for entering upon a new endowment campaign. Even the building of a much needed gymnasium was discouraged by the government authorities. A few days after the declaration of war against Germany by Congress, the young men students and faculty men of our college were organized into a drill company by Lieut. Frederick Shaw of Tacoma, who in one of his addresses to the company uttered the noble sentiment: "I love my country better than my life." Prof. Charles Robbins assisted in the work of drilling the company. Later he represented his country on the American Legation at Copenhagen.

When the War Department in 1918 asked the colleges of the land to train the young men as officers for high service in the war the College of Puget Sound promptly responded and built a Students Army Training Corps Barracks for the accommodation of 100 men. Accordingly in the first days of October, 1918, the college enrolled that many young men of Tacoma and Western Washington; ninety-nine of whom were inducted into the service of the United States; the papers of one having reached Washington, D. C., too late.

The S. A. T. C. men were drilled at first by Lieutenant Sampson, who had seen service on the West front with the

Canadian volunteers. The permanent commander was Lieut. William Kehoe, a graduate of West Point, and whose untimely death due to the ravages of consumption has since taken place. Second Lieutenants Cobb and Ward, students of the University of California, were also entitled to share in the credit for the success of our S. A. T. C. unit. The establishing of the S. A. T. C. added much to the heavy burdens of President Todd, but he together with all the friends, was glad that the college could render this service to the government.

On October 10, 1918, college classes were suspended on account of the outbreak of the "flu" epidemic in Tacoma. A week later three members of the S. A. T. C. were stricken. Prompt action was taken by the College Administration. The men's dormitory was turned into a hospital. The services of Dr. O. L. Loughlen and nurses were engaged, and although one-third of the men were attacked, some severely, all were brought safely through the crisis. The same good fortune did not attend our young women students and before the end of the visitation of the dreaded scourge, Miss Frances Cavanaugh, a graduate of the Lincoln High School, 1918, Miss Helga Bjorklund, Stadium High School, 1917, and Miss Arlyne Kimball of Gig Harbor, had passed into the Great Beyond. According to a government report ours was the only S. A. T. C. in the country that escaped deaths from the "flu" epidemic. The work of the college for the S. A. T. C. stood high according to the government inspection, and the college came through the storm and stress of the war in good condition, and with little loss save in the number of young men who had enlisted in their country's service and the seven killed upon the field of battle. Of students at that time and of former students, those killed in action were: Lieut. Edward Rhodes, Sergt. Howard Rogers, Corp. Walter Roberts, Frank Winchell, Sydney Wright, and Frank McFarland. Sergeant Chester Warman was killed while guarding the American legation in Nicaragua. Miles Fuller and Ralph Huntington were wounded in France. Thus in service overseas, in camps at home, in Red Cross and Civilian Relief work, in the sale of Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps, in Armenian and Near East Relief Work, the Col-

lege of Puget Sound did its "bit," and in the eventful years of 1917-1919, deserved well of the Republic. It was a graduate of this college, Rev. F. A. LaViolette, who, while in the Y. M. C. A. service caught the homing pigeon and found the message from the German Commander at the fighting front, informing his superior officer that aid must be sent at once, or he must fall back, on account of the intensity of the allied attack. This was on the day of Chateau-Thierry. Henceforth there was no more German advance and no more allied retreating.

When President Zeller resigned, the office of Dean was revived. Back in the days of the Puget Sound University there had been Dean Pomeroy and Dean Palmer. In 1908 and 1909 Prof. Raymond B. Pease was Dean. In June, 1913, the office was conferred upon Prof. Arthur L. Marsh, a graduate of this college, class of 1908, who ably filled it till 1918 when he enrolled for graduate study in Columbia University. He was succeeded by Prof. Ira L. Morton, head of the Department of Religion, who in 1919 resigned to take up duties in Western Washington in connection with the Centenary and the Inter-Church World Movement. In August,1919, the Deanship was filled by Prof. A. B. Cunningham of Lebanon, Ohio, an author of growing reputation, and a post-graduate student of New York University. In 1922 Dean Cunningham accepted the chair of English in the Washington State College and was succeeded as Dean by Prof. George F. Henry, head of the Department of Chemistry. In 1926 Dean Henry resigned in order to devote his entire time to the growing demands of the Chemistry Department. He was succeeded by Dr. A. C. Lemon, dean of the Intermountain Union College of Helena, Montana, and whose Doctor of Philosophy Degree was awarded by the University of Iowa. The deans have all been able, scholarly men and have contributed much to the success of our school, especially in its inner workings, since the presidents have had to devote so much time to financial questions.

With the conclusion of the Great war and the gradual return of America to normal life, President Todd and the trustees again began to look forward to a greater endowment campaign. President Todd proposed the goal of $1,000,000

within ten years but by 1920 his vision had expanded to $2,000,000 within five years. In 1919 Mr. E. S. Collins of Ostrander made an offer of $100,000 toward the first million. The plan of Doctor Todd and the trustees at that time was for the enlargement of the Administration Building on the campus at Sprague and Sixth avenues. But the thoughts of men are widened with the progress of events, and, after ample consideration, President Todd and the trustees, influenced much by Tacoma business men, came to the conclusion that a college for Tacoma should have a larger physical basis, at least a forty-acre campus, which was more than could be purchased adjoining the then location. From the autumn of 1919 to March, 1920, the availability and fitness of many sites within and near the city limits of Tacoma were considered. Finally, on March 1, at a luncheon of the Members' Council of the Commercial Club, President Todd, on behalf of the trustees, made the public announcement that the site chosen for the new campus was the land situated between Union Avenue and Alder Street and North 13th and North 18th streets. While other sites had their champions, the site chosen probably had a greater number than any other. At once preparations for launching the oft and long-contemplated campaign for raising the money to purchase the new campus, and for the first buildings thereon were made. The dates April 25 to May 6th, 1920, were fixed upon as the period of an intensive drive for one-half million dollars to be contributed by the citizens of Tacoma. After others had declined, Dr. Horace J. Whitacre accepted the chairmanship of the Citizens' Executive Committee and his loyalty and executive ability did much to bring victory to the campaign. Doctor Whitacre rendered services which the friends of the college should never forget.

The campaign was under President Todd's general direction with Mr. F. D. Empey from the Methodist Board of Education assisting. Two rooms in the Chapel Building were set aside in March for the use of the office secretary, Rev. Roy L. Sprague, and a force of clerks and typists. Preparatory to the campaign proper they sent out thousands of letters and pieces of literature. Rev. M. L. Darrell of Winona, Minnesota, representing the Board of Education

during the month of April, did yeoman service in presenting the claims of the college to Tacoma's leading business men.

In the Campaign Calendar, Sunday, April 25, was "Launching Sunday." On that day from many pulpits in Tacoma were given sermons on "Christian Higher Education." The more intensive solicitation for funds began on Wednesday, April 28. The campaign ended in victory and thus the half-million dollars was provided by citizens of Tacoma for the purpose of the new campus and the erection of buildings thereon.

In the spring of 1921 a new campaign was launched for the second half-million dollars toward the completing of the first million dollars. The appeal was made not so much to the citizens of Tacoma as to the entire state, and nearly all of this second half-million was given outside of Tacoma. One of the special features of this campaign was the calling at Tacoma for March 16th of a special session of the Puget Sound Conference by Bishop Shepard who had put his whole heart and soul into the movement. This was the turning point in the campaign. The members went back home, threw themselves into the campaign with enthusiasm and the campaign ended victoriously. This was on April 14th, 1921. The students and friends celebrated the completion of the first million dollar campaign with a huge bonfire on the old campus. In May, Mr. Butterick, president, and Doctor Arnett, secretary of the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, paid a visit to President Todd and the college and were so well pleased with the general situation and the outlook for the college that they made an offer of an additional endowment of $250,000 on condition that friends of the college would likewise raise $250,000 by January 1, 1923. So in 1922 the third half-million dollar campaign was launched and ended in victory on December 7, 1922. This fund was subscribed both in Tacoma and in the state outside of Tacoma. The offer from the Rockefeller Foundation came as the result of several visits made by President Todd to New York.

The good fortune of the college, financially, continued unchecked. Near the close of the campaign last mentioned Mrs. Charles H. Jones of Tacoma had given $50,000 in mem-

ory of her husband, whose death took place while the campaign was in progress. Then on May 22, 1923, on her seventy-eighth anniversary, Mrs. Jones increased her own and her husband's bond benefactions to the college to a total of $255,000, by pledging an additional $180,000 for the purpose of erecting a building on the campus in her husband's memory. By action of the board of trustees this building was named Jones Hall. The breaking of the ground for this new building took place Commencement Week, 1923, and by September, 1924, the building was ready for use. Jones Hall is of Tudor Gothic architecture, was designed by Mr. Sutton of the firm of Whitney, Sutton, and Dugan, and was built by the J. E. Bonnell Company. It is of concrete and brick, is 270 feet in length, 59 feet in width, three stories high, and contains the administration offices, the Auditorium, Library, recitation rooms and rooms for many student activities. It is so well built that the contractors say it should stand for at least 500 years.

In memory of her husband, the architect who died before the completion of the Jones Hall, Mrs. Sutton gave the money for the Sutton Quadrangle. The year 1924 also marks the building of the Gymnasium, and of the basement floor of Science Hall, and the remodeling of the Women's Cottage. Future buildings, if the plans of President Todd come true in the next half century, will include a Library, Chapel, Auditorium, Men's Dormitory, Women's Hall, President's Residence, heating plant and Halls of Philosophy, Fine Arts, Music, History and Social Science, Education and Psychology and ten quadrangles. At Commencement, 1924, a farewell with appropriate ceremonies was paid to the campus and buildings at Sixth and Sprague avenues, and faculty and students moved in procession to the new campus, taking along the Color Post. The class of 1924 graduating exercises were held in the Auditorium of Jones Hall. The new campus is the fifth home of the college, since its opening on September 15, 1890. But its friends now believe that after much wandering, it has at last found a permanent home and has reached the Promised Land.

Since its founding, many fine men and women have found a place in the college faculty. Some of these have been called

to the Great Beyond, while others are filling places in other institutions. The present faculty is composed of:

Edward H. Todd, President.
Allan C. Lemon, Dean.
Charles A. Robbins, Bursar and Professor of Spanish.
Charles T. Battin, Professor of Business Administration.
Anna H. Crapser, French.
Mrs. Herbert Cochran, Fine Arts.
Herbert Cheney, Latin and German.
Walter S. Davis, History and Government.
Francis W. Hanawalt, Mathematics and Astronomy.
George F. Henry, Chemistry.
C. W. Hubbard, Coach of Athletics.
Louisa McIntosh, Home Economics and Dean of Women.
Frederick McMillin, Geology and Chemistry.
A. W. Martin, Mathematics and English.
John D. Regester, Psychology and Philosophy.
Georgie Reneau, English Literature.
Raymond Seward, Physics.
James R. Slater, Biology.
John Wesley Simmons, Religious Education.
Coral Wesley Topping, Sociology.
Samuel Weir, Education.
Junia Todd Hallen, English and History.
Marcia Edwards, English.
Fred Beidleman, Music and Conservatory.
Howard H. Hanscom, Music.
Mrs. Fred Beidleman, Music.
Lillian Collins, Librarian.
Olive Brown, Secretary to the President.
Helen Geiger, Assistant Registrar.
Winifred Burnside, Secretary to the Bursar.
Bernice Sprinkle, General Office Assistant.
Mamie Steeves, Office Secretary.
Roy L. Sprague, Field Secretary.
Mrs. Louise P. Goulder, Matron Women's Cottage.
George H. Swayze, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.
Charles Gillen, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

With the coming of the college to the new campus, the impatience and criticism of citizens disappeared and the day of doubting and questioning the success of the new college was gone. The clouds disappeared before the sunshine of achievement. On all sides were now heard praise of the bright promise and growth of the college in the future. Year by year is heard the remark, "This is getting to be more like a real college." Each passing month and year brings new praises to Doctor Todd and his co-workers. With population increasing in our Pacific Northwest, with the probability of a half million people in Tacoma in the next half century, and a million in Seattle, both the need and the hopeful outlook for the College of Puget Sound will be evident.

Having as a heritage a noble line of presidents, the loyal support of students for the past thirty-seven years, a line of alumni growing year by year, an ever lengthening list of devoted friends, situated in a growing city and state, both taking a deeper pride in its welfare, the College of Puget Sound merits our loyalty and support. With its motto of "Christ the Foundation," and having for its aim the promotion of "Christian religion, learning and good government," the College of Puget Sound is destined to be an influence for good out here beneath our hope filled western sky.

The officers of the college are Edward Howard Todd, president; Edward L. Blaine, chairman; George Scofield, vice chairman; Dix H. Rowland, secretary; Alfred Lister, treasurer; Charles Arthur Robbins, financial secretary; and Roy L. Sprague, field secretary.

The trustees are Rev. Byron Wilson, Seattle; Rev. Benjamin F. Brooks, Tacoma; Rev. J. T. McQueen, Vancouver, Wash.; Alfred Lister, Tacoma; William L. McCormick, Tacoma; Henry G. Shaw, Tacoma; James G. Newbegin, Tacoma; Rev. Spencer S. Sulliger, Tacoma; Dr. Horace J. Whitacre, Tacoma; Rev. W. B. Young, Yakima; Frank B. Babcock, Ewan; Rev. James E. Milligan, Seattle; Edwin F. Gregory, Tacoma; C. T. Oliver, Seattle; Rev. Andrew Warner, Tacoma; Dix H. Rowland, Tacoma; George Scofield, Tacoma; Dr. E. A. Rich, Tacoma; J. W. Spangler, Seattle; Bishop William O. Shepard, Portland, Ore.; A. A. Calendar, Wenatchee; H. L. Johnsrude, Ellensburg; George R. Thomp-

son, Chehalis; E. L. Blaine, Seattle; P. J. Brix, Portland, Ore.; H. L. Brown, Tacoma; Rev. J. H. Canse, Olympia; E. S. Collins, Portland, Ore.; A. S. Elford, Seattle; R. J. Firestone, Vancouver, Wash.; Rev. J. Ralph Magee, Seattle; Rev. G. W. Frame, Bellingham; Parker Barratt, Walla Walla; W. B. Young, Yakima; and Raymond E. Cook, Tacoma.

CHAPTER XLVII

HISTORY OF THE TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY

The present public library building of Tacoma was formally opened to the public on June 4, 1903. It was made possible through the gift of $75,000 by Andrew Carnegie. It is the outgrowth of a small subscription circulating library established in the summer of 1886 in the home of Mrs. Grace R. Moore. The library occupied successively quarters in the Wilkeson, Gross and Uhlman buildings, in the Ball Block, and in 1893 in the city hall, after it outgrew its original home in the Moore home. The library now has over 120,000 volumes. Those who have served the city as librarian since 1892 have been as follows:

William Curtis Taylor, April, 1892, to April, 1896.
Herbert Bashford, April, 1896, to September, 1896.
Jonathan Smith, October, 1896, to June, 1897.
Alexander Macready, July, 1897, to April, 1898.
W. H. Jennings, May, 1898, to May, 1900.
B. S. McLafferty, May, 1900, to July, 1903.
Jonathan Smith, July, 1903, to April, 1904.
J. T. Eshelman, April, 1904, to August, 1908.
Franklin F. Hopper, September, 1908, to December, 1913.
Mary Lytle, acting librarian, January, 1914, to March, 1914.
John Boynton Kaiser, March 18, 1914, to January, 1924.
Jacqueline Noel, February, 1924.

Mrs. Grace R. Moore, in whose home the first circulating library was founded, has written about the early struggles and growth of the library in the following words:

"When an institution has reached a stage of development that deserves and receives appreciation on the part of the public for its usefulness, an interest is aroused to know the facts connecting with its origin and the ways and means

by which in its early days it struggled for recognition and adequate support.

"Just as in the case of individuals who have succeeded by personal ability, so the life of an institution is an instructive and inspiring subject, impressing the lesson, that time increases and multiplies the fruit of labor well spent.

"If we could trace the beginnings of all steps in social advance, we should probably find that the germ of thought which afterwards developed into an act, was an accidental, although perfectly natural suggestion, arising in some ordinary everyday manner.

"The personal need or desire of some one individual is the path which leads to a wider and more unselfish end—when the good of one is secured for all—it is the application of the Golden Rule.

"In 1886 the now flourishing and beautiful city of Tacoma was little more than a frontier town with ungraded streets, uncleared lots and a small business district. Its limits were confined between The Annie Wright Seminary on the North, and what was known as 'Galleher's Gulch' on the South. Wright Park was an unfenced area of tarweed, and thick forest trees stood on the section that is now the fashionable residence portion.

"The population of that period consisted of hardy pioneers, who brought with them little besides courage, energy and the capacity for work. Nature had done so much to attract settlers to this wonderful part of our country, that it only remained for man to do his share to create a city of untold possibilities. What man and nature have since accomplished can be seen today in the advantages and attractions that make of Tacoma a city that can scarcely be surpassed in its location, natural scenery and social life. Twenty-five years ago these facts were still of the 'fabric that dreams are made of.' Only by energy and persistence, inspired by hope, have those dreams been realized. Some words of praise are due to those men and women who were first in the field, and who planted in virgin soil the seeds that have brought forth today's harvest.

"The social side of a pioneer town is sure to be in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition—all strangers to one

another, with no past to bind them in ties of friendship. The churches naturally were the nuclei of society and in them newcomers found their first and most congenial friends. The work of building up the church and charities connected with it, occupied the time of most of the women,—varied among the more wordly-minded by card-parties and occasional dances. The result was that the little community was divided into cliques, that seldom intermingled and narrowed even the limited opportunity for recreation and sociability that the circumstances offered.

"The men were too actively engaged in business to feel the want of social enjoyments, but the class of women who had shared in the artistic or intellectual advantages of older and larger cities, felt that there was nothing to appease the hunger of the soul—except the placid beauty of Puget Sound and the visions of Mount Tacoma.

"A love of reading led three ladies to spend an afternoon once a week sewing and listening while each in turn read aloud. The only obstacle to their pursuit of knowledge was the scarcity of books. As soon as it became known that such a circle had been formed, other ladies asked to be included, and it was decided that each member should furnish a new book. As members and books increased, it was evident that some system would be needed to care for and distribute this small loan collection, and the suggestion was made, 'Why not organize a circulating library, in order to have more books, and benefit more readers?' The idea was so timely and practical that it met with unanimous approval, and the ladies present decided at once to put the plan into operation. Within a short time a meeting was called through the daily papers, to be held at Mrs. Frank Clark's residence at the corner of A and Tenth Streets, where eighteen ladies assembled and steps were taken to form a Board of Library Trustees. It was decided to call the new enterprise 'The Mercantile Library,' and to charge fifty cents a month for membership. Requests were made for donations of books and money.

"Mrs. Grace R. Moore was elected president; Miss Emma Unthank, vice president; Mrs. E. M. Hunt, treasurer; Mrs. Hadley, secretary. Besides these officers, a board of five trus-

tees was chosen from among those present. After a lapse of more than twenty-five years it is impossible to recall the names of all who gave the Library their active support; but among them were Mrs. A. H. W. Raynor, Mrs. William Frazier, Miss Fannie Paddock, Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. Van Ogle, Mrs. Richard Vaeth, Mrs. Samuel Wilkeson, Mrs. Wm. Mizner, and Mrs. Munson.

"The Board of Library Trustees used the money for books with the greatest economy. They ordered from Macy of New York paper-bound editions of standard authors, and these were made more lasting by putting on covers of thick, brown cardboard fastened with 'clips.' The book committee did this work skillfully, and soon the fact became known that a Public Circulating Library was in operation. Mrs. Grace R. Moore donated a dozen bound books, and offered space in her home and her services as a Librarian. Her interest in the work was unceasing, and its success more than repaid her for the time and labor involved.

"New members applied almost daily—some coming from distant farm lands or small homesteads across the Sound—eager to get the books they had longed for in their lonely and isolated lives. As a typical instance, may be mentioned the case of one woman who rode fifteen miles on horseback to apply for membership, and to ask: 'Have you Emerson's Essays?' In her youth she was a school teacher—until she married a man with a college education, and they came west to grow up with the country. Years spent on a timber claim had made her look as weather-beaten as a pine, but under the rough exterior still flowed the sap of New England culture. These were the type of settlers it was a pleasure and a privilege to serve.

"In the course of a year the membership warranted changing the library from a private house to a more central location, and the books were placed in the outer room of H. K. Moore's law office, where Miss Tiffany gave out books, combined with her work as stenographer. New shelves were required and to save expense, two of the Library Board painted them,—not perhaps in an artistic manner—but with great satisfaction to themselves. Ah! the petty economies of those days! How well they were rewarded by seeing one

book after another added to the list. Entertainments were given occasionally that netted hard-earned dollars. One of the earliest was a real old-fashioned spelling match at the opening of a new school building. The occasion brought together men and women from professional circles and the rival spellers were chosen by the leaders, from well-known doctors, lawyers, ministers, teachers and a few advanced pupils. Professor Robb, who was at the head of the school department, gave out the words, and much merriment followed, as everyone sooner or later went down in a good cause. The refreshments that were served afterwards soothed the pangs of vanity, for no one, young or old, likes 'to miss.'

"Few theatrical troupes came to Tacoma in those days, so it encouraged amateurs to try their talent, and we found pleasure in listening to Shakespearean readings, vocal and instrumental music, and short plays by local talent. The most elaborate dramatic event for the benefit of the Library Fund was a performance of Pygmalion and Galatea in the opera house. The well-known actor, Theodore Roberts, gave his time without charge to the training of the young people who were in the cast. The part of Galatea was acted by a beautiful young English lady named Robinson, and Mr. Roberts played Pygmalion. The affair was a brilliant success, artistically as well as financially.

"The Trustees of the Library encouraged public lectures, and at various times secured such speakers as Professor John Fiske, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, George Kennan and others of less renown. Nothing was left untried that would educate the taste of the public and advance the interests of the Library. Within the first five or six years more than twenty entertainments were given. One of the most attractive was a Flower Festival, in which booths were decorated with flowers made of tissue paper and the young ladies who sold these works of art were dressed in tissue paper costumes, that made them even more attractive than their wares. The art of making flowers out of paper had just been invented and proved a novel attraction. During the evening several elaborate tableaux arranged by Mr. Harold De Rassloff were shown, and were much appreciated from an artistic standpoint.

"The most elaborate affair undertaken by the Library Board was a loan collection that was held during three days and nights, exhibiting over five hundred articles of historic or intrinsic value. The prime movers in this undertaking spent weeks canvassing the city and its environs for objects of interest and were surprised at the number that they unearthed. One could hardly have expected in a new frontier community to discover a genuine portrait by Sir Peter Lely, which was loaned by Mrs. Van Ogle. The picture was a nearly life size portrait of a Court lady, and had been in the possession of the owner's family for several generations. Another rare exhibit was an original sketch in oil by Rembrandt, which was loaned by Mrs. Clarence Slaughter, whose father, an eminent English artist, had bought it in Europe.

"There were antiques and curios collected abroad by Mr. Herbert Griggs, besides fine laces, quaint old costumes and relics of Revolutionary days. The responsibility for the safety of these valuable collections was so great that the two ladies in charge did not leave the hall even for their meals, until the watchman came on duty for the night. Every article was safely restored to its owner, except one antiquated bonnet which no one claimed.

"While the majority of the Library Board were ladies, at times the following gentlemen were active and valuable members, generously contributing time, money and influence to the work. Among its generous supporters were Messrs. Walter J. Thompson, Samuel Collyer, Henry Drum, S. A. Wheelright and Henry K. Moore. At all times the spirit of harmony and cooperation was unbroken and invariable. In it lies the secret of success, and explains the steady progress of the work, until the responsibility for its support was lifted from their shoulders, and assumed by the city.

"After nearly five years, the business men of the city realized that the Mercantile Library had proved its value, and deserved to be supported out of the public funds. At a public meeting which was attended by many leading citizens, the Mercantile Library donated all of its books, amounting to over two thousand volumes, and a sum of money in the bank, above all expenses, to a new organization to be known as the Tacoma Public Library, which should receive a pro-

portion of the fines and licenses and be under the management of a Board of seven Trustees, three of which were ex-officio, the mayor and two councilmen.

"Walter J. Thompson was elected President of the Tacoma Library Board, with Grace R. Moore as Vice-President. The city provided ample accommodations in the new City Hall and engaged the services of William Curtis Taylor as Librarian. Under his able management, its sphere of usefulness rapidly increased, and it supplied the growing demands of a rapidly growing community. Small as this library was in its incipiency, it has the honor to be the first Public Circulating Library founded on Puget Sound. Book clubs existed in other cities, but they were restricted to their own membership and did not benefit the mass of people. The Tacoma Public Library now occupies a building donated for the purpose by Andrew Carnegie, which is already too small to meet its requirements. We hope the time is not far distant when it will be housed in a new and larger edifice that will be worthy to take its place beside the magnificent High School and the spacious Ferry Museum, making a trio of educational institutions that will add to the fame of Tacoma, and the advancement of its citizens."

THE MASON LIBRARY

In connection with the history of the public library of Tacoma mention must be made of the Mason Library, at North Forty-second and Stevens streets, and its founder, Allen C. Mason. The following account of the library and its founder is a memoir prepared by the Tacoma Public Library on the occasion of the commemorative ceremony marking the site of the first public library building in the City of Tacoma by the Women's Club of Tacoma and the Washington State Historical Society, during the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs in 1921:

"In the growth and progress of a city, its men of vision are as truly landmarks as are its buildings and monuments. Such a landmark in the growth of Tacoma was Allen Chase Mason. Through all his various business and civic activities he had the dream of a great future for his chosen city, but he

was not content to dream of Tacoma's future—he worked 'to make the dream come true.'

"One of his dreams, however, began many years before it became a reality in Tacoma. In the days when he worked his way through Illinois Wesleyan College he loved books, and when he became principal of the high schools of Litchfield and Perry, Illinois, and the English training school at Jackson, Illinois, he realized still more the value of books. He wrote two text books himself: 'One Thousand Ways of One Thousand Teachers' and 'Mason's Problems in Arithmetic.' Both were popular and had a wide sale. Loving books as he did and realizing their educational and spiritual value, and also loving men, what was more natural than his wish to build a library to bring the two together?

"When Mr. Mason came to Tacoma in 1883 he found a town of about two thousand people, a little Western town, but he dreamed of what Tacoma's future could be with such natural advantages. He did not wait, however, for opportunities to grow with the city; he made opportunities both for himself and his city. And as he grew financially he put his dream of Tacoma's future into practical reality. He was continually extending a helping hand to those around him, and from helping individuals he went to helping his fellow citizens as a whole. He built streets and bridges, suburban railroads, waterworks and homes. In the North End he planned a beautiful home community with a library and meeting hall as a community center, and while on a trip around the world he ordered, for the library he was planning, many books not easily provided here. On his return he planned and built the library of his dreams, and when it was built, fully equipped and paid for, he threw it open to the public.

"The Mason Free Public Library was dedicated to the public on New Year's morning, 1893, with an address on the subject, 'What Constitutes a Good Education,' by Mr. Mason. The Tacoma Ledger of January 2, 1893, says: 'The library was one of the most valuable gifts ever received by the city from a private source, and yet the transfer was made with the same absence of parade which has characterized the preparation of the gift.'

"Mr. Mason said in his address:

" 'It is my ambition that the Mason Library and reading room may be a silent but potent educator. It is my hope that it may be to Tacoma what pure water is to the home, to-wit, an antidote for impurity and uncleanliness and an absolute necessity for life. I hope it may be as the spring is to the hot, dusty, tired and thirsty traveller—intellectually refreshing, cleansing and nourishing. What you will see in the library room is simply the nucleus of what I hold will in the near future be an institution in which each and every citizen will take a pride. Everything there is paid for. There is in the library now but a small portion of the books I design putting on the shelves for the use of the public who may frequent it. Perhaps the strongest feature of the library is the current literature which will be on its tables, and I have made such a liberal selection from the best weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies because I believe that practical Americans are more interested in the thoughts of today than in those of years ago, and if one wishes to keep abreast of the time he must have a liberal range from which to replenish his intellectual store. Without formality I hereby dedicate this building to the entertainment and instruction of the public. The library room commands a view of the grandest mountain and marine scenery on earth, and it has been and is my hope that the Mason Library may in the future be an inspiration in this community to higher thoughts and nobler deeds.'

"The gift itself consisted of a piece of land 132 by 100 feet at the corner of North Forty-second and Stevens streets, on which was erected the library building. This was a handsome semi-colonial building, two stories in height, with verandas running completely around the building on both stories. At the apex of the roof was an observatory, affording a beautiful view of the city, Puget Sound and the mountains, especially Mount Tacoma. The lower floor contained a corridor from which opened a ticket office, cloak rooms, etc., and a lecture hall with a stage and a seating capacity of 500. Opening from the stage were four well-equipped dressing rooms.

"The library proper occupied the entire second story. It was excellently and well filled with large tables and comfort-

able chairs for readers. There were 6,000 volumes on the book shelves. It was Mr. Mason's purpose to make the library especially strong in history and affairs of the United States and the Pacific Coast. A specialty was made of the newspapers and magazines. A copy of every newspaper in the state was subscribed for, as well as representative weeklies from all the principal cities of the Union, and practically all of the important American and English magazines. Mr. Mason provided the library with more periodicals and newspapers than were received by any other public library in the United States, the Boston Public Library and the Congressional Library only excepted. The library was open daily from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. The building soon became what Mr. Mason wished it to be, the center of the community life of the North End and a place for quiet reading and study and inspiration for the whole city.

"On September 22, 1898, the Mason Library Corporation presented to the City of Tacoma the Mason Free Public Library. The gift included the beautiful and ample site, the well-equipped building and about 6,000 books. One of the considerations in the deed of this splendid gift was: 'It is hereby covenanted and agreed, by and on the part of said City of Tacoma, that it will continuously hereafter maintain the public library belonging to said party of the first part, in its present location, and keep the same open for the use of the public to the same extent at least as the same has heretofore been kept open.'

"The building was used as a library and center for the life of the North End community, being kept open by assistants from the Public Library two afternoons and an evening a week until 1900, when Whitworth College was established in the vicinity, its administration building being the old Mason home, situated on that promontory before which opens a view frequently and not unfavorably compared to that available from Robert College, overlooking the Bosporus. On October 24, 1899, the city, by deed and bill of sale, conveyed the library property to Whitworth College. The agreement between the Mason Library Corporation and the city, already quoted, was a condition of this transfer and agreed to by Whitworth College.

"In the fall of 1915 the college was moved to Spokane and left in the library building about 5,000 books, which, according to the agreement, reverted to the city.

"The Library Board requested that the city council place the reverting property in its charge, but the council placed it in the hands of the Department of Public Works for inventory. The inventory, taken by the Library staff, showed an almost total lack of furniture and fixtures and about a thousand books, all part of the original transfer, but the matter was finally adjusted between the city and the college. The building needed much repairing and worn-out books needed replacing. The community was anxious to have a library once more. The 1916 report of the Tacoma Public Library says:

" 'It still stands uncared for, a neglected monument to the public-spirited generosity of an admired citizen and a striking instance of municipal ingratitude.'

"The property was still in the hands of the Department of Public Works when on February 24, 1916, a delegation of North End citizens appeared before the Library Board to ask the Board's co-operation in opening the Mason Library again. The Board was anxious to do it, but had no money to repair and re-equip the building. During the meeting the mayor telephoned that the council had voted to turn the Mason Library property over to the Library Board, but had not voted any funds to repair or maintain it. The Library Board had not the funds to repair the building and open it to the public again, and it voted to accept the property only when fit for library use.

" 'On February 28, 1916, the city clerk informed the Library Board in writing that at the last meeting of the council it was the sense of that body that provision be made in the next annual budget for fixing up the Mason building and that it be turned over to the Library Board to be used according to the terms of the gift.'—(Report Tacoma Public Library, 1916, page 15.)

"On March 9, 1916, a meeting of the Library Board was held to consider appealing to the Carnegie Corporation of New York for money to build a modern branch library on the site of the Mason Library as a part of a 'comprehensive plan

for library development in Tacoma.' The Board at this time asked the Commissioner of Public Works to box and store the books in some safe place 'on account of depredations on the building,' which was at that time badly in need of repair. The books were finally boxed and stored in the building until some of the boxes had been broken into, when they were taken to the city hall and the old building boarded up.

"The special report to the Library Board for a 'comprehensive plan for library development in Tacoma,' presented in April of 1916, recommended, among other things, 'a new building for the Mason Library as preferable to repairing and remodeling the old one built in 1893.' The Board sent the librarian to New York in June to confer with the Carnegie Corporation of New York on this and other library matters. In an interview with Mr. James Bertram, secretary of the Corporation, June 26, 1916, the librarian received Mr. Bertram's personal though unofficial assurance that the Carnegie Corporation would probably give $25,000 for a branch library on the Mason Library site if the city would guarantee $2,500 as a minimum annual maintenance for the branch. This was reported to the Board at its July meeting, at which a number of interested representatives of the Mason Library district were present. The Mason Library district delegation received the report with enthusiasm and after discussion decided to ask the Commissioner of Public Works to place $600 in his 1917 budget for repairing the old building, which should then be turned over to the Library Board. Meanwhile the Library Board should negotiate with the Carnegie Corporation for funds and the citizens interested should urge the city council to accept the proposed gift on the terms affixed by the Carnegie Corporation.

"This plan would have placed the old Mason Library building in repair for temporary use if negotiations with the Carnegie Corporation failed, and, if the negotiations should succeed, any money appropriated for the old building might be turned toward the maintenance of the new one.

"The Library Board's budget proposed for 1917 made provision for maintaining the Mason Library either in the old or a new building, and the community around Mason Library petitioned the city council to join the Library Board

in asking the Carnegie Corporation for $25,000 for a new building.

"In October, 1916, the budget passed by the city council for 1917 cut the library budget 17.8% below even the 1916 allowance and made no provision at all for the Mason Library, and the Library Board was forced to drop the project.

"For the next three years what was left of this well selected, valuable collection of books remained at the city hall, boxed and stored in the Department of Public Works. Finally, on August 14, 1919, the City of Tacoma, feeling unable to restore and reopen the Mason Library, on request, deeded the property back to the Mason Library Corporation and turned the twenty boxes of books over to the Tacoma Public Library. The property was resold, the building wrecked and subsequently three bungalows were built on the site of the old library building.

"On receiving the twenty boxes of books, the Public Library overhauled and recatalogued the entire collection of 5,000 volumes. As a result, the library has been enriched by many good editions of the standard poets, classical drama, numerous out-of-print volumes, including several of Theodore Winthrop's, seventy-two early volumes of Blackwood's Magazine, Holbein's 'Dance of Death,' Planche's 'History of British Costume,' Strickland's 'Lives of the Queens of England,' a fine, large paper edition of Percy's 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry,' the 'Reliques of Father Prout,' Edward's 'History and Poetry of Finger Rings,' Pettigrew's 'Chronicles of the Tombs' and many other noteworthy volumes.

"Appleton's 'Cyclopedia of American Biography,' Fairholt's 'Costume in England' and Ward's 'Prose and Poetical Quotations' were among the important reference volumes, extra copies of which were put into service at the branches.

"Since most of the fiction in the Mason Library was too worn out to be of use in the Public Library, the bulk of volumes kept for our use consists of Greek and Latin translations in Bohn's classical library standard reference books and English essays and poetry. But these books are permanent additions and will be read by students and lovers of literature for many years to come.

"The Mason Library books have been distributed according to the ruling of the Board of Trustees, which provided that the main library, the branches, the two high school libraries, the College of Puget Sound library and the Seamen's Institute should have their choice in the order named. As a result, the public library system, already numbering its 100,000 volumes, added 1,115 books and the library of the College of Puget Sound received 1,588 volumes.

"The Public Library was glad that Mr. Mason, before his sudden death, November 9, 1920, had the satisfaction of knowing that the books he so generously gave the city were being used and appreciated once more by the citizens of Tacoma and were once again the 'inspiration to higher thoughts and nobler deeds' that he wished them to be when he gave them to the public January 1, 1893."

CHAPTER XLVIII

TACOMA'S HARBOR

It is only necessary to consider some of the latest available statistics—those for 1925—to realize the magnitude of Tacoma's commerce. The total imports for the year amounted to 2,791,356 tons, valued at $96,750,639. This was an increase of nearly twenty million dollars over the previous year. The total exports from the port were 1,572,884 tons, valued at $84,987,881. The value of the domestic imports were $6,021,764 from the Atlantic Coast, $10,544,328 from Alaska, $16,268,846 from California, $2,296,430 from Gulf ports, and $58,773 from Hawaii. Imports from local ports, including logs, sand and gravel, were valued at $13,720,214. Foreign imports included $43,950 from Australia, $13,667,355 from British Columbia, $371,406 from Europe, $2,083,850 from Mexico, $27,591,767 from the Orient, $3,893,115 from South America, and $188,839 from the United Kingdom. Tacoma's imports from the Orient for 1925 were more than double those for the previous twelve months.

The distribution of domestic exports included $14,600,277 to the Atlantic Coast, $1,676,387 to Alaska, $11,791,104 to California, $1,210,674 to Gulf ports, $2,055,005 to Hawaii, and $5,208,912 to local ports. Foreign exports exceeded domestic exports by over $12,000,000, and were distributed as follows: To Africa, $226,209; to Australia, $933,437; to British Columbia, $237,123; to Central America, $44,529; to Europe, $19,039,181; to the Orient, $13,826,141; to South America, $2,364,935; to the United Kingdom, $11,704,774. The remarkable increases in foreign exports for 1925 were to Europe and to the United Kingdom. Those to Europe showed an increase of approximately $11,500,000, and to the United Kingdom of over $4,000,000.

The grand total of exports of home products for the year was $70,327,559, $44,263,674 of which were foreign. The lumber exports amounted to 690,120,532 board feet, valued at $14,991,645, and showed a healthy increase over 1924. Furniture exports amounted to $557,154. Exports of grain and grain products amounted to $5,653,436 for domestic and $5,705,469 for foreign; a total of $11,358,905. Packing house exports were $741,438, and exports of miscellaneous home products totaled $39,244,108. In addition to these figures, there was exported from Dupont 1,345 tons of high explosives and black blasting powder to Alaska, valued at $401,394; and 647 tons to foreign ports, with a value of $211,102.

A more detailed consideration of the exports of home products reveals that for the year they included 9,652 tons of box shooks to domestic ports and 21,551 tons to foreign countries, with a combined value of $977,809. Car stakes shipped by vessel amounted to $10,622; cedar logs and poles, $244,037; creosoted material, $9,303; cross arms, $217,912; lath, $508,203; lumber, $12,891,161; piling and poles, $73,-113; ties, $32,435; 1,288,407 doors, valued at $2,453,040; excelsior, $21,240; handles, $209,269; mouldings, sash and finish, $48,688; shingles, $417,116; veneer, $190,588; woodenware, $54,381; wood pipe, $12,224; wood floor blocks, $22,662; miscellaneous lumber products, $11,141; furniture, $557,154; cereals, $90,863; feed, $1,394,395; flour, 1,069,-993 barrels, valued at $8,299,491; hay and straw, $131,523; poultry food, $39,288; wheat, $1,403,345; castings, $11,173; hides, $256,508; lard, $46,234; meat, $243,874; arsenic, $144,232; boilers, $101,770; bulbs, $3,151; brick and tile, $6,200; canned goods, $2,054,118; car wheels, $166,497; cascara bark, $22,726; Christmas trees, $14,800; chemicals, $2,310; cocoanut oil, $86,920; confections, $66,650; copper, $34,546,682; cut stone grinding wheels, $4,450; dairy products, $19,486; fertilizer, $85,210; fresh fruit and vegetables, $17,720; hops, $8,250; iron and steel, $91,509; lard substitute, $17,754; machinery, $315,161; marble and granite, $362,956; matches, $49,759; moss and floss, $1,193; oysters, $11,966; paper, $554,476; peanut butter, $9,400; soap,

$152,372; vinegar, $16,040; whale bone, $850; whale meat, $9,624; wood oils, $17,149; junk, $113,928; lead, $29,100; leather, $5,500; nitrates, $150,403; pulp, $127,595.

Some of the chief items of imports were artificial flowers, from the Orient, $234,300; bamboo and cedar poles, from the Orient, $212,320; braids, from the Orient, $552,432; bristles, from the Orient, $726,700; brushes, from the Orient, $130,450; canned goods, $898,178; carpets, from the Orient, $1,396,260; casein, $139,160; chocolate and cocoa, $190,200; coffee, green, $318,100; coffee, roasted, $281,900; cotton goods, $1,424,110; drugs, $499,000; fish, $365,205, most of which was from British Columbia; furs, $2,827,074; glassware, $168,700; gunnies, $219,365; hardware, $3,011,410; human hair, from the Orient, $845,000; iron and steel, $1,407,293; leather, $141,600; linoleum, $98,688; hardwood lumber, $141,759; machinery, $352,900; nitrates, from South America, $498,750; fuel oil, $866,016; gasoline, $1,981,754; lubricating oil, $518,548; refined oil, $169,018; ore, concentrates, copper blister, $29,811,076; oranges, $106,007; paint and oil, $575,350; newsprint paper, from British Columbia, $246,690; porcelain and enamelware, $2,636,920; rubber, $206,000; rubber goods, $117,439; salt, $134,141; silk goods, $219,148; silk, wild raw, $7,557,950; soap and soap powders, $232,669; sugar, $1,744,410; tea, $1,137,970; toys and curios, $394,831; wax, $193,923; whale oil, from Alaska, $555,210; wood oil, $3,105,797; wool, from the Orient, $2,287,141.

There were 1,642 arrivals of deep sea vessels at Tacoma in 1925. In 1924 there were 1,627. The net tonnage of these ships for 1925 was 4,305,934. The arrivals of local boats for 1925 were 12,636. An analysis of the movement of the principal items of home products to foreign ports for 1925, given in tons, follows:

Flag	*Box Shooks*	*Copper*	*Flour*	*Lumber*	*Wheat*
American	11,871	13,727	37,679	83,670	1,270
British	2,830	24,911	13,828	81,376	
Danish		6,384		3,119	
Dutch		11,788	731	198	2,240
French		18,737	200	1,257	

German		20,883		8,470	
Italian		224		1,511	
Japanese		5,685	1,172	109,070	16,500
Mexican				200	
Norwegian	1,874	728	2,373	24,537	
Swedish	4,976		917	6,909	
	21,551	103,067	56,900	320,317	20,010

DETAILS OF ARRIVALS WITH CARGO

	Flag	No. Ships	Net Reg. Tonnage	Cargo Tonnage
With Domestic Cargo:				
From Atlantic Coast	American	199	875,059	27,359
	*Transferred			1,064
Alaska	American	82	175,133	118,921
	Transferred			536
California	California	448	728,468	208,168
	Transferred			4,127
Gulf Ports	American	23	95,519	8,222
	Transferred			450
Hawaii	American	16	66,438	382
With Foreign Cargo:				
From Australia	American	2	7,072	65
	Transferred			5
British Columbia	American	35	26,169	42,355
	British	156	126,949	200,494
	Transferred			10
Europe	American	2	8,238	763
	British	3	15,415	834
	Danish	3	12,140	766
	Dutch	9	46,625	432
	French	3	10,407	337
	German	5	20,880	226
	Italian	1	2,264	560
	Swedish	1	3,381	99
	Transferred			5

*Transferred from Seattle by Local Boat.

DETAILS OF DEPARTURES WITH CARGO

	Flag	No. Ships	Net Reg. Tonnage	Cargo Tonnage
India	Transferred			190
Mexico	French	7	6,629	6,787
	Mexican	2	1,239	1,477
Orient	American	4	19,196	2,885
	British	8	55,159	738
	Japanese	35	183,213	48,992
	Transferred			104
South America, East Coast	American	4	14,317	726
	Transferred			359
South America, West Coast	American	14	51,977	46,329
	Norwegian	14	39,291	23,702
United Kingdom	American	2	7,251	38
	British	18	84,917	2,170
	Danish	1	5,218	203
	Dutch	1	5,808	16
	German	3	7,862	87
	Japanese	2	7,688	2,364
	Norwegian	1	3,267	325
With Domestic Cargo:				
For Atlantic Coast	American	283	1,171,811	537,076
	Transferred			81
Alaska	American	11	18,491	2,551
	Transferred			5,176
California	American	371	662,740	319,664
	Transferred			1,742
Gulf Ports	American	25	96,441	25,381
Hawaii	American	30	117,940	32,299
	Transferred			8
With Cargo for Foreign Ports:				
For Australia	American	14	47,629	17,302
	British	9	28,669	9,091
	Danish	1	3,425	1,447
	Japanese	1	3,793	1,166
	Norwegian	5	14,143	10,016
	Swedish	12	36,081	12,107
	Transferred			5

	Flag	No. Ships	Net Reg. Tonnage	Cargo Tonnage
British Columbia	American	21	14,424	4,961
	British	42	34,383	7,851
	Transferred			302
Africa	American	1	3,198	2,760
	British	4	11,852	8,254
	Japanese	2	9,170	5,494
Central America and Cuba	British	1	3,023	1,822
	French	1	1,610	230
Europe	American	2	6,932	3,340
	British	6	20,245	5,225
	Danish	8	32,702	8,038
	Dutch	13	67,278	15,351
	French	17	65,471	18,988
	German	15	48,230	20,728
	Italian	2	5,894	1,735
	Norwegian	6	21,609	7,523
	Swedish	1	3,381	507
	Transferred			227
Mexico	American	1	1,014	125
	French	6	5,682	4,139
	Mexican	1	609	250
Orient	American	51	355,224	72,534
	British	19	121,487	54,552
	Japanese	70	322,064	148,248
	Norwegian	2	8,525	4,499
	Transferred			54
For East Coast South America	American	4	14,217	2,334
	Transferred			6
West Coast South America	American	16	61,415	63,904
	Norwegian	16	45,631	11,935
	Transferred			226
United Kingdom	American	12	42,765	7,330
	British	49	225,174	50,102
	Danish	2	8,493	894
	Dutch	4	21,648	2,982
	German	1	4,887	8,694
	Japanese	2	6,830	6,838
	Norwegian	1	4,164	879
	Transferred			950

THE PORT OF TACOMA

The Port of Tacoma owns 240 acres of land fronting on deep water. These publicly owned and operated harbor facilities, known as "Portacoma Piers," have added greatly in later years to the development of the harbor and to shipping accommodations. The first units constructed and now in operation are Pier No. 1, with an open storage capacity of 15,000,000 feet of lumber; and Shed No. 1, on Pier 2, a fireproof structure 180 feet by 1,040 feet in size, with a cargo capacity of 45,000 tons. This shed is equipped for the speedy as well as economical handling of all classes of general cargo. It has the most modern equipment, including tractors, trailers, overhead monorail system, and semi-portable dock cranes. Pier No. 1 is equipped with two huge 90-foot cranes, to handle lumber at the minimum cost.

The Port of Tacoma has been successful, under its management, in establishing from its piers regular and frequent steamship sailings to all parts of the world. Steamship lines now in operation from "Portacoma Piers" on regular service

include two on Puget Sound, two for the Pacific Coast, three to the Atlantic Coast, one to the Gulf Coast, six to Europe and the United Kingdom, one to the Mediterranean, five to the Orient, four to South America, and one to Australia. It owns and maintains all the railroad trackage on its property, including its own switch engine. These tracks are connected through a municipally owned and operated belt line with four transcontinental railroads, namely, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the Great Northern Railway, the Northern Pacific Railway, and the Union Pacific System. These connections make it possible for shippers to distribute their goods from these piers to the cars of any railroad without switching charges and with the least possible loss of time. Local switching to industries within Tacoma is governed by a zone system.

The Port of Tacoma, through its various offices, offers valuable aid to shippers, by obtaining for them accurate information concerning steamship sailings, freight rates, and general shipping information. With the close contact it maintains with the various shipping lines it is in a position to serve shippers in these matters, and in booking steamer space for cargoes to all parts of the world. Shippers located at inland points greatly appreciate this service, as it relieves them of a great deal of trouble and complications, and affords the opportunity for obtaining quick service to any desired port. The Port issues tariffs covering fully all charges assessable over its piers, and is at all times pleased to include anyone on its extensive mailing list for sailing bulletins, tariffs, and other shipping information.

The annual report of the Port for 1925 shows that 177,064,000 feet of lumber and 7,100,000 feet of logs were handled at these piers. Of this amount over 58,000,000 feet were loaded for the Atlantic Coast and 35,000,000 feet for the Orient. Shingles handled amounted to 38,758 bundles, over 50 per cent going to the Atlantic Coast. The amount of lath handled totaled 29,609,360. Eight million of these were for Pacific Coast ports, 6,000,000 for the Atlantic Coast, and nearly six million for Australia. Tonnage shipments included the following: Steel, 7,748; alfalfa meal, 1,317; al-

falfa hay, 449; soya bean meal, 1,237; miscellaneous case, 16,033; miscellaneous bulk, 4,883; doors, 24,072; wood products, 5,622; box shooks, 32,190; cement, 1,159; flour, 6,412; copper, 1,247; glass, 1,070; brick, 2,395; coke, 736. The total tonnage handled amounted to 114,409 tons. The number of ships visiting the dock were 173 inbound and 546 outbound. The number of cars received in the yard for 1925 was 4,797.

The administration expenses for the Port of Tacoma for the year 1925 amounted to $43,971.88. Engineering and construction expenses were $14,140.99, furniture and equipment, $10,691.87; operation expenses, $186,817.57; maintenance costs, $13,268.20, making the total expenditures $268,-890.51. The collections for the year were $284,177.58. The cash balance on December 31, 1925, was $141,234.26. The statement of assets and liabilities as of December 31, 1925, showed cash assets of $230,230, accounts receivable of $67,-236.75, and fixed assets as follows: Real estate, $777,-273.10; office furniture and equipment, $7,968.47; engineering equipment, $1,090.43; dock equipment, $221,043.80; automobiles, $4,466.73; restaurant equipment, $513. Pier 1, open storage, $282,104.17; Pier 2, transit shed No. 1, $703,667.21; dredging, filling and rock protection, $550,-008.20; electric power and lighting not chargeable to structures, $6,157.69; water and fire protection not on piers, $22,-082.33; locker and restaurant buildings, $2,190.40; Substation No. 1, $13,387.85; outbuildings not on piers, $89.52; the total assets being $2,991,432.22. The liabilities as of that date were: Bonds, Series 1, 2 and 3, $2,500,000; interest accrued on bonds, $51,333.33; funds in escrow, $704.18; depreciation, $53,080.12; a total of $2,605,117.63. This report showed assets in excess of liabilities in the amount of $386,-314.59.

The steamship lines operating from Tacoma to foreign ports follow: The American Oriental Mail Line, American, a twelve-day freight and passenger service to Japan, China and the Philippines. The Australian Dispatch Line, irregular service to South Africa, Australia and the Orient. The Blue Funnel Line, British, twenty-one day service to China, Japan

and the Philippines. The Blue Star Line, British. The California Steamship Company, American, regular service to Australia, Japan and China. The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, French, two sailings monthly to ports between the Bordeaux and Antwerp range. The East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Danish, monthly service to United Kingdom and Scandinavian ports. Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Company, British, monthly service to United Kingdom and Scandinavian and Baltic ports. The Furness Line, British, semi-monthly service to the United Kingdom and the Continent. The Grace Line, American, monthly service to the west coast of South America. Harrison Direct Line, British, regular service to the United Kingdom and Europe. Isthmian Steamship Lines, American, semi-monthly service to London, Liverpool, Avonmouth, Manchester, Belfast and Glasgow. Johnson Line, Swedish, monthly freight and passenger service to Scandinavian and Baltic ports. Luckenbach Steamship Company, American, weekly freight service to North Atlantic ports, and semi-monthly service to Gulf ports. Matson Navigation Company, American, regular freight and passenger service to Hawaiian Islands. Mitsui Line, Japanese, semi-monthly service to Japan and China. Moore & McCormack Co., American, twenty-one-day service to North Atlantic ports. Munson-McCormick Line, American, semi-monthly service to New York and Baltimore. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japanese, regular freight and passenger service to Japan, China and Manila. Holland America Line, Dutch, fortnightly motorship freight and passenger service to the United Kingdom and Europe. Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Japanese, semi-monthly service to Japan, China and the Philippines. Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line, American, monthly service to Porto Rico and the east coast of South America. Pacific-Caribbean Gulf Line, American, twenty-one day service to the east coast of Mexico and Gulf ports. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, American, weekly service to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk. Panama Pacific Line, American, freight and passenger service to New York. Percy S. Laing Shipping Company, American, irregular service to the United Kingdom and the Orient. Suzuki & Co., Japanese, irregular service to Japanese ports. Trans-

atlantic Steamship Company, Swedish, monthly sailings to Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Thorndyke Shipping Company, American, regular service to Japan. Transmarine Corporation, American, regular service to Atlantic ports. United American Lines, American, fortnightly service to the United Kingdom and the Continent, and also to New York, Baltimore and Savannah. Winge & Co., Norwegian, monthly service to South America. Walker-Ross, regular service to Japan. Williams Steamship Company, American, semi-monthly sailings to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk. Yamashita Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha, Japanese, regular service to the Orient.

The intercoastal steamship lines serving Tacoma include the following: American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, American, weekly service to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The Argonaut Steamship Line, American, four or more sailings monthly to New York, Baltimore, Providence and Boston. Dollar Steamship Line, American, semi-monthly sailings to New York, Boston, Portland, Me., Philadelphia and Baltimore. Garland Steamship Corporation, semi-monthly service from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

The coastwise steamship service includes the following lines: The Admiral Line, American, tri-weekly freight and passenger service to California ports. Bayside Steamship Company, American, weekly service to California. Border Line Transportation Company, American, weekly service to British Columbia. McCormick Steamship Company, American, tri-monthly service to California, and semi-weekly from California. Nelson Steamship Company, American, regular freight service to California. Nettleton Lumber Company, four-day service to California. Pacific Steamship Company, American, tri-weekly freight and passenger service to California. Standard Oil Company, American, irregular tanker service from California. William W. Mitchell, American, irregular service to California ports.

The Alaska transportation service includes four American lines: The Alaska Steamship Company, weekly freight and passenger service. Independent Steamship Company, twenty-one-day freight service to southeastern Alaska ports.

Pacific Steamship Company, weekly service to southeastern Alaska ports, and semi-monthly to southwestern Alaska ports. Santa Ana Steamship Company, irregular service to northwestern Alaska.

Some fifteen or more lines connect and serve Tacoma and other Puget Sound points, most of which furnish passenger, as well as freight, service. This includes connections with McNeil Island, Fox Island, Vashon Island, Everett, Gig Harbor, Seattle, Bellingham, Arletta, Henderson Bay, North Bay, Olympia, Quartermaster Harbor, Shelton, Tallequah, Vancouver, B. C., and the West Passage route. The steamers *Tacoma* and *Indianapolis* afford two-hour sailings daily for Seattle, leaving the Municipal Dock.

The list of general cargo docks and warehouses of the harbor includes the following: Port of Tacoma, general cargo capacity, 45,000 tons; lumber storage, 50,000,000 feet; berthing space, 3,100 feet; depth of water at low tide, 35 feet. The Shaffer Terminals, storage capacity, 48,000 square feet covered space, and 32,000 square feet open space; water trackage of 30 cars, rear trackage of 18 cars; depth of water at low tide, 30 feet. The Baker Dock, storage capacity 49,500 square feet; total car trackage, 42 cars; berthing capacity, 400 feet; water, 27 feet. Balfour, Guthrie & Company, wharf and plant area 156,220 square feet; capacity, 20,000 bushels of bulk grain and 1,057,600 bushels sacked; berthing space, 1,070 feet; water, 30 feet. Milwaukee Grain Elevator, storage capacity 87,500 square feet, or capacity of 110,000 bushels bulk grain and 600,000 sacked; modern elevator capable of loading vessels at the rate of 7,000 bushels per hour; berthing space, 500 feet; car trackage for 250 cars; water, 38 feet. O. W. R. & Navigation Company, storage capacity 8,000 square feet; berthing space, 765 feet; water, 27 feet. Commercial Docks 1 and 2, storage capacity 12,000 tons; berthing space, 600 feet; water, 30 feet. Municipal Dock, storage capacity 5,000 tons, passenger station for all steamers to Puget Sound ports; berthing space, 500 feet; water, 27 feet. Milwaukee Dock No. 1, storage capacity 175,000 square feet; 3,500,000 feet of lumber; berthing space, 1,200 feet; water, 35 feet deep. Chicago, Milwaukee

& St. Paul Railway, No. 2, storage capacity 175,000 square feet; berthing space, 1,000 feet; water, 35 feet.

The lumber docks of the harbor include the following: St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, storage capacity 25,000,000 feet of lumber; two steam cranes, three electric cranes; berthing space, 2,200 feet; water, 30 feet. Puget Sound Lumber Company, storage capacity 6,000,000 feet of lumber; two electric cranes; berthing space, 260 feet; water, 26 feet. Dickman Lumber Company, storage capacity 4,000,000 feet of lumber; one steam crane, one electric crane; berthing space, 560 feet; water, 25 feet. Defiance Lumber Company, storage capacity, 10,000,000 feet of lumber; two cranes; berthing space, 500 feet; water, 25 feet. North End Lumber Company, wharf 400 feet; plant and area, 18 acres; storage capacity, 5,000,000 feet lumber; electric cranes. Wheeler, Osgood Company, storage capacity 5,000,000 feet lumber; berthing space, 500 feet; traveling electric crane; water, 21 feet low tide. Tidewater Mill Company, storage capacity 1,500,000 feet; Colby cranes; berthing space, 540 feet; water, 26 feet. East Side Mill Company, wharf 150 feet; water, 20 feet. Shaffer Box Company, wharf 75 feet; storage capacity, 2,000,000 feet; water, 25 feet. The Henry Mill & Timber Company, wharf. Dolge Lumber Company, storage capacity 100,000 feet; water, 12 feet. Clear Fir Lumber Company, wharf 200 feet; storage capacity, 1,500,000 feet lumber; water, 19 feet.

The industrial docks of the harbor are: The Tacoma Smelting Company, 1,500 feet berthing space; two locomotive cranes and two ore unloading cranes; water, 35 feet. Tacoma Grain Company, capacity of 500,000 bushels bulk grain and 5,000 barrels in flour mill; electric conveyor with a capacity of 125 tons per hour; water, 40 feet. Sperry Flour Mill, capacity of 1,000,000 bushels of bulk grain and 250,000 barrels of flour; electric conveyor with capacity of 100 tons per hour; 1,200 feet of frontage; water, 30 feet. Albers Brothers Milling Company, wharf 250 feet long, storage capacity of 5,000 tons; water, 30 feet. John B. Stevens & Company, wharf and plant area 66,000 square feet; berthing space, 500 feet; capacity, 10,000 bushels bulk grain and 466,600 bushels sacked grain; trackage for 25 cars; water, 31

feet. Fisher Flouring Mills, storage capacity 5,000 tons; water, 30 feet. P. J. Fransioli & Company, car trackage for 16 cars; capacity, 13,500 bushels bulk grain and 366,600 bushels sacked; water, 31 feet. Associated Oil Company, 600 feet berthing space, five storage tanks aggregating a capacity of 157,000 barrels. Standard Oil Dock, berthing space 117 feet; capacity, 37,000 barrels; water, 27 feet. Pacific Coast Coal Company, storage capacity 9,000 tons; gravity bunkers; berthing space, 115 feet; water, 16 feet. Northern Pacific Oriental Dock, storage capacity 20,000 tons; berthing space, 800 feet; water, 35 feet. Northwestern Dock, storage capacity of 20,000 tons sacked grain and 46,000 bushels bulk grain; berthing space, 760 feet; water, 26 feet. Electric Bunkers, storage capacity 16,100 tons; electric conveyor with hourly capacity of 600 tons; berthing space for one large ship; water, 35 feet. Eureka Dock, wharf 400 feet long; storage capacity, 12,000 tons; water, 33 feet. North Pacific Sea Products Company, wharf 400 feet; storage capacity, 3,000 tons; water, 36 feet. F. T. Crowe & Company, wharf 210 feet; storage capacity, 4,000 tons; water, 18 feet. Pacific Fruit & Produce Company, wharf 210 feet; capacity, 3,000 tons; water, 18 feet. City Dock, foot of 15th Street, wharf 240 feet. Savage-Scofield Company, wharf 120 feet; storage capacity, 3,000 tons; water, 15 feet. Tacoma Veneer Company, wharf 150 feet; storage capacity, 3,000 tons; water, 15 feet. C. S. Barlow & Sons, wharf 125 feet; storage capacity, 3,000 tons. Vermont Marble Company, wharf 60 feet, water 18 feet. Western Boat Building Company, operated by Marine Railway, water 19 feet.

CHAPTER XLIX

NEWSPAPER HISTORY

The first newspaper published in Pierce County was the *Puget Sound Courier*, launched in 1855. W. B. Affleck and E. T. Gunn were the editors and publishers. There were not enough people in the county at that time to support a decidedly partisan publication, and it existed for only about a year. It was one of the first newspapers published in the territory. About a year later another attempt was made to give Steilacoom and the county a weekly newspaper, when the *Republican* was brought forth. Its existence was but for a short time. The third attempt was more successful, when on Friday, March 12, 1858, G. W. Lee and Charles Prosch printed the first issue of *The Puget Sound Herald*. Lee was soon disposed of by Prosch, who continued the publication, avoiding as far as possible political issues.

Tacoma's first newspaper was established by Thomas W. Prosch, and it was a daily venture. The plant was moved from Olympia, where the elder Prosch, Charles, and his two sons, Thomas W. and Fred, had been publishing the *Pacific Tribune* since 1869. The plant had come into the possession of Thomas W. in 1872, and when the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad was fixed in 1873 at Commencement Bay, Prosch decided to move to Tacoma. The first issue of the four-page, five-column daily appeared on August 9th, and it lived for about two years, when Prosch moved the plant to Seattle. Prosch continued the paper there for about three years and then sold it. He was later owner of the *Post-Intelligencer*, and in 1876 was appointed postmaster of Seattle by President Grant. In 1877 Prosch married Virginia McCarver, daughter of Gen. Morton M. McCarver, founder of Tacoma and notable figure in the early history of old Oregon.

Tacoma's next newspaper following the failure of the *Pacific Tribune* was the *Herald.* It was promoted by Francis H. Cook. He moved the plant of the suspended *Echo* from Olympia with which to start his Tacoma publication. Following in the footsteps of Cook came Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Money, from Kalama, where they had published a newspaper called the *Beacon,* and with them they also brought their printing plant, which they located in quarters on the wharf near the Blackwell Hotel. Their first publication, the *North Pacific Times,* made its initial appearance on August 15, 1878. The *Daily Herald,* Cook's paper, and the *North Pacific Times* both failed in January, 1879.

On April 22, 1881, the *Weekly Ledger* was started by R. F. Radebaugh and H. C. Patrick, under the firm name of Radebaugh & Company. Radebaugh had been on the reportorial staff of the San Francisco *Chronicle* and had visited Tacoma in June, 1879. Becoming acquainted with Patrick, who was owner of a weekly newspaper and plant at Santa Cruz, and impressed with the Sound country, the two entered into an agreement, and moved the outfit to Tacoma. The paper, with Radebaugh as editor and Patrick as business manager, proved a success from the start, especially in the job printing department. Its office was established at the southeast corner of Pacific Avenue and Eighth Street, the paper being printed on an old Hoe press, turned by hand power. Radebaugh soon bought his partner out, and moved the plant to Broadway. Patrick then entered into partnership with the Moneys, and later bought the *Pierce County News* from George W. Mattice, changing the name to the *Weekly Tacoma News.* Patrick converted the *News* into a daily on September 25, 1883, and Tacoma thereupon became the home of two very creditable newspapers, the *Ledger* having also gone upon a daily basis on April 7, 1883.

The *Morning Globe* was another daily which existed in Tacoma during the latter '80s and early '90s. It was started by Harry Morgan, and was the outgrowth of a political fight upon him and his gambling house on Pacific Avenue. Its first issue appeared on October 19, 1888, and it continued publication until February, 1892. Morgan owned it for only a few months after it was started, selling it to a syndicate

represented by James M. Ashton and Fremont Campbell. On November 1, 1889, it was bought by Ralph Metcalf and Charles S. Boynton. James N. Bradley, later founder of the Everett *Herald*, came to Tacoma as the managing editor. Bradley still later became associated with the *Ledger* after S. A. Perkins had acquired the paper. The first editor of the *Globe* was a man by the name of Frederickson, and he was followed by Col. William Lightfoot Visscher, who also later edited the *Union*.

The *Morning Union* was started in Tacoma in November, 1893, Visscher becoming its editor. He was succeeded as editor by Thomas M. Sammons, later United States consul in Shanghai, China. George Boggs, who was later elected city treasurer and defaulted, was one of the financial backers of the *Union*, and his connection with the publication probably hastened its early demise.

Tacoma and Pierce County has had many able newspaper managers, owners, writers and editors. The press of the present time is characterized by the same degree of business management and reportorial ability. Among those who have won recognition in the publishing field of the county have been Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Congressman Albert Johnson, Richard Roediger, Thomas W. Prosch, Julius Dickens, E. N. Fuller, Col. William Lightfoot Visscher, James N. Bradley, Louis W. Pratt, H. C. Patrick, Richard T. Buchanan, George W. Mattice, Col. C. A. Snowden, William McIntyre, Herbert Hunt, Nelson Bennett, Sidney A. Perkins, Henry James, Ed Cowan, R. F. Radebaugh, George P. Jacobs, Thomas M. Sammons, Robert Montgomery, J. P. Rawson, Corydon Garrett, C. E. Andrews, Frank S. Baker, Charles B. Welch, and Ralph J. Benjamin. These men, and many others, have done, and some are now doing, splendid work in the upbuilding of the county.

Lane was editor and part owner of the *News* in the early '90s. Congressman Johnson was also an editor of the *News*, serving as such from 1898 to 1907, during the time that the paper was owned by S. A. Perkins. Roediger was one of the early owners of the *News*, later going to Alaska and buying the Fairbanks *Tribune*. He returned to Tacoma in 1909 and bought an interest in the *Evening Tribune*, which had been

established by R. F. Radebaugh in 1907. William McIntyre became owner of the *News* on June 11, 1893, following the panic, buying the paper at a sheriff's sale. Sidney A. Perkins bought the *News* in 1898. Herbert Hunt, author of the "History of Tacoma" and "Washington West of the Cascades," followed Johnson as editor of the *News*. His last named history was completed while on his death bed in 1917. Nelson Bennett was owner of the *Ledger* during the early '90s, retiring from the business on January 1, 1896. Col. C. A. Snowden was editor under the Bennett ownership, and he and several others formed a company to continue the *Ledger* after Bennett had lost over $120,000 and five years' labor. Louis W. Pratt was a writer on the staff of the *Ledger* and was the builder of the National Realty Building. Richard T. Buchanan became editor of the *Ledger* in 1910, and served as such for several years. E. N. Fuller was also one of the early editors of the *News*, and publisher of *Every Sunday* and the *Tacomian*. Julius Dickens was editor of the Steilacoom *Express* in the early '70s. R. F. Radebaugh, as related before, established the *Ledger* in 1881 and the *Tribune* in 1907. Radebaugh died March 30, 1927. The present *News-Tribune*, a consolidation of the two papers, dates from June 17, 1918. It is published by the Tribune Publishing Company, of which Frank S. Baker, one of the best known newspaper men of the West, is president. Baker is also editor and publisher of the *Daily Ledger*. Charles B. Welch is the able editor of the *News-Tribune*. The *Tacoma Times* was founded in 1903, and is published by the Tacoma Times Publishing Company. Ralph J. Benjamin is editor of the *Times*.

Tacoma is the home of not only three of the leading daily newspapers of the state, the *Ledger*, the *News-Tribune*, and the *Times*, but several weekly newspapers, trade journals and magazines of note are printed in the city. The *Auto Weekly* was established in 1923. The *Budbareren*, Norwegian and Danish, is published semi-monthly, Rev. O. Heimdahl being its editor. It was founded in 1918. The *Camp Lewis News*, devoted to military life and the army post, was started in 1925. Capt. Albert L. Evans is the managing editor. The *Daily Index*, of which H. H. Johnson is editor,

was established in 1890; and it ably covers the field for which it is intended. The *Labor Advocate*, founded in 1909, is one of the leading labor journals of Washington. The *Masonic Journal*, published by the Masonic Publishing and Supply Company, dates from 1921. Robert S. Doubleday is editor of the *Motor Line*, which commenced publication in 1925. T. J. Bell is the editor and publisher of the *New Herald*, issued each Saturday, and which had its beginning in 1891. The *Pacific Legion* is a monthly publication founded in 1923, and is under the supervision of the American Legion for the Department of Washington. Robert S. Doubleday is also editor and publisher of the *Pierce County Journal*, a weekly newspaper which was started in 1921. T. Sandegren is editor of the *Puget Sound Posten*, started in 1905. In 1907 the *Sions-Bjadet*, a Swedish Lutheran monthly publication, was founded, and its editor is Rev. E. C. Bloomquist. The students of the College of Puget Sound publish a paper called the *Puget Sound Trail* during the collegiate year. It dates from 1910. The *Sun* is published by J. R. Rawson each Saturday. It was founded in 1914. John Toley is editor and publisher of the Norwegian-Danish paper, *Vestkysten*. It was started in 1890. One of the oldest publications of the city is the *Wacht am Sunde* (German), of which Arthur Weichbrod is editor. It had its beginning in 1884. The *West Coast Trade* is a monthly publication devoted to the grocery trade and general merchandise, founded in 1889, and is now edited by Wilmer F. Hemming.

Robert Montgomery is the editor and publisher of the *Puyallup Valley Tribune*, published at Puyallup. This newspaper was founded in 1886. J. P. Rawson is editor of another Puyallup weekly, the *Herald*, which has been in existence for over twenty-two years. Sumner has two weekly newspapers and a farm publication. Corydon Garrett is editor of the *American Standard*, and C. E. Andrews is publisher of the *News-Index*. The Farm News Publishing Company is the owner of the *Pierce County Farm News*. The South Prairie *Sun* and the Wilkeson *Record* are published by the Herald Publishing Company. Homer S. Mohr is editor of the Roy *Record*, founded in 1924. The *Banner*, published at Buckley by Whitten Brothers, is one of the oldest weeklies

in the county, dating from 1888. Orting is the home of the *Oracle*, which was founded in 1889. George A. Seely is its editor. In 1917 the *Peninsula Gateway* was founded at Gig Harbor, and it is edited by C. E. Trombey.

CHAPTER L

THE TACOMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

No city can grow or prosper, except sluggishly, in the absence of a live commercial club, chamber of commerce or similar organization. Tacoma owes a great deal of its rapid rise to such organizations. Strong leaders in the past have always been found as active members of the Chamber of Commerce or Commercial Club. Those who today are doing the most to advance the interests of Tacoma and Pierce County are to be found in the ranks of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce. Blessed as it is with many natural advantages, the county's remarkable growth justly owes much of its fame and development to those men, past and present, who have unselfishly devoted their time, money and energies to the advertisement and exploitation of the city and county. Leaders of every business, profession and walk of life are listed in the membership of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce.

Tacoma's first Chamber of Commerce dates from February, 1884, when a few business men banded together to work for the city. A Commercial Club was also organized later. Those who have served as president of the Chamber of Commerce since 1915 have been George H. Stone, Dr. Ernest C. Wheeler, A. B. Howe, E. B. King, James H. Davis, H. Garrett Fisher, J. T. S. Lyle, F. D. Hill, H. G. Winsor, D. I. Cornell, J. A. Eves, and J. F. Hickey, the present head of the organization. Mr. Eves was president for two terms, 1925 and 1926. During that period there have been but two secretaries, E. P. Kemmer serving until 1926, when T. A. Stevenson was selected. L. W. Harkins is first vice president; George H. Osgood, second vice president; and C. E. Lindquist, treasurer. The present board of directors is composed of R. N. Allen, Robert M. Davis, W. C. Deering, L. W. Harkins, J. F. Hickey, George T. Howe, J. S. Kemp, G. E.

Ledbetter, H. E. Post, C. E. Lindquist, Wallace M. Mount, J. G. Newbegin, C. W. Orton, and George W. Osgood. The staff organization consists of T. A. Stevenson, secretary-manager; A. H. Banwell, manager of the tourist, publicity and convention department; Barney Dodds, Washington representative; E. C. Engvall, cashier; S. J. Maxwell, manager of the industrial and manufacturing department; Jay W. McCune, manager of the traffic and transportation department; T. A. Penhale, secretary of the foreign trade department; and F. H. Pratt, membership secretary.

The various committees for the year 1927 are as follows:

Industrial and Manufacturing Committee—J. S. Kemp, chairman; F. R. Smith, H. E. Post, H. A. Flood, J. A. Pleasants, F. C. Brewer, W. C. Deering, L. A. Nicholson, H. O. Blair, E. J. Barry, J. W. Stevenson, Floyd Murphy, George H. Osgood, F. Garrett Fisher, H. E. Emmons, J. S. Whitehouse, Frank Lilly, R. I. Ehrlichman, J. L. Burnham, M. J. Seabrook, D. S. Robinson, L. J. Muscek, F. A. Martinetti, J. L. Stannard, George W. Ball, John Hartman, E. M. Kennard.

Inter-City Visitation Committee—Sam Lavroff, chairman; Leo Weston, James O'Neil, W. C. Wheeler Jr., E. T. Stewart, J. E. Owens, C. O. Bates, John G. Heinz, C. A. Lund, C. L. Babcock, C. M. Johnson, G. H. Jensen, E. W. Lang, D. S. Robinson, A. C. Tousey, G. M. Franzen, Dean McLean, A. Prichard, R. E. Mahaffay, Ed Nugent, H. Pelletier, Robert Barclay, Sam Stauffer.

Legislation and Taxation Committee—E. K. Murray, chairman; Leavenworth Kershaw, A. F. Firmin, C. O. Bates, W. H. Miller, W. P. Hopping, H. E. Stimpson, George Scofield, Guy Kelly.

Membership Committee—Phil J. Sullivan, chairman; Richard A. Blundell, Louis L. Johnston, Charles B. Roger, Earl L. Powell.

Military and Naval Affairs Committee—Gen. Robert Alexander, chairman; Percy Norman, Ralph Shaffer, Rex Roudebush, J. M. Ashton, H. M. Anderson, C. A. Darmer, Lyle Abrahamson, C. C. Corse, Leo Weston, Arthur Middleton, Henry Foss.

Publicity, Convention and Tourist Committee—Percy P. Brush, chairman; W. C. Raleigh, T. M. Keane, Lyle Abra-

hamson, F. L. Worden, Ray Clark, F. C. Hewson, A. H. Davis, Dr. W. B. Penney, Ben Heuston, Capt. F. W. Gardner, T. F. Marsh, Harold Davies, Clem Dumett, J. Condon, A. E. Grafton, H. T. Howell, Arthur W. Bryan, George Stean, E. C. Wakefield, A. C. C. Gamer, W. D. Lyness, E. G. Delgrave, Jack Norton, Stuart Whitehouse, E. J. Bresemann.

Rural Development Committee—Frank Poole, chairman; C. W. Orton, E. F. Gregory, C. G. Jennings, G. H. Jensen, A. D. Hawkins, George R. Rice, R. S. Miller, A. F. Firmin, L. J. Muscek, Louis Hart, D. W. Nadeau, A. M. Richardson, W. R. Lebo, Alvin Muehler, G. M. Elliott, W. A. Linklater, Dr. J. W. Kalkus, O. H. Brasier, R. E. Darling, C. F. Davidson, J. G. Bassett, R. C. Saunders, S. Reid, Jr.

Traffic and Transportation Committee—B. A. McKenzie, chairman; R. D. Lytle, J. C. Hinckley, Frost Snyder, Fred Shoemaker, J. G. Bassett, C. G. Battelle.

Washington Committee—Clifford Babcock, chairman; J. T. S. Lyle, J. C. Elder, J. G. Bassett, Frank McCandless, Sam Lavroff, Roy Thompson, Dr. H. W. Minton, Dr. Wilmot Reed, Ole Lien, Fred Shoemaker, C. G. Jennings, John Dower, P. V. Caesar, I. C. Rowland, Harry Brown, Stanley V. Bell, R. E. Darling, H. E. Warren, C. M. Johnson, Lee Johnson, Henry Shaw, R. C. Saunders, C. W. Smith, E. Lind Messinger, John W. Bergreen, Charles Hyde, George P. Wright, William Walters.

Tacoma Label Committee—C. W. Bridgham, chairman; K. M. Kennell, L. M. Hampton, H. E. Emmons, Douglas Barlow, E. M. Kennard, Alvis Ray, Clyde E. Powell, Henry G. Shaw, Roy J. Sharp, John Goldsbury, W. C. Raleigh, Willis R. Lebo, F. A. Haines, Charles A. Bussard, Abram D. Liddle.

Pulp and Paper Committee—James M. Ashton, chairman; Joseph Diven, Ira S. Davisson, W. S. Dowd, E. J. Barry.

Advertising Committee—C. S. Reynolds, chairman; Joseph Toole, W. R. Ripley, H. A. Lehnhardt, J. C. Elder, J. H. N. Adams, I. C. Rowland, A. B. Howe, Walter C. Johnson, J. H. Stine, L. E. Wilkeson, Ted Faulk, Emmett Anderson, Lyle Abrahamson, Sam Allen, H. C. Moody, Llewellyn Evans.

City Traffic Committee—C. B. Hurley, chairman; John Hartman, J. P. Lesher, Arthur Bryan, E. P. Leonard, J. L.

Garvin, H. Dyer Dyment, C. S. Reynolds, R. T. Sullivan, J. A. Pleasants, R. H. Culbertson, C. L. Hufford, Frank M. Carnahan, Charles Burkepile.

Finance Committee—L. W. Harkins, chairman; C. E. Lindquist, Robert M. Davis.

Civic Affairs Committee—A. B. Comfort, chairman; F. E. Jeffries, W. C. Deering, William D. Lyness, Paul Mellinger, S. S. Anderson, E. F. Gregory, I. W. Ziegaus, Wallace McPherson, D. D. Schneider, Robert B. Abel, Hugo Metzler, C. J. Backus, Leo Weston, W. C. Hewitt, George W. Fowler, J. W. Slayden, Roy A. Fisk, Matt Newell, George Milton Savage, Dr. W. B. Penney, George R. Rice, A. W. Worthen, George W. Rounds, B. R. Nichols, F. D. Hill, Myron T. Heuston, Charles O. Bates, Arthur A. Cook, Harry L. Pelletier, A. D. Hawkins, A. H. Reeder, S. Grimstead, William Heffelfinger, C. W. Booth Jr., L. E. Wilkeson.

Speakers' Committee—Rev. C. Oscar Johnson, chairman; A. B. Comfort, Robert M. Davis, E. B. King, Dr. E. H. Todd, Scott Z. Henderson.

Fire Protection Committee—Dr. Edwin Janes, chairman; Ernest Dolge, Ralph Shaffer, A. P. Judson, Gen. J. M. Ashton, H. O. Blair, John Buffelen, George J. Osgood, W. C. Wheeler, Paul Johns, Karl B. Kellogg, J. T. Percival, William Kunigk.

Flood Control Committee—George W. Osgood, chairman; Thomas Carstens, Ira S. Davisson, Ernest Dolge, W. E. Morris, M. G. Tennent, Maj. E. G. Griggs.

Foreign Trade Committee—George W. Osgood, chairman; R. G. Glanville, H. V. Jackson, I. C. Bonham, L. F. Gault, W. Yale Henry, Thomas Carstens, Samuel Wilson, E. J. Enright, E. C. Bentzen, J. P. Simpson, Sam Stocking, E. T. Rogers, John G. Heinz, R. L. Reedy, Hugh T. Murphy, B. J. Bagan, Frost Snyder, T. W. Lynn, A. N. Drips.

Forestry Committee—Charles S. Chapman, chairman; Minot Davis, T. H. Martin, J. G. Dickson, George T. Howe, George W. Cain, E. J. Fenby, Earl M. Rogers, Lee Doud, Joseph L. Diven.

Good Roads Committee—Chairman to be appointed; Leo Harkins, Louis L. Johnson, George Barlow, J. E. Bonnell, Llewellyn Evans, Rex Roudebush, C. A. E. Naubert, G. E.

Hilen, S. E. Munson, Alvin Muehler, George Miller, R. H. Culbertson, Arthur H. Bassett, Max R. Martin, Jesse Thomas, J. L. Stannard, G. A. Weber, A. F. Firmin, J. H. Lyons.

Home Products Committee—Horace Wright, chairman; Henry Foss, M. R. Martin, W. G. Metzger, N. H. McNeil, C. G. Jennings, Joe Whalen, F. L. Worden, G. H. Jensen, G. A. Weber, Meyer Jacob, Glen A. Johnston, George Reha.

CHAPTER LI

EDWARD B. RHODES POST NO. 2, AMERICAN LEGION

The Tacoma post of the American Legion, Edward B. Rhodes Post No. 2, had its beginning on April 28, 1919, when a few ex-service men met at the Armory. Those who attended the preliminary meeting were Messrs. Winsor, Schmalle, Norton, Mitchell, Shaw, Winsor, Dapron, Heide, Hebblethwaite, Neilson, Albright, Holman and Stallcup. F. J. Schmalle was named as presiding officer of the meeting, and Evan S. Stallcup was chosen as secretary. Lieutenant-Colonel Winsor explained that one of the purposes of the meeting was the selection of a delegate to represent Tacoma at the first convention of the American Legion in St. Louis. Frederic J. Shaw, now chairman of the board of county commissioners, was chosen to attend the St. Louis gathering. While at St. Louis, Shaw was made chairman of the national committee on emblems and badges, and also served as such at the Minneapolis convention later in the year.

On May 19, 1919, a second meeting was held at the Armory, attended by eighteen men. Shaw, who was then a member of the state executive committee, reported on his St. Louis trip, and was elected chairman of the temporary organization. Ralph Winsor was elected temporary secretary, and a committee composed of Ralph Shaffer, Dr. James LaGasa, F. S. Schmalle, S. H. Martin and D. D. Schneider was appointed to draw up by-laws for Tacoma Post, as it was decided to name the organization. An entertainment committee consisting of William D. Moreland, Dr. James A. LaGasa and Dr. James R. Yocum was also appointed. A second meeting was held on May 26th, at which time Maj.-Gen. William H. Johnston addressed the members present; and the name of the post was changed to Edward B. Rhodes Post No. 2, in honor of Lieutenant Rhodes, who was killed in France. The meeting on June 9th was presided over by

Frederic J. Shaw, the first commander, and C. J. Brobeck was named historian. Delegates were chosen to represent Tacoma at the convention in Seattle to perfect a state organization, consisting of Messrs. Muscek, Stallcup, Nelson, Murray, Wilkeson, Schmalle, Carruthers, Roudebush, Miller, Zumwaldt, and Moreland.

On September 8th, L. E. Wilkeson was named as post adjutant, vice E. S. Stallcup, resigned. On September 29th, Myron C. Cramer, DeWitt M. Evans, Ralph Shaffer, L. E. Wilkeson, M. K. Norton and E. K. Murray were elected as delegates to the state convention. At the following meeting Ralph Shaffer was elected as delegate to the national convention. At the mass meeting held at the Tacoma Theatre on November 13th, following the massacre at Centralia on Armistice day, L. J. Muscek spoke for the American Legion, Judge H. P. Burdick for the G. A. R., and Col. B. W. Coiner for the Spanish war veterans. Resolutions prepared by Rex Roudebush were adopted by the meeting.

On December 15, 1919, officers were elected for the following year. L. E. Wilkeson was elected commander; G. C. Wagner, vice commander; M. K. Norton, adjutant; and H. R. Carothers, O. C. Nelson, Seth Ellison, W. M. Davis, and A. M. Fraser, members of the executive committee. In July the following delegates were named to attend the annual state convention: Evans, Cramer, Norton, Miss Dumermuth, Shaw, Shaffer, Miss McEwan, E. K. Murray, Langlow, Weddell, Ross, Schroesder, and Youel. At the annual election of officers on December 20, 1920, W. D. Moreland was named commander; Richard Rowland, vice commander; John E. Youel, chaplain; Mary Rowland, historian; and an executive committee consisting of DeWitt M. Evans, Mat Opgenorth, J. H. Zumwalt, and Jack Hart.

On March 7, 1921, a committee of over forty was named to have charge of the Fourth of July celebration, Frederic J. Shaw being made temporary chairman, and later Glen Sutherland took over the chairmanship. The committee also had charge of the Stadium summer concerts. Since that year the post has named an annual committee to supervise the national holiday celebration, and each year since then Tacoma has been assured splendid programs on the Fourth of July.

Delegates to the state convention were named at the meeting of June 21, 1921, consisting of J. K. Weddell, Richard Rowland, W. P. Wooley, Mrs. Mary Rowland, Frederic J. Shaw, DeWitt M. Evans, L. E. Wilkeson, and W. D. Moreland. The initial steps to purchase the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club as a permanent club home were taken on July 12th. The 1922 officers of the post were chosen on December 13, 1921, consisting of DeWitt M. Evans, commander; W. P. Wooley, vice commander; Mrs. Mary Rowland, historian; William C. Livingston, chaplain; and M. K. Norton, J. L. Padgett, and Dr. H. D. Jonez, as members of the executive committee.

On April 4, 1922, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club rooms, located on lots 6, 7 and 8, block 704, of the "Map of New Tacoma," were bought from the War Camp Community Service, Incorporated, of New York, for $30,000. The post had been meeting at that place since the first few sessions held at the Armory. On April 11th a building committee was chosen, consisting of L. E. Wilkeson, for a term of four years; William C. Livingston, three years; Frederic J. Shaw, two years; and James B. Mitchell, for one year.

On July 25th the post selected DeWitt M. Evans, L. E. Wilkeson, Dr. H. D. Jonez, H. D. Hayward, W. D. Matheson, William P. Wooley, and Ben Murray, as delegates to the annual convention at Wenatchee. On September 5, 1922, W. D. Matheson resigned as adjutant, and James B. Mitchell was chosen to fill the unexpired term. The election in December resulted in the choice of Dr. H. D. Jonez as commander; Harold D. Hayward, senior vice commander; A. H. Middleton, junior vice commander; Mary Rowland, historian; William C. Livingston, chaplain; James B. Mitchell, adjutant; and Rex Roudebush, M. K. Norton, and R. F. Clarke, as members at large on the executive committee. Ray Beil was chosen on the board of building managers.

The delegates to the annual state convention at Olympia were chosen in September, 1923, and were Dr. H. D. Jonez, DeWitt M. Evans, Frederic J. Shaw, R. S. Roudebush, H. D. Hayward, A. H. Middleton, L. E. Wilkeson, L. L. Thompson, J. H. Zumwalt, J. K. Weddell, C. W. May, and Irving Niles. Doctor Jonez was elected state commander at the Olympia convention, and on September 25th he resigned as post com-

mander. H. D. Hayward was thereupon elected commander; A. H. Middleton, senior vice commander; and Robert B. Abel, junior vice commander. These three officers were continued in their respective places at the election on December 11th, when Fred Brown was elected historian; William C. Livingston, chaplain; and John Dille, adjutant.

Robert B. Abel was chairman of the Fourth of July committee for 1924. In August the post chose H. D. Hayward, G. H. Lindberg, Russell C. Peterson, Robert B. Abel, H. E. Thompson, Warde Heberly, John R. Dille, Irving Niles, Frank Worden, C. T. Jackson, and L. L. Thompson, as delegates to the annual state convention at Walla Walla. At the annual election held in December, Robert B. Abel was selected as post commander; G. H. Lindberg, senior vice commander; Dr. H. W. Minton, junior vice commander; and Fred Brown, historian. John R. Dille was chairman of the 1925 Fourth of July committee. The delegates chosen to represent the post at the Port Angeles convention for the year were Robert B. Abel, Harold D. Hayward, H. W. Minton, Clarence Langlow, Wilbur Conkling, G. H. Lindberg, C. W. May, L. L. Thompson, Dr. H. D. Jonez, John H. Binns, and William C. Livingston.

The entire membership of the post, and many Tacomans, were saddened on August 21, 1925, by the death of one of the members of the organization, Horace H. Davie. Mr. Davie was killed on the highway south of Tacoma, losing his life in an accident while trying to save others from possible injury. At the Legion meeting on the 25th of August resolutions drafted by John H. Binns were adopted by the post and spread upon their minutes; and at the same time Binns delivered a splendid eulogy of Davie, in which he said in part: "I like to think, too, of his war service. With a vision clearer than many of us, he early realized that the war was a battle of right against might, a struggle of civilization against barbarism. Though an American, a married man with a family, he crossed the border, with his loyal wife's wholehearted approval, and joined the Canadian forces. Soon he was a non-commissioned officer in charge of eight ambulances in France. Once, during a rapid shifting of the lines, he drove half a mile inside the German lines, and returned

safely. He was later wounded, sent to a hospital at Toronto, and invalided out of the service. That would have been enough war for most men. Not so with Horace Davie. As soon as he was able he reenlisted. Again he went to France, this time in the Canadian Aviation Service. He was again wounded, again invalided. He was no swivel chair soldier, but a representative of the finest fighting type of Canada and the United States, a man who, in physique, bearing and soldierly qualities might well be taken as a model of the modern soldier. * * * All I have said I mean sincerely. I have spoken high praise of a man who never held office in the Post, who never spoke at length on the floor; whose service was in deed rather than in words." Copies of the resolutions and speech of Binns were sent by the post to the bereaved family.

On September 26, 1925, officers were elected for the ensuing year, with John H. Binns as commander; Dr. H. W. Minton, senior vice commander; J. V. Wilson, junior vice commander; Sidney C. Best, chaplain; Lester M. Hunt, librarian; and Frederic J. Shaw was reelected to the board of building managers. On March 30, 1926, E. W. Cummings was named adjutant. The Fourth of July committee for 1926 was headed by Russel C. Peterson as chairman. On May 25, 1926, the post decided to sell their clubrooms on Commerce Street, and accepted the sum of $24,000 and lots 16, 17 and 18, in block 205, "Map of New Tacoma," as payment therefor. This latter location is on Stadium Way, near Second Street, where it is hoped that new and larger quarters will be built in the near future.

The 1926 state convention was held in Longview, and the delegates from the Edward B. Rhodes Post were H. D. Jonez, Lea I. Langabeer, L. E. Wilkeson, Robert B. Abel, J. V. Wilson, Wilbur Conkling, H. W. Minson, and William Woolley. At the annual election held on September 28, 1926, Dr. Edward A. Rich was chosen commander; Wilbur Conkling, senior vice commander; Andrew Cochran, junior vice commander; Sidney Best, chaplain; E. P. Kohl, historian; E. W. Cummings, adjutant; A. Truman, senior color bearer; and T. Roseli, junior color bearer. L. I. Langabeer was named service officer; and James Mason, sergeant at arms. The

executive committee chosen consists of George Allen, Lea I. Langabeer, Donald Sawhill, M. J. Muckey, H. C. Simonds, M. D. Redfield, R. J. Wilton, Roy Clark, Francis Rodrigues, M. J. Hawley, and E. W. Cummings. Lea I. Langabeer was appointed adjutant on March 15, 1927, upon the resignation of Cummings.

The Tacoma Post has not only accomplished a great amount of good for former service men since its organization eight years ago, but it has always been an important factor in all movements for the betterment of the city and county. Its leadership has been in the hands of judicious and determined young men of the city, who have looked beyond any selfish aims of a single organization or body of citizens. Its membership has been progressive and active, and always willing to support every movement which has helped make a bigger city or better conditions. The same words of commendation may be said of the posts at Sumner, Puyallup and Kapowsin.

CHAPTER LII

THE PIERCE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

The Pierce County Medical Society had its beginning on August 24, 1888, when eight physicians of Tacoma met in the office of Dr. J. S. Wintermute. Dr. Wintermute suggested the name under which it has for thirty-nine years functioned, and also outlined the objects for which the organization should stand—that of the advancement of friendly intercourse among its members, for the cultivation and advancement of medical knowledge, and for promoting in a general sense the usefulness, honor and best interests of the medical profession in Pierce County. The doctors who met in the Wintermute office to perfect the society were Drs. H. C. Bostwick, H. R. Garner, G. D. Shaver, H. J. Williams, H. W. Dewey, J. F. Beardsley, F. H. Luce and J. S. Wintermute. Doctor Bostwick was elected the first president, and F. H. Luce the first secretary. A week later Dr. Johnson Armstrong was elected vice president and Dr. Luce treasurer. On April 25, 1889, Doctor Shaver was elected secretary-treasurer, upon the resignation of Doctor Luce.

Pioneer physicians of the county taken into the society between the date of its organization and 1914, by years, included the following: 1888—Drs. Raymond Mitchell, F. S. Williams, Johnson Armstrong, J. M. Crump, and M. C. Smith. 1889—Drs. E. A. Stafford, E. L. Hills, F. L. Goddard, J. J. McKone, H. P. Tuttle, C. Quevli, T. F. Smith, M. F. Van Buren, G. C. Wagner, Charles McCutcheon, H. Galloway, N. J. Redpath, J. W. Waughop, P. B. Wing, J. W. Dodson, Grant S. Hicks, W. W. McCormack, and E. G. Stratton. 1890—Drs. I. P. Balabanoff, M. L. C. Balabanoff, H. C. Sloggett, John T. Lee, James A. Beebe, Hamilton Allan, J. M. Everette, J. W. Hickman, Frank W. Harrell, J. H. Eigholz, Warren Brown, T. W. Musgrove, and A. M. Davenport.

1891—Drs. A. P. Parker, P. Frank, A. H. Coleman, E. M. Brown, R. F. Brodnax, and H. J. Philpot. 1892—Drs. A. E. Burns and Doctor Kimball. 1895—Doctors Deekens and P. B. Swearingen. 1896—Drs. J. L. Rynning, J. M. Corliss, O. W. Loughlen, and George A. Libby. 1897—Drs. T. C. Rummell and Charles E. Taylor. 1898—Drs. T. H. Merrill, C. P. Balabanoff, E. St. Clair Osbourn, F. J. Stewart, E. A. Trommold, F. J. Schug, R. H. Harrison, F. C. Miller, and Albert Osburn. 1903—Drs. A. de Y. Green, James Keho, C. H. Kinnear, J. R. Brown, and C. E. Case. 1904—Drs. J. W. Bean, F. R. Hill, C. M. McCreery, W. B. McCreery, L. M. Perkins, W. D. Read, S. Sargentich, F. S. Lowell, William Douglass, John J. Sturgus, Frank A. Scott, J. H. Spencer, A. C. Stewart, W. B. VanVechten, and J. W. Moore. 1905—Drs. Royal A. Gove, E. A. T. Weichbrod, R. S. Garnett, P. B. Brenton, E. O. Sutton, J. Regli, and W. N. Kellar. 1906—Drs. E. C. Wheeler, W. M. Karshner, Hans P. Dana, G. G. R. Kunz, A. S. Monzingo, F. W. Rinkenberger, A. E. Reynolds, Charles James, A. M. Flynn, and D. A. Gove. 1907—Drs. G. G. Agerton, John H. Sheets, H. B. Runnals, E. F. Pratt, F. J. Delaney, R. A. Bebb, B. H. Foreman, R. O. Ball, J. S. Hutchinson, W. V. Gulick, James P. Doughty, J. W. Snoke, E. S. Carlson, A. P. Calhoun, T. N. Bond, J. R. Robertson, and W. S. Chenoweth. 1908—Drs. S. W. Mowers, J. F. Griggs, F. W. Southworth, A. E. Goldsmith, A. W. Bridge, C. S. Wilson, W. A. Monroe, O. M. Clay, J. A. LaGasa, J. W. Cline, Josiah Jones, E. O. Crokat, B. E. Drake, E. W. Janes, and J. S. Smeall. 1909—Drs. E. A. Rich, A. E. Braden, F. M. Pfifer, H. S. Argue, H. J. Hards, and C. E. Whitney. 1910—Drs. Sidney M. McLean, Charles D. Hunter, E. A. Montague, Mary H. F. Perkins, C. J. Brobeck, Burton E. Paul, W. W. Pascoe, Thomas R. Steagall, Evan Hyslin, William G. Cameron, William R. Whitnall, and W. C. Tymms. 1911—Drs. R. C. Shaeffer, A. G. Nace, R. H. Lanning, C. E. Laws, H. R. Green, L. B. Ashton, C. H. DeWitt, C. H. DeWitt, Jr., and D. K. Thung. 1912—Drs. G. M. Steel, W. B. Penney, Thomas H. Long, Thomas B. Curran, Edwin M. Brown, Raymond C. Morse, H. J. Whitacre, J. M. Thueringer, B. X. Corbin, and J. O. Post. 1913—Drs. J. W. Bean, T. B. Carter, Whiting Mitchell, and Guy O'Neil Ireland.

1914—Drs. J. P. Kawe, L. B. Sims, K. Ito, W. J. Henry, and S. D. Barry.

On March 15, 1910, Drs. J. Armstrong, H. W. Dewey, J. J. McKone, G. C. Wagner, P. B. Wing, T. F. Smith, G. D. Shaver, G. S. Hicks, and C. Quevli were elected as honorary members of the society in recognition of their long membership. Dr. J. S. Wintermute, in whose office the first meeting was held, was killed on November 11, 1896, while standing in front of 1141 Railroad Avenue. He was shot by Samuel Tucker, a confirmed hypochondriac, and died a few hours later. Tucker committed suicide after shooting Wintermute.

Members of the society who have been honored by being elected president, secretary and treasurer of the organization following the first officers given above have been as follows:

Date of Election	*President*	*Secretary-Treasurer*
Aug. 28, 1889	Dr. H. W. Dewey	G. D. Shaver
Aug. 26, 1890	Dr. James A. Beebe	Dr. G. C. Wagner
Aug. 21, 1891	Dr. F. L. Goddard	Dr. Chas. McCutcheon
Jan. 5, 1892	Dr. H. P. Tuttle	Dr. Chas. McCutcheon
Jan. 3, 1893	Dr. H. P. Tuttle	Dr. Chas. McCutcheon
Jan. 4, 1894	Dr. J. R. Yocom	Dr. Chas. McCutcheon
Jan. 5, 1895	Dr. J. W. Hickman	Dr. Chas. McCutcheon
Jan. 15, 1896	Dr. A. H. Coleman	Dr. Chas. McCutcheon
Jan. 28, 1897	Dr. Warren Brown	Dr. Chas. McCutcheon
Jan. 25, 1898	Dr. H. W. Dewey	Dr. C. E. Taylor
Jan. 3, 1899	Dr. H. W. Dewey	Dr. P. B. Swearingen
January, 1900	Dr. H. W. Dewey	Dr. P. B. Swearingen
January, 1901	Dr. H. W. Dewey	Dr. P. B. Swearingen
January, 1902	Dr. H. W. Dewey	Dr. P. B. Swearingen
Jan. 6, 1903	Dr. Hamilton Allan	Dr. Geo. H. McGeer
Jan. 29, 1904	Dr. C. Quevli	Doctor Green
Jan. 3, 1905	Dr. Grant S. Hicks	Doctor Green
Jan. 2, 1906	Dr. G. D. Shaver	Doctor Green
Jan. 9, 1907	Dr. G. D. Shaver	Doctor Green
Jan. 7, 1908	Dr. Royal A. Gove	Dr. E. O. Sutton
Jan. 5, 1909	Dr. C. H. Kinnear	Dr. E. O. Sutton
Jan. 4, 1910	Dr. J. B. McNerthney	Dr. E. O. Sutton

Jan. 4, 1911	Dr. J. R. Brown	Dr. E. O. Sutton
Jan. 2, 1912	Dr. Wilmot D. Read	Dr. E. O. Sutton
June 6, 1913	Dr. C. S. Wilson	Dr. E. O. Sutton
Jan. 6, 1914	Dr. W. N. Keller	Dr. E. O. Sutton
Jan. 5, 1915	Dr. E. W. Janes	Dr. E. O. Sutton
Jan. 18, 1916	Dr. E. A. Rich	Dr. E. C. Wheeler
Dec. 19, 1916	Dr. Chas. McCreery	Royal A. Gove
Dec. 26, 1917	Dr. S. W. Mowers	Royal A. Gove
Dec. 17, 1918	Dr. J. F. Griggs	Royal A. Gove
Dec. 23, 1919	Dr. Harry G. Willard	Dr. W. B. Penney
Dec. 28, 1920	Dr. W. A. Monroe	Dr. W. B. Penney
Dec. 27, 1921	Dr. Chas. D. Hunter	Dr. W. B. Penney
Dec. 12, 1922	Dr. Joseph Kane	Dr. W. B. Penney
Dec. 11, 1923	Dr. Sidney M. MacLean	Dr. W. B. Penney
Dec. 23, 1924	Dr. William B. McCreery	Dr. W. B. Penney
Dec. 22, 1925	Dr. E. F. Dodds	Dr. W. B. Penney
April 26, 1927	Dr. E. C. Wheeler	Dr. W. B. Penney

Dr. Royal A. Gove served as treasurer of the society from January 5, 1909, until the election of December 17, 1918, when the offices of secretary and treasurer were again united. Doctor Gove, who was born June 9, 1856, died in Tacoma on January 21, 1920. Dr. D. M. Dayton served as vice president from December 22, 1925, until the election of April, 1927.

The Pierce County Medical Society furnished a notable list of officers during the World war. On March 5, 1918, the Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce presented the society with a service flag at a patriotic meeting, and a star for each of the following physicians of the county had a place on the banner: Maj. Horace J. Whitacre, Maj. K. J. Stamford, Maj. Clarence P. Gammon and Maj. E. C. Wheeler; Captains Edwin Janes, Edward A. Rich, Karl S. Staatz, H. G. Willard, H. S. Judd, Ernest C. Wheeler, E. Bruce Rhea, Robert A. Allen, C. Stuart Wilson, A. C. Stewart, Clement E. Laws, Thomas B. Curran, Wilmot D. Read, Shirley D. Barry, Warner M. Karshner; and Lieutenants Joseph

P. Kane, Hiram S. Argue, Charles R. McCreery, William A. Monroe, E. Burton Paul, Frederick H. Schroeder, Leslie B. Sims, William B. McNerthney, Whiting B. Mitchell, Edwin A. Montague, Joseph R. Turner, Harry G. Willard, Warren D. Hough, Roy A. Morse, A. George Nace, Christian J. Brobeck, Charles D. Hunter, and C. S. Pascoe. Following the discharge of these officers from the army and navy, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Griggs gave a dinner party in their honor at the Hesperides Hotel.

The society has a splendid library for the use of its members. When it was first catalogued in 1920 by Miss Jeanette M. Hitchcock there were 1,262 volumes. At present there are 1,761 books and numerous magazines and periodicals of value to the profession. The librarian at this time is Blanche DeWitt, who became such in March, 1922, upon the resignation of her sister, Mrs. Sadie L. Harader.

The following physicians are members of the Pierce County Medical Society:

H. S. Argue
C. H. Aylen
I. P. Balabanoff
S. D. Barry
R. H. Beach
D. H. Bell
S. L. Blair
J. C. Bohn
J. A. Bowles
T. K. Bowles
*Perley R. Brenton
A. W. Bridge
C. J. Brobeck
Elwin Brown
B. A. Brown
*J. R. Brown
A. H. Buis
W. G. Cameron
E. L. Carlsen
V. E. Crowe
F. J. Cullen
T. B. Curran
J. S. Davies
D. M. Dayton
Charles H. Doe
E. F. Dodds
M. P. Dorman
F. H. Douglass
B. E. Drake
C. F. Engels
C. R. Fishel
A. M. Flynn
B. H. Foreman
C. P. Gammon
R. S. Garnett
D. A. Gove
J. F. Griggs
B. J. Gilshannon
Clyde E. Gray
S. A. Gianelli
J. W. Gullickson
P. F. Guy
H. J. Hards
A. B. Heaton
Grant S. Hicks
A. E. Hillis
E. O. Houda
A. W. Howe
C. D. Hunter
J. L. Hutchinson
Evan Hyslin
Leo J. Hunt
L. A. Hopkins
Charles James
E. W. Janes
D. H. Johnson
J. A. Johnson
Scott S. Jones
H. D. Jonez
Corban E. Judd
J. P. Kane
W. M. Karshner
J. A. Keho

W. N. Keller
C. H. Kinnear
G. G. R. Kunz
H. Kurata
J. A. LaGasa
C. C. Leaverton
J. A. Locke
T. H. Long
O. W. Loughlen
W. L. Ludlow
W. H. Ludwig
C. V. Lundvick
Sidney MacLean
C. R. McColl
C. R. McCreery
W. B. McCreery
J. B. McNerthney
W. B. McNerthney
E. D. McCarty
Clyde Magill
W. W. Mattson
R. S. Miles
W. B. Mitchell
W. A. Monroe
R. A. Morse
R. C. Morse
T. B. Murphy
R. D. McRae
W. A. Moore
R. W. Monaghan
A. George Nace
M. T. Nelsen
C. S. Pascoe
Charles M. Pearson
W. B. Penney
Mary E. Perkins
E. R. Perry
C. Quevli
R. H. Rea
W. D. Read
E. A. Rich
J. B. Robertson
T. C. Rummell
J. S. Smeall
R. C. Shaeffer
Alice M. Smith
G. H. Smith
J. W. Snoke
Karl S. Staatz
T. R. Steagall
G. M. Steele
Jno. F. Steele
P. B. Swearingen
C. E. Taylor
J. R. Turner
G. C. Wagner
J. A. Walker
E. C. Wheeler
H. J. Whitacre
W. W. Wick
H. G. Willard
C. E. Wiseman
W. C. Wilson
G. A. Wislicenus
R. D. Wright
E. C. Yoder
J. R. Yocom

*Since Deceased.

CHAPTER LIII

THE PIERCE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

Pierce County has one of the strongest bar associations in the state. Many leaders of the legal profession of Washington reside in Tacoma, and its membership has always been characterized by a high standard of ability and observance of legal ethics. The association has always taken steps to maintain the dignity and respect of the profession, and is today one of the strong organizations which stands for a policy of civic advancement. It has furnished a number of strong characters to the Supreme Court of the state, and two of the present members of that court are from Tacoma—Judge Emmett N. Parker and Judge William David Askren. The Superior Court has been presided over by judges who have almost without exception been fair and able. The present Superior Court judges are Ernest M. Card, W. O. Chapman, E. D. Hodge and F. G. Remann.

The names of the officers of the Pierce County Bar Association from 1912 to date appear on the following page.

The present trustees of the organization are C. P. Burkey, W. W. Mount, H. H. Blackburn, H. R. Lea, and Charles H. Lyons.

Members of the profession responded nobly to the nation's call for men during the World war, and the local organization boasted of twenty-three members serving with the colors during April, 1918. Most of that number held commissions in various branches of the army or navy. On April 6, 1918, the association dedicated a service flag in honor of the members who had abandoned their profession for the

OFFICERS OF THE PIERCE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

Date of Election	*President*	*Vice President*	*Secretary*	*Treasurer*
June 29, 1912	H. S. Griggs	James F. O'Brien	W. G. Heinly	Don Cameron
June 28, 1913	F. H. Murray	Judge F. D. Nash	W. G. Heinly	Evan S. Stallcup
June 27, 1914	Judge F. D. Nash	James F. O'Brien	W. G. Heinly	Evan S. Stallcup
June 26, 1915	James F. O'Brien	Maj. C. O. Bates	W. G. Heinly	Evan S. Stallcup
June, 1916	Maj. C. O. Bates	J. W. Quick	W. G. Heinly	Raymond Clifford
June 30, 1917	J. W. Quick	P. C. Sullivan	W. G. Heinly	E. F. Freeman
Oct. 26, 1918	P. C. Sullivan	J. H. Gordon	W. G. Heinly	E. F. Freeman
Oct. 25, 1919	J. H. Gordon	Carroll Gordon	W. G. Heinly	E. N. Eisenhower

In 1920 the association combined the offices of secretary and treasurer, and since that time the officers have been as follows:

Date of Election	*President*	*Vice President*	*Secretary-Treasurer*
Oct. 30, 1920	Carroll Gordon	Dix H. Rowland	W. G. Heinly
Oct. 29, 1921	Dix H. Rowland	Frank Neal	W. G. Heinly
Oct. 28, 1922	Frank C. Neal	E. F. Freeman	W. G. Heinly
Oct. 27, 1923	E. F. Freeman	H. G. Fitch	W. G. Heinly
Oct. 25, 1924	H. G. Fitch	R. E. Evans	W. G. Heinly
Oct. 31, 1925	R. E. Evans	Frank Carnahan	W. G. Heinly
Oct. 30, 1926	Hugo Metzler	Percy Brush	W. G. Heinly

time to enlist. A star for each one of the following attorneys was given a place on the flag:

Leon M. Bailey
Beverly H. Coiner
DeWitt M. Evans
Ira L. Jones
Ernest K. Murray
Daniel D. Schneider
Clarence W. Boyle
Raymond W. Clifford
Wedell Foss
Palmer Kennedy
Louis J. Muscek
Glenn H. Simons
H. F. Broomell
Earl V. Clifford
Kenneth I. Ghormley
H. Brent LaMonte
C. R. Reeves
Evan S. Stallcup
H. R. Carothers
Myron C. Cramer
Wm. E. Gwynn
L. S. Langlow
Rex S. Roudebush

The list of Pierce County attorneys and firms follows; and, unless otherwise designated, Tacoma is the place of residence:

Robert Abel
E. F. Adams
Gustav B. Aldrich
James J. Anderson
J. W. Anderson
Anthony M. Arntson
John M. Arntson
J. M. Ashton
Judge W. D. Askren
Maj. Charles O. Bates
Bates & Peterson
Charles Bedford
A. B. Bell
Judson Benton
John H. Binns
H. H. Blackburn
Blackburn & Gielens
J. H. Blakiston
Homer T. Bone
L. R. Booneville
John M. Boyle
L. D. Boyle
Boyle & Boyle
V. D. Bradeson
W. C. Broenkow
Harold Bromell
Browder Brown
Percy P. Brush
H. P. Burdick
C. P. Burkey
J. E. Burkey
Burkey & Burkey
A. O. Burmeister
Judge Ernest M. Card
Frank M. Carnahan
Howard P. Carothers
Eugene Carr
Frank S. Carroll
E. E. Case (Sumner)
Clayton Chapman

Judge W. O. Chapman
Walter P. Christian
Earl V. Clifford
Raymond W. Clifford
Herbert P. Cochran
John M. Coffee
B. W. Coiner
Richard J. Cook
Cook & Robinson
Henry Conger
A. J. Croteau
B. A. Crowl
A. B. Cunningham
Judge E. E. Cushman
Frank D. Davis (Puyallup)
Robert M. Davis
G. W. H. Davis
A. H. Denman
J. Charles Dennis
Grant A. Dentler
Guy A. B. Dovell (Buckley)
Lorenzo Dow
C. E. Dunkleberger
William C. Eatough (Puyallup)
J. H. Easterday
E. N. Eisenhower
Judge Overton G. Ellis
C. D. Eshelman
Ellis, Fletcher & Evans
Robert E. Evans
Stuart H. Elliott
George P. Fishburne
H. B. Fitch
J. F. Fitch
Fitch & Arntson
W. R. Flaskett
E. F. Freeman
Ralph H. Foster
—— Fogg
Fred S. Fogg
Fogg & Fogg
S. A. Gagliardi
O. S. Galbreath
Galbreath & Gardner
John E. Gallagher
James Garvey
H. J. Gielens
J. H. Gordon
Carroll A. Gordon
H. B. Gardner
A. S. Graham
Herbert S. Griggs
B. S. Grosscup
Grosscup & Morrow
W. E. Gwynn (Sumner)
E. W. Hackett
T. W. Hammond[1]
U. E. Harmon
Harmon & Keyes
E. M. Hayden
Hayden, Langhorne & Metzger
Cyrus Happy, Jr.
E. J. Hackett
W. G. Heinly
Scott Z. Henderson
Frank M. Harshberger
Elmer E. Healey (Puyallup)
Thos. D. Hitchcock
Judge E. D. Hodge
Edward G. Hofstede
F. J. Hoagland (Puyallup)
R. S. Holt
E. F. Hooper
A. F. Hoppe
Ernest Hoppe[2]
B. F. Jacobs (Puyallup)

[1] Died March 12, 1927.
[2] Died January 30, 1927.

Charles W. Johnson
Bert E. Johnson
Harry H. Johnston
Herbert P. Jones
Ira E. Jones
J. B. Keener
Guy E. Kelly
Kelly & MacMahon
Wayne W. Keyes
A. G. Laffin
Judge R. F. Laffoon
C. M. Langhorne
Maurice Langhorne
W. A. Langlow
Judge F. A. Latcham
H. R. Lea
Artrudoe L. Lee
William R. Lee
John W. Linck
Wesley Lloyd
M. S. Lindsay
John Leo
H. W. Luederes
R. C. Lund
E. B. Lund
Lund & Lund
J. T. S. Lyle
Lyle, Henderson & Carnahan
Charles Lyons
Thomas MacMahon
S. F. McAnally
Wm. P. McCarty
John T. McCutcheon
W. L. McCormick
M. McElroy
O. O. McLane
Frank A. Magill
Bertha B. Mattison
C. J. Mentzer
F. D. Metzger
Hugo P. Metzler
Blanche F. Miller
W. C. Morrow
Wallace W. Mount
E. K. Murray
Charles A. Murray
Louis J. Muscek
Frank C. Neal
A. W. Newman
J. W. A. Nichols
G. C. Nolte
F. D. Oakley
James F. O'Brien
John O'Brien
S. J. O'Brien
L. E. O'Neill
W. B. Osbourn (Buckley)
Fayette J. Partridge
P. L. Pendleton
W. McB. Perrin
Chas. T. Peterson
Henry Arnold Peterson
G. E. Peterson
Harry E. Phelps
C. M. Phoenix
John R. Ping (Sumner)
M. F. Porter (Puyallup)
Porter & Healey (Puyallup)
Burns Poe
R. B. Potts
William H. Pratt
J. W. Quick
James Raley (Eatonville)
T. F. Ray
Judge Fred G. Remann
Arthur Remington
Charles Rickabaugh
Rickabaugh & McElroy
C. M. Riddell
Frank G. Riley

Ray C. Roberts
Rex S. Roudebush
William E. Roach
Dix H. Rowland
H. G. Rowland
Arnold Refling
Bartlett Rummel
A. Ryling
W. L. Sachse
B. D. Scott
H. G. Scott
A. L. See
J. W. Selden
D. D. Schneider
Elizabeth Shackleford
Judge J. A. Shackleford[3]
Shackleford & Shackleford
George K. Shaw
J. L. Snapp
Bertha M. Snell
Marshall K. Snell
Emil N. Stenberg
Fred A. Smith
R. M. Smith
J. A. Sorley
Charles W. Stewart
L. H. Streck
L. B. Sulgrove
Sullivan & Christian
George O. Swasey
A. J. Swindle
Leo Teats
Govnor Teats[4]
Ralph Teats
Teats & Teats
George M. Thompson
L. L. Thompson
Ralph W. Thompson
Jesse Thomas
A. D. Tollefson
Claude E. Wakefield
Hiram E. Washburn
Charles A. Wallace
Charles L. Westcott
George G. Williamson
Williamson, Freeman & Broenkow
J. S. Whitehouse
D. F. Willard
Ralph Woods
C. N. Young
Arthur F. York
E. R. York

[3] Died January 22, 1927.
[4] Died September 4, 1926.

CHAPTER LIV

HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENTS' CLUB

In 1911 Mrs. Stanton Warburton, as historian of the Presidents' Club, prepared a history of the organization from its inception in 1908 to May, 1911. Her story of this influential club follows:

Early in the fall of 1908 Mrs. O. G. Ellis, chairman of the Pure Food Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, invited the presidents of all women's clubs to meet her at the Woman's Inn on Pacific Avenue. The purpose of the meeting being the inauguration of pure food sanitation work in Tacoma. An encouraging number of clubs responded and the Pure Food Council was organized and work commenced. After several meetings all women's organizations were urged to send representatives so that in two months the council membership was represented from thirty organizations. The council continued to meet during the fall, holding most enthusiastic, successful sessions. In due course of time this council drafted, introduced and assisted in the passage, amid vigorous and stormy opposition, of a city pure food ordinance, incidentally bringing no slight degree of prominence to Tacoma in national pure food circles. To the persistent unconquerable determination of the council belongs the success of the initial effort for food sanitation.

In February, 1909, the Pure Food Council merged itself with the newly organized Presidents' Council as the Pure Food Committee and as such has been one of the aggressive forces of the council work.

It happened also in the fall of 1908 that the necessity for new and larger quarters to house the Ferry Museum became apparent and was brought into public notice and opportunely about the same time that a chance to stage an entertainment whereby large returns could be realized, was

presented to the Woman's Club. Always interested in civic questions, the Woman's Club conceived the idea of staging this performance for the benefit of the Ferry Museum. The president of that club, Mrs. Horace Scott, issued a call through the newspapers for a meeting of club presidents at the Woman's Inn. The list of clubs invited was taken from the membership of the Pure Food Council. The meeting followed and action was taken resulting in the entertainment known as the Ladies Minstrel Show. Eventually all clubs became participants. But not to the efforts of club women alone can its success be attributed, for many women and girls outside of club circles gave most efficient service. It was the first time Tacoma women witnessed united endeavor in a specific cause. For weeks seemingly every home developed a stage for amateur minstrel songs and dances. Every woman became either a minstrel, a ticket seller, a costumer or advertising agent. Consequent results were that on November 11-12 the entertainment was given at the Tacoma Theater with great credit to the performers and netting the sum of $1,600. At the final meeting and in discharging this committee of presidents, Mrs. Scott voiced the prophetic hope that this experience of concerted work might result in the formation of a City Federation in the near future.

Following the minstrel show and to acquaint the business men with the needs of the museum the club presidents held a reception in the Ferry Museum rooms located in the county courthouse. A number of speeches contributed toward the success of the evening.

Then came Tag Day in December, which must not be omitted in the list of council causes. This also had its inception in the Woman's Club and was instituted for the benefit of the Ferry Museum. Oh! Tag Day! When can thy glory fade? Who dare attempt thy history? A city officered, policed, governed by tagging, nagging women. All honor to the tagger. The early morning hours found her alert and on duty; the shades of night drove her, wet and bedraggled, back to headquarters with the offerings of dimes and dollars. For how many wearied bodies and overwrought nerves must that $4,000 answer? Then let those dimes and dollars, their final mission wrought in a permanent home for the Ferry

Museum—let them, I say, be a memorial to the public-spirited women of Tacoma.

These successful events accomplished without definite organization served to reveal club possibilities. A club acquaintance was fostered through the different working committees. An appreciation of the various abilities was engendered and a general feeling developed that some central authority vested with power was the need of Tacoma clubs.

The funds from the minstrel show were placed in a trusteeship, the trustees being Mrs. F. S. Harmon, Mrs. P. H. Hebb and Mrs. Horace Scott, with Mr. P. C. Kaufman of the Ferry Museum as advisory member.

The funds from Tag Day were held in trust by the treasurer of the Woman's Club, Mrs. E. J. Felt.

To further consider final reports of the committees on Minstrel and Tag Day and the disposal of the funds on hand, a meeting of all club presidents was called for December 28, 1908, in the lumberman's room at the Tacoma Hotel. Mrs. H. G. Scott opened the meeting and asked Mrs. J. H. Williams to preside. Mrs. E. J. Felt was elected as secretary. Mrs. F. S. Harmon and Mrs. Horace Scott resigned from the trusteeship committee. A resolution was presented to the effect that a finance committee of five from the presidents of clubs be elected to have complete charge of funds. This resolution provided for the organization of the committee with a chairman and secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. Horace Scott presented a letter from Mrs. W. H. Allen, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, requesting her to collect an exhibit of women's work from the Pierce County women for the A. Y. P. Fair in Seattle. Mrs. Scott not caring to attempt the work alone, requested the club presidents to assist. As there was not a large representation present it was decided to postpone consideration of both matters until a larger number of clubs should be represented. A copy of the resolution was sent accompanied by an invitation to all known organizations requesting representation at the coming meeting on January 12, 1909.

The meeting on January 12th was at the Tacoma Hotel and was called to order by Mrs. Williams; Mrs. Felt acting

as secretary. Mrs. Hebb, the remaining member of the trustees for the Ferry Museum Benefit Fund, reported. Receipts from the minstrels were then $1,624.91 and from Tag Day $4,010.72, or a total of $5,635.63, which was deposited in the Fidelity Trust Company. Mrs. Hebb then resigned, thus leaving the funds in charge of the unorganized group. The finance resolution presented at the previous meeting was then taken up for consideration. The discussion persisted in covering many angles from the topic in hand as women's discussions do and it became evident that in many minds an impression existed that a more formal organization would better expedite the work before the meeting. Some opposition developed, many thinking that the Woman's Club naturally offered a nucleus for such organization. The new idea however finally prevailed, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Felt being continued in their respective offices of the temporary organization.

The adoption of the finance resolution succeeded and the following club presidents were elected to constitute the Ferry Museum Finance Committee: Mrs. M. A. McCaughtry, of Mary Ball Chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. H. G. Scott, of Woman's Club; Mrs. J. W. Moore, of Tahoma Club; Dr. Ella J. Fifield, of Arequipa Club, and Mrs. Stanton Warburton, of Illema Club.

In compliance with Mrs. Scott's request at the previous meeting, the chairman was empowered to appoint a committee of five to take charge of collecting the art and craft work from Pierce County for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Fair.

Again invitations were sent to all unrepresented organizations to be present at the next meeting, set for January 16, 1909.

At this meeting the clubs represented were Aloha, Woman's Club, Ladies Musical, Illema, Tahoma, P. E. O., St. Cecilia, Altrua, Nesika, Aurora, Edelweiss, Virginia Dare D. A. R., Collegiate Alumnae, Arequipa.

At the meeting on January 16th a large attendance was present and the following clubs were represented which had not been in attendance before: Coterie, Cosmopolitan, Bible Study. Mrs. Williams presided. The election of officers for

the temporary organization resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Amy P. S. Stacy, of Aloha Club; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. Q. Mason, of the Woman's Club. The chairman appointed Mrs. Moore, of Tahoma Club; Mrs. J. S. Thomas, of Ladies Musical Club, and Mrs. C. A. Pratt, of the Bible Study Club, as a committee to draft a constitution. This meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the new chairman, Mrs. Stacy.

Briefly the foregoing is the history of the so-called temporary Presidents' Council, which of its own volition has become permanent. Tacoma clubs owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. J. H. Williams, the first chairman, whose acceptable rulings, extensive acquaintance and grasp of the situation aided in great measure the final successful outcome.

The first meeting then of the Presidents' Council of Women's Organizations was called at 2:30 P. M. in the lumberman's room of the Tacoma Hotel, February 13, 1909, with the new president, Mrs. Amy P. S. Stacy, presiding. The constitution was adopted, a simple, concise working manual.

The Ferry Museum Committee made its first report with Mrs. Williams as chairman, Mrs. Moore as secretary and Dr. Ella J. Fifield treasurer. The amount at this time in the bank was $5,635.63. It was at 4 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

The final appointment of the A. Y. P. Arts and Crafts Committee resulted as follows: Mrs. H. G. Scott, chairman; Mrs. A. D. E. Beek, Miss Elizabeth Cosper and Mrs. R. L. McCormack.

No sooner was the organization formed than it was brought face to face with the great temptation to secure the Rust Home for a club house. That club house phantom continually haunted the struggles of the succeeding months and fate now offered apparently an opportunity to forever lay the foundation. Although a club house was the cherished hope of every club woman the council, while appreciating the generous offer of Mr. and Mrs. Rust, reenforced its moral stamina and bravely refused to become involved in such a debt.

At the March meeting Mrs. Honeyman of Portland

addressed the council on protective work for girls in the cities, emphasizing this as especially necessary during the summer months when Tacoma would be crowded by girls attending the fair in Seattle. From this address, augmented by a report of Mrs. T. H. Phillips of a committee to investigate the red light district, sprung the Protective Aid Committee, with Mrs. C. S. Bowie as chairman. The committee was subsequently enlarged by one member from each organization to work in conjunction with the Y. W. C. A.

In a social way the council entertained the State Federation Board at a reception for all clubs and women at the Tacoma Hotel on May 6th.

At the annual meeting the A. Y. P. exhibit was reported ready for shipment. Mrs. Scott was appointed hostess for Pierce County. At this meeting the reelection of the president and secretary proved their efficiency. Their colleagues for the year 1909-10 were Vice President Mrs. J. S. Thomas of the Ladies Musical Club and Mrs. C. P. Balabanoff for treasurer from the First Presbyterian Church Aid Society.

In October, 1909, the council resumed regular monthly meetings at St. Luke's Parish House. Many new organizations joined. The reports demonstrated the fact that while the council enjoyed a summer vacation the committees appointed the spring before continued their activities.

In midsummer the president and vice president, assisted by different club presidents, entertained the National Council of Women at a delightful lunch at Point Defiance Park.

Especially gratifying was the work of the Protective Aid Committee supervised by Mrs. C. S. Bowie. The $800 collected from the clubs had assisted more than 9,000 persons in numberless needs and necessities that continually beset a traveling public. From each department came reports of results accomplished, boarding houses inspected, objectionable theaters suppressed, young women safeguarded, elderly women and young children assisted. So satisfactory and necessary did the work appear that when in January the committee made the final report of its specific work it was discharged and immediately reorganized and continued for the ensuing year.

From time to time during the year Mrs. O. G. Ellis reported progress in advance stages of the pure food sanitation work, bottling milk, covering meats, characterizing her reports by requests for the club women to sustain the pure food inspector. The passage of the ordinance having been accepted it remained for the women of the city to assist and insist in the enforcement of the law.

The closing scene in one of the most pleasing enterprises fostered by the council occurred at the January meeting when Mrs. Scott distributed the medals and grand prizes to the Pierce County women at the A. Y. P. exposition in Seattle. To the women of the state one-third were awarded in Pierce County. The excellent exhibit brought much credit to the city and county. A happy speech by Mrs. Stacy of commendation to the women exhibitors and Mrs. Scott as an untiring collector and successful hostess dismissed the committee.

During this year twice the council was entertained socially—once on invitation from the Carstens Packing Company, when between 200 and 300 women accepted the hospitality. Following a courteous inspection of the plant an elaborate luncheon was served. The other was from Mr. McGregor, city commissioner of light and water, and the women visited the South Tacoma wells. This afternoon was most enjoyable.

The beautiful ivory gavel, at one time the property of a former city federation, since the dissolution of which it had been kept in the archives of the Aloha Club, was presented at the January meeting to the president of the council. If the life of the council endures until this handsome gavel shall have crumbled away the handy gavel will still be calling the Tacoma women to order in 3911.

Council sessions were made most interesting and inspiring by addresses on numerous vital topics. The anti-tuberculosis interests were presented by Miss Beals, secretary of the Washington Anti-Tuberculosis Association, also by Dr. Marain Ober, field secretary of Pierce County Association, and Doctor Yocum.

Mr. Summers addressed the council on the best methods to

pursue to insure safety to man and beast on the slippery streets.

The Ferry Museum interests were placed before the council by Mr. Kaufman and Mr. Gilstrap. Petitions for the park board relative to a site for the museum were sent and also for separate detention home for girls. Protests against the bill board nuisance, white slavery traffic and the spoliation of the Hetchy Hetchy Valley for commercial purposes marked the council's interests.

The interests of the state institutions were ably presented by Mr. J. H. Davis and playgrounds were often discussed.

The attendance throughout the year was large with a membership of forty organizations. The only regret was that all club women could not enjoy the privileges of attending and listening to the uplifting addresses. No report taken back could convey the enthusiasm of actual attendance and no one could appreciate the benefit derived unless she had felt the experience. Effective harmonious organization summarizes the results of the first fifteen months of the council.

At the May meeting, 1910, the following officers were elected for the year 1910-11: President, Mrs. Amy P. S. Stacy, of Aloha Club; Mrs. E. A. Shores, vice president of City Federation of W. C. T. U.; recording secretary, Mrs. W. H. Udall, of Arequipa Club; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. E. Roberts, of the Woman's Club, and treasurer, Mrs. B. B. Brommell, of St. Cecilia Club. This year closed with a membership of forty-one organizations.

Thus the council was and is a clearing house along all lines of women's interests—an organization which could put into operation the working force, supplemented by the moral support of 3,000 intelligent women; an organization presenting a trend neither sectarian nor political yet withal broadly philanthropic. Even disinterested testimony bore witness that the influential position which the council had gained was due to the careful maintenance of such a policy. Toward the attainment of these results unqualified credit belongs to the honored president, Mrs. Amy P. S. Stacy. The principles of harmony and justice advocated during those formative months, maintained by the chairman, shall act as a lever of peace in future years.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS TO WHOM INVITATIONS WERE SENT FOR THE "LADY MINSTREL SHOW" AS COMPILED BY THE PURE FOOD COUNCIL

1. Aloha Club—Mrs. O. G. Ellis
2. Woman's Study—Mrs. D. E. Roberts
3. Arequipa—Dr. Ella J. Fifield
   Mrs. J. W. Brokaw, Mrs. N. H. Chance
4. Aurora—Mrs. F. L. Davis
5. Alpha—Mrs. A. M. Craig
   Doctor Perkins
6. Altrua—Mrs. T. H. Phillips
7. Bible Study—Mrs. C. A. Pratt
8. Cary—Mrs. Bonnell
9. Cosmopolitan—Mrs. Voris
10. Coterie—Mrs. M. H. Hard
    Mrs. L. C. Hitchcock
11. Edelweiss—Mrs. Lawrence
12. Illema—Mrs. Stanton Warburton
13. Ladies Musical—Mrs. J. S. Thomas
14. Equality—Dr. Luema Johnson
15. Nesika—Mrs. E. J. Felt
16. Pacific Heights—Mrs. Roe
17. P. E. O.—Mrs. G. D. Osborne
18. Query Club—Mrs. J. Q. Mason
19. Sunshine—Mrs. Vreeland
20. St. Cecilia—Mrs. Miles Clifford
21. Tahoma—Mrs. Morse
22. Unity—Mrs. Clare
23. Woman's Club—Mrs. Wynne
24. Woman's Study—Dr. N. J. Croake
25. Collegiate Alumnae—Mrs. Raymond Tarr
26. Mary Ball Chapter D. A. R.—Mrs. McCoughtry
27. United Presbyterian Church Aid—Mrs. Hover
28. First Congregational Church Aid—Mrs. McCleary
29. First Presbyterian Church Aid—Mrs. F. M. Johnson
30. First Christian Church Aid—Mrs. Gerrish
31. Virginia Dare D. A. R.—Mrs. Beverly Coiner
32. First Baptist Church Aid—Mrs. McCreedy
33. Universalist Church Aid—Mrs. A. E. Danforth
34. Twentieth Century Club—Mrs. Badford
35. U. D. C.—Mrs. Alexander Smith

LIST OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, MAY, 1909

1. Aloha ..... Mrs. O. G. Ellis
2. Nesika ..... Mrs. W. D. Smith
   Mrs. E. J. Felt
3. Tahoma ..... Mrs. J. W. Moore
   Mrs. B. F. Heustan
4. Aurora ..... Mrs. Arthur Sturley
   Mrs. Davis
5. Twentieth Century ..... Mrs. Bedford
   Mrs. W. N. Allen
6. Arequipa ..... Mrs. Frank Andrews
   Dr. Ella J. Fifield
7. Woman's Study ..... Mrs. D. E. Roberts
   Mrs. Petersen
8. Cary ..... Mrs. Bonnell
   Mrs. Emily Hoyt
9. Altrua ..... Mrs. T. H. Phillips
10. Illema ..... Mrs. Ricksecker
    Mrs. Sunter (alternate), Mrs. S. Warburton
11. Cosmopolitan ..... Mrs. F. H. Voris
    Mrs. Lewis
12. Edelweiss ..... Mrs. Lawrence
    Mrs. Ebert
13. Alpha ..... Mrs. Lewis
    Mrs. A. M. Craig
14. Unity Club ..... Mrs. Crowe
15. Angelus ..... Mrs. R. W. Jamison
16. Bible Study ..... Mrs. C. S. Bowie
17. First Presbyterian Church Aid ..... Mrs. C. P. Balabanoff
    Mrs. F. M. Johnson
18. First Universalist Church ..... Mrs. A. E. Danforth
19. First Baptist Church Aid ..... Mrs. C. H. Grinnell
20. First Congregational Church Aid ..... Mrs. Welles Wheeler
    Mrs. McCleary
21. Altar Guild Trinity ..... Mrs. F. C. Miller
22. Women's Guild Trinity ..... Mrs. G. D. Hanscom
23. First United Presbyterian Church Aid
    Mrs. J. L. Caldwell
24. East Congregational Church Aid Mrs. C. H. Thompson

25. Mary Ball Chapter D. A. R.	Mrs. Henry McCleary
26. Virginia Dare Chapter D. A. R.	Mrs. B. W. Coiner
	Mrs. Guy Eldridge
27. U. D. C.	Mrs. Alexander Smith
28. Lincoln Emergency	Mrs. Jane Vance
29. Central W. C. T. U.	Mrs. S. E. Shorthill
	Mrs. E. M. Shester
30. City Federation W. C. T. U.	Mrs. E. A. Shores
31. P. E. O.	Mrs. Wegener
	Mrs. J. Q. Mason
32. Collegiate Alumnae	Mrs. G. S. Eldridge
33. Ladies Musical	Mrs. J. S. Thomas
	Mrs. F. A. Leach
34. St. Cecilia	Mrs. B. B. Brommell
	Mrs. Miles Clifford
35. Y. W. C. A.	Mrs. N. B. Holbrook
36. Mission Women	Mrs. C. Davenport
	Mrs. McGregor
37. Tacoma Ethical	Doctor Johnson
	Mrs. C. L. Barnett
38. Woman's Needlework	Mrs. A. E. Thompson
39. Children's Home	Mrs. A. E. Raze
	Mrs. P. H. Hebb
40. Query Club No. 1	Mrs. Betts, Mrs. Hunt
41. American Woman's League	Mrs. Mason
	Mrs. H. H. Johnson

The present membership of the Presidents' Club, which is composed of the executive officer of seventy-two of the leading women's clubs of the county, is as follows:

Organization	*President*
Alpha Study Club	Mrs. H. I. Derrickson
Aloha Club	Mrs. Rex Roudebush
Altrua Club	Mrs. Irven E. Hoska
A. A. U. W.	Mrs. Morris Fairchild
Angelus Club	Mrs. E. C. House
Aurora Club	Mrs. B. C. Blancher
Auxiliary of American Legion	Mrs. E. L. Hiberly
Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars	Mrs. Eva Aubry
Athena Club	Mrs. E. C. Miller

Avon Study Club ..... Mrs. T. H. Swayze
American House and Country Club ..... Mrs. Waite Orton
Arequipa Club ..... Mrs. Sam Weir
Bethany Presbyterian Church Missionary Society
Mrs. E. M. Gable
Business and Professional Women's Club
Mary C. Hutchinson
Catholic Women's Club ..... Mrs. Judson Benton
Coast Artillery Mothers ..... Mrs. W. O. Chapman
Cosmopolitan Club ..... Mrs. Ray Kautz
Cary Club ..... Mrs. W. H. Johnson
Day Nursery ..... Mrs. Skramstad
Elizabeth Forey Chapter, D. A. R. ..... Mrs. Deering
Children's Industrial Home ..... Mrs. E. L. Carlsen
Edelweiss Club ..... Mrs. H. W. Lueders
First Baptist Church Women's Society Mrs. F. J. Cronkhite
First Christian Church ..... Mrs. Arch McLean
First Congregational Church ..... Mrs. Hugh Nanny
First Presbyterian Church ..... Mrs. M. G. Roper
Garden Club ..... Mrs. J. Ashton
Girls Junior Adv. Club ..... Alice Lindmark
Guardians Association, Camp Fire Girls ..... Mrs. H. Dickerson
Gig Harbor Fortnightly Club ..... Mrs. Austin Richardson
Good Will Auxiliary ..... Mrs. L. Dumermuth
Home Economics Club ..... May Stewart
Illahee Study Club ..... Mrs. Alvin Berg
Illema Club (Illema) ..... Mrs. J. D. Ogden
Immanuel Presbyterian Church ..... Mrs. William Ferguson
Ladies Auxiliary to Synagogue ..... Mrs. Nathan Friedman
Ladies Musical Club ..... Mrs. G. Hastings
Mary Ball Chapter, D. A. R. ..... Mrs. Fred Beebe
Monday Civic Club ..... Mrs. Horace Scott
Milwaukee Woman's Club ..... Mrs. Megley
Nesika Club ..... Mrs. G. E. Whitlock
Peninsula District Federation Ladies Clubs
Mrs. Thos. H. Burgess
Pierce County Minute Women ..... Mrs. Chas. Bowers
Pierce County Women's Democratic League
Mrs. H. H. Sturtridge
Puyallup Women's Club ..... Mrs. P. M. Snider

Progressive Study Club ..... Mrs. R. E. Evans
Pierce County Tuberculosis League ..... Mrs. Minnie Sheldon
St. Cecilia Club ..... Mrs. Walter McHaney
South Side Federation of Aids ..... Mrs. J. G. Granberg
Sumner Civic Club ..... Mrs. Freeman Williams
Tacoma Council of P. T. A. ..... Mrs. Setzer
Tacoma Council of Jewish Women ..... Mrs. J. A. Sussman
Tacoma Council Pre-School Circles ..... Mrs. H. H. Sturtridge
Tacoma Drama League ..... Mrs. Carl Morisse
Tacoma Girl Scouts Council ..... Mrs. Arnold Schrup
Tacoma Grade Teachers Association ..... Mell Forsythe
Tahoma Club ..... Mrs. Ed. F. Dobbs
Tacoma Humane Society ..... Miss Kershaw
Tacoma Woman's Club ..... Mrs. James McCormick
Tuesday Study Club ..... Mrs. Alfred Grau
Tacoma Women's Study Club ..... Edith Balabanoff
Twentieth Century Club ..... Mrs. A. Coutts
Tacoma Community House ..... Mrs. Golden
Tacoma League of Women Voters ..... Mrs. Martin Sorber
Virginia Dare Chapter, D. A. R. ..... Mrs. Weldon Pascoe
Woman's Club House Association ..... Mrs. James McCormick
W. C. T. U. ..... Mrs. Summers
Women of Rotary ..... Mrs. Samuel Wilson
Woman's Sunshine League ..... Mrs. Wm. W. Jacobs
Women's Relief Corps, Custer Chapter ..... Mrs. Lou Young
Woman's College League ..... Mrs. James I. Muffley
Y .W. C. A. ..... Mrs. Omar Berry

CHAPTER LV

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

Tacoma is the home of four units of the National Guard of the State of Washington. These units are a part of the Forty-first Division, and are Battery E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Field Artillery, Sixty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade; Battery F, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Field Artillery, Sixty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade; Service Battery; and Headquarters Troop, Twenty-fourth Cavalry Division. On March 1, 1927, Battery E had an enlisted strength of fifty men. Its commanding officer was First Lieut. Clinton V. Stephenson. Allen D. Rendel is second lieutenant of the company. It was federally recognized on April 21, 1921. Battery F was federally recognized on April 1, 1921, and on March 1, 1927, had sixty-nine enlisted men on its muster roll. The commissioned officers on that date were captain, William E. Patrick; first lieutenant, Newton J. Buren; second lieutenant, William F. Miller; second lieutenant, Calvin A. Arpke. The Service Battery, which had sixty-three enlisted men on March 1, 1927, was federally recognized February 4, 1921. Its officers are captain, Wesley B. Hamilton; first lieutenant, Ralph H. Winsor; second lieutenants, Harry L. Phillips and George H. Nelson; and warrant officer, Harry W. Evans, band leader. Lieut. George H. Nelson resides at Eatonville. Headquarters Troop, Twenty-fourth Cavalry Division, was federally recognized on November 1, 1924. On March 1, 1927, it had fifty-six enlisted men, and its officers were first lieutenant, Charles W. Goodwin, and second lieutenant, Walter E. Hallen.

Pierce County has a number of National Guard reserve officers who take an active interest in military affairs. These are Maj. Thomas L. Shurtloff, Capts. George A. Conger, Joseph I. Middlesworth, Clarence W. May, Ross L. Hevel, and County Commissioner Frederic J. Shaw; First Lieuts. Elmer

E. Kohlstad and Dillard C. Salley; and Second Lieuts. Almon B. Woodworth, George W. Barber, Herman C. Terrien and Cecil L. Sprague. All are residents of Tacoma except Sprague, whose home is in Eatonville. In addition to the above list there are a number of officers on the National Guard reserve officers list who have not been extended federal recognition. These are Maj. Seth W. Ellison, Maj. Joseph I. Middlesworth, Capt. Wallace P. Wood, of Sumner, Capt. Irving I. Niles, First Lieut. Charles James and First Lieut. Ralph H. Watson.

The office of adjutant general of the State of Washington, now filled by Brig.-Gen. Maurice Thompson, is in Pierce County, at Camp Lewis. At that place are also maintained the offices of the inspector general's department, the Quartermaster Corps, the finance department, the ordnance department, the Chemical Warfare Service, and a state administrative staff consisting of the ex-officio chief of staff, the supply, finance and property officer, the personnel officer, the quartermaster, the operations and training officer, and the ordnance officer. Pierce County is also the scene of the annual encampment of the National Guard units, two weeks of each year being spent by the state troops at Camp Murray and vicinity.

CHAPTER LVI

THE WESTERN WASHINGTON FAIR

Growing from a humble beginning in tents and on rented ground and supported by a popular subscription of but $81, to a fair that now owns over forty acres of its own land, has assets of over $240,000 and attracts approximately 175,000 persons each year, is the brief history of the Western Washington Fair, under the able management of the late W. H. Paulhamus, president of the association for twenty years, and of W. A. Linklater, who has since held the office of president. The first annual showing of the "Valley Fair," as it was then called, was held on October 4, 5, and 6, 1900, in tents a few blocks north of the present fair grounds. A subscription list was circulated by L. A. Chamberlain and J. P. Nevins, and sixty-four persons subscribed the sum of $81 to finance the first exhibit, some of the amount, however, being accounted for by labor, so that the actual cash raised was even less than $81. The permanent organization of the association had been perfected on June 20, 1900. The first officers were L. A. Chamberlain, president; W. H. Paulhamus, vice president; J. P. Nevins, secretary; and George D. Spurr, treasurer.

The first annual meeting following the first fair was held in the city pavilion at Puyallup, on January 7, 1901, and the same officers were re-elected. A large list of directors was named, including Charles Hood, F. W. Morse, C. L. Stewart, M. J. Meeker, Henry Benthien, D. A. Broddie, J. B. Rowley, E. S. Ridge, Peter Belles, and M. McCarty, of Puyallup; James Roburgh, Fern Hill; John Hummon, Sumner; A. H. Kellogg, Auburn; A. T. VanDevanter, Kent; E. E. Murray, Roy; J. C. Taylor, Orting; W. J. Bowman, Alderton; Morris Gross, George H. Stone, LeRoy Pratt, C. H. Hyde, Tacoma; Henry Huff, Sumner; T. F. Patton, McMillan; G. A. Stokes,

Edgewood; James Goundy, Reservation; Simon Shaughnessy, Orting; Frank Alling, Fox Island; M. M. Hugh, Buckley; John Hodden, South Prairie; and A. V. Fawcett, Tacoma. The first steps looking towards the incorporation of the association were also taken at this meeting, it being proposed that a corporation be perfected with capital stock at one dollar per share, with a limit of only five shares to any one person. H. H. Blackburn, H. G. Rowland, W. H. Paulhamus, L. A. Chamberlain and C. L. Stewart were, thereupon, appointed as a committee to look after the incorporation.

Another meeting was held on February 4th, and a committee of five was appointed to secure grounds and arrange shelter for the exhibits, consisting of L. A. Chamberlain, Peter Belles, Henry Benthien, George D. Spurr, and B. S. Fryer. Another committee was appointed to solicit the sale of stock. It was also determined to hold a fair for four days in 1901, on September 24, 25, 26 and 27. Two thousand premium lists were also agreed upon. The first meeting of the Valley Fair Association as a corporation was held on July 8th, 1901, in the office of J. P. Nevins. The directors present were L. A. Chamberlain, W. H. Paulhamus, George D. Spurr, B. S. Fryer, Charles Stevenson, F. W. Morse, Peter Belles and J. P. Nevins. The same officers were re-elected. On July 24th another meeting was held, and it was decided to erect a pavilion. A committee from the Washington Equal Suffrage Association called upon the officers, asking for the designation of a "Women's Day," and the request was graciously granted. The Sumner band was also engaged for three days at $100.00 per day.

The officers for 1902 were the same as at first, with the exception of treasurer, Charles Hood being elected to that position. The fair was held on October 1, 2, 3 and 4th. Season tickets were placed at 50 cents for adults, and 25 cents for children. Single admissions were 25 and 10 cents. A poultry building was decided upon. The receipts of the third annual fair were $2,442.45, and at the close of the season the association showed net resources of $1,093.63. A committee was appointed to see about the purchase of ground in 1903. The 1903 officers were the same as in 1902, with

MASONIC HOME, PUYALLUP

PUBLIC LIBRARY, PUYALLUP

the exception of W. D. Cotter, chosen treasurer. In 1904 the capital stock was increased to $2,500, with $25 to any one person as a limitation. The fair in 1904 was held on October 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8th.

The officers for the year 1905 were W. J. Bowman, president, B. S. Fryer, vice president; J. P. Nevins, secretary; W. D. Cotter, treasurer. The fair was held for six days, from October 3rd to the 8th, both inclusive. The directors voted to pay "all outside help $2 per day and board themselves." The receipts for 1905 were $3,636.83. W. H. Paulhamus was elected president in 1906. W. R. Scott was chosen vice president; John Mills, secretary; and J. P. Nevins, treasurer. The fair was held from October 1st to 6th. W. D. Cotter became vice president for 1907, the only change made in the offices. The 1908 officers were the same as for the previous year, except that Marshall K. Snell succeeded Cotter as vice president. The admissions for 1908 brought in $5,508, and the county levy increased the receipts of the fair by $1,530.90. Total receipts were $11,534.96. In 1910 J. P. Levitt became secretary of the association and W. R. Scott treasurer. John Mills was again chosen secretary in 1911, making the only change for 1911 and 1912 from the list of officers for 1910. The admissions netted $10,638.51 in 1912. The county tax levy produced $4,781.08. The resources of the association now included fifteen acres of land valued at $13,500 and buildings valued at $16,500. Its total assets were $36,346.44, with liabilities amounting to $8,500.

On January 13, 1913, the name of the association was changed to the Western Washington Fair Association, and the following year the capital stock was increased to $30,000. In 1921 bonds in the sum of $65,000 were issued for further improvements. The attendance had grown to 130,000 in 1922, with total receipts of $80,000. That was an increase of $11,000 over the previous season. In 1924 W. A. Link later became vice president and manager of the fair, and upon the death of Mr. Paulhamus became president.

The record year for attendance at the fair was 1925, when 175,000 persons visited the grounds. Despite three rainy days in 1926 the attendance was but 6,302 less than for 1925. The income of the fair for the past six years has

been: 1921, $70,573.18; 1922, $81,176.45; 1923, $102,042-.77; 1924, $80,290.54; 1925, $120,832.27; 1926, $113,439.92. Thirteen additional acres of land were acquired in 1926. Permanent improvements on the grounds during the twelve months amounted to $7,764.76. The fair buildings are among the best in the west, and represent an investment of $170,000. The race track is one-third of a mile. The present officers are W. A. Linklater, president; J. H. Corliss, vice president; A. E. Bartel, secretary; and W. A. Miller, treasurer. The directors are Henry Huff, W. H. Elvins, J. M. Jones, C. W. Orton, A. E. Bartel, W. A. Miller, W. R. Scott, C. W. Schuh, J. H. Corliss, Fred A. Johnson, W. A. Linklater and Fred A. Stewart. Ex-officio directors are the three county commissioners of Pierce County, Henry Ball, Frederic Shaw and George Meath. Only 3,600 shares of the stock is outstanding, and the bonded indebtedness of the fair has been reduced to $17,750 by excellent management. The 28th annual fair will be held from September 19th to 25th, 1927.

From its unpretentious start the fair has grown steadily and to importance in the west as an institution of public usefulness and service. It has been a vital factor in the development of stock raising, agriculture, poultry raising, and other lines of human endeavor. None can tell how much influence, for instance, it has manifested upon the growing of small berries from 1900, when only about 2,000 crates of raspberries and blackberries were shipped east of the mountains to 1919, when a million and a half crates were shipped. The fair's increased growth each year is ample evidence of the fact that it performs a most commendable public service in the upbuilding of the county and western Washington. The association is strictly non-profit-making, and one devoted solely to the public welfare. The president, W. A. Linklater is particularly well fitted to serve this portion of the state in such an enterprise, having been for years in charge of the experimental station near Puyallup.

Tacoma's natural harbor, rated by the government as one of two harbors of the nation capable of accommodating vessels of any draft, and considered as one of the world's five preferred deep-sea ports, has been one of the factors in build-

ing a city to rank sixth on the Pacific Coast. This splendid gift of nature, aided by man with four transcontinental railroads, further augmented by abundant electrical power at the lowest rates to be found on the American continent, and still further supplemented by other natural resources have blended together in building up a manufacturing and shipping center that presages substantial prosperity and continued growth. Exports and imports have grown year by year until Tacoma is recognized as a world port. Its natural resources have been its best advertisements, and will continue as the years pass in building up a greater city, a larger shipping center and a more important manufacturing center.

"Old Tacoma," situated on a stretch of the first waterfront about a mile north from the downtown wharves and moorings, was the original modest port site, which has grown to the present day magnitude. Around it grew the lumber industry, which at this time extends away to the north and east supplying at its various wharves millions of feet of lumber and millions of shingles. At the north end of the industrial section is located the smelter, at which is treated one-twelfth of the copper used in the nation, and which has a large output of gold, silver, white arsenic, and chemical by-products. With the coming of the railroads and the consequent increased business, the harbor has experienced a rapid growth in the amount of business handled and in the number of concerns and wharves that have grown up along the bay and the five splendid waterways now existing.

CHAPTER LVII

THE WESTERN WASHINGTON EXPERIMENT STATION

A legislative act creating the State College of Washington (State Agricultural College, Experiment Station and School of Science), approved March 9th, 1891, provided for the establishment of "at least one Experiment Station in the western portion of the state." Shortly after the organization of the Board of Regents May 4, 1893, the people of Sumner offered a site for the Western Washington Station but the same was found to be undesirable. D. M. Ross, Charles Ross and others proposed to sell or lease a tract of twenty acres and donate one of forty acres, both located near Puyallup. This offer was accepted by the Board of Regents. An appropriation of $2,500 secured from the legislature and $500 donated by the Tacoma Board of Trade made it possible to purchase the twenty acre tract of land lying on the valley floor, the remaining forty acres of upland being donated by the above mentioned parties. Surveys were made, titles completed and the Station formally put in operation on July 1st, 1895, with F. A. Huntley as superintendent. Due to a lack of funds, the Station was closed in April, 1897. During the spring of 1899 an appropriation made by the state legislature for the reopening of the Station became available. D. A. Brodie was appointed superintendent. The appropriation of $2,500 per annum barely gave sufficient funds to pay the running expenses of the Station. The appropriation for the following biennium (1901-1903) was $8,000, one-fourth of which was designated for drainage, fencing, construction of a barn and the development of a water supply from a spring on an adjoining property to which the Station has a perpetual water right.

On April 1st, 1903, the Station was again closed, the appropriation being vetoed by the governor. Provisions for

reopening the Station on April 1st, 1907, were again made by the legislature of the previous winter but active work was not undertaken until November of the same year, at which date W. H. Lawrence became superintendent, remaining in said position until April 1st, 1911, at which date he was succeeded by George Severence.

During the period, 1907-1913, a considerable part of the Station land was cleared, an office and laboratory building erected and poultry and dairy departments established.

By 1913, when W. A. Linklater became superintendent, the annual income of the Experiment Station amounted to approximately $25,000. In September of that year the publication of the Monthly Bulletin was begun and was continued until March, 1925, at which time its publication was discontinued on order of Governor Hartley. This educational agricultural bulletin had a circulation of 30,000 in Western Washington and was a very effective medium in promoting the adoption of modern scientific agricultural methods.

In 1915 Mr. and Mrs. George R. Shoup were placed in charge of the poultry department. They developed and demonstrated the modern method of poultry housing, feeding and management which has been adopted throughout the district and which has been largely responsible for the development of the commercial poultry industry for which Western Washington is now famous.

In 1916 the Farmers' Winter School was established at the Station. Short courses in poultry management, horticulture and dairy farming were offered each season and proved popular.

In 1919 the legislature made a special appropriation of $80,000 to provide a dairy farm. Forty acres of land were purchased from J. Meeker and twenty acres from Charles H. Ross, modern dairy barns built and a herd of pure bred Holstein cattle purchased. By 1925 the annual income of the Experiment Station had increased to $50,000 per year. The work of the Station included experimental work with farm and garden crops, small fruits and tree fruits, plant diseases and insects, the diseases of dairy cattle and poultry and poultry management. Dr. J. W. Kalkus succeeded W. A. Linklater as superintendent March 1, 1926.

LETTUCE FIELD, PUYALLUP VALLEY

DAIRY HERD AT WESTERN WASHINGTON EXPERIMENTAL STATION, PUYALLUP

CHAPTER LVIII

HISTORY OF THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH, TACOMA

Methodist ministers visited the Tacoma townsite long before there were promises of a city. Some time during 1868 the Rev. I. D. Driver, while traveling as an agent for the American Bible Society, preached in Old Town. Rev. Geo. H. Greer also preached a sermon in Tacoma during 1868. The minutes of the quarterly conference of the old Steilacoom circuit for November 9, 1872, contain the statement that "W. R. Ballard, James Mason and H. Whitesell were elected trustees for Tacoma." This indicates that services were held here prior to that time, with S. H. Mann as pastor. In a report of May 16, 1874, Rev. Mann stated that "We have selected a site in the new town of Tacoma for building a church." On the ninth of the following January, C. H. Hoxie, then pastor, reported that "At New Tacoma we have a few members which we hope to see increase to a large society." The first steps towards a formal organization seem to have been taken on the 4th and 5th of September of the same year, 1875, when W. H. Fife, Harriet A. Fife, Isaac Wilson and Melissa Wilson joined by letter and Willie J. Fife and Minnie Fife joined on probation. This was at a quarterly conference presided over by Rev. A. C. Fairchild. C. H. Hoxie was still pastor at that time in Steilacoom.

On February 26, 1876, an organization was perfected by the election of a board of trustees for Tacoma, consisting of W. H. Fife, Thomas Bendour, Harriet A. Fife, David Lister and Eliza Lister, with W. H. Fife as class leader. The first meeting place was in a tent brought from Portland, together with its seats, by a Congregational missionary, Rev. George H. Atkinson. When inclement weather drove the small congregation out of the tent, the seats were moved into a frame store building on the west side of Pacific Avenue, south of Seventh Street, and owned by W. H. Fife. It was there that the first members named above joined in September, 1875. The anniversary of the Tacoma Church, however, is dated

by the congregation from February 26, 1876, the date upon which the quarterly conference was held at the residence of W. H. Fife, then located at the corner of Pacific Avenue and 9th Street. When Fife erected two new store buildings on the site of the old Donnelly Hotel, over one of which he built a hall, the location for services was again moved; and the Methodists, with other denominations, held services there until the first Methodist Church of the city was erected at C and South 7th streets. That was in 1878, during the time when Rev. Martin Judy was pastor. The lots at C and 7th streets were donated by C. B. Wright. For some time the Methodists permitted other denominations to use their church, the only one on the townsite, for the purpose of holding services. When Rev. J. F. DeVore came to Tacoma in 1881, a parsonage costing $1,200 was built.

In 1888 and 1889 lots were secured at G and South 8th streets for a parsonage under the leadership of Rev. George C. Wilding. A new church or tabernacle was erected and dedicated in the fall of 1892, during the pastorate of Rev. F. B. Cherington. This structure was used until the erection of the new church on K Street, five lots being secured there in 1906. The list of early pastors together with their dates of appointment includes Rev. C. H. Hoxie, August, 1874; Rev. Martin Judy, August, 1876; Rev. John Parsons, August, 1878; Rev. Enoch Dudley, August, 1879; Rev. D. L. Spaulding, spring of 1880; Rev. J. W. Miller, August, 1880; Rev. J. F. DeVore, August, 1881; Rev. J. W. Ward, August, 1884; Rev. T. J. Massey, August, 1885; Rev. D. G. LeSourd, August, 1887; Rev. George C. Wilding, September, 1888; Rev. F. B. Cherington, August, 1891; Rev. C. R. Thoburn, from Easter, 1894; Rev. J. P. Marlatt, September, 1894; Rev. H. V. Givler, September, 1899; Rev. D. L. Rader, September, 1902; Rev. George Gable, May, 1904; Rev. J. P. Marlatt, September, 1904. On Sunday, February 23, 1908, the thirty-second anniversary of the founding of the church was observed by a special program, presided over by the pastor, Rev. Marlatt. Tacoma then had twenty Methodist churches and congregations, and nearly 3,000 church members and almost 4,000 attending their various Sunday schools. One of the speakers at the 1908 anniversary services was the pioneer pastor, Rev. D. G. LeSourd.

CHAPTER LIX

THE TACOMA GENERAL HOSPITAL

Tacoma has attained an enviable health record and has won a place in the field of hospitalization through the high standards achieved by the Tacoma General Hospital. Its success through the years has been by building well in advance of its present needs, until today the building and its equipment stand as a tribute to the men and women who have worked for so many years to elevate standards. This task of building is necessarily slow and comparatively few institutions attain the maximum standards set for hospitals by the American College of Surgeons. The history of the Tacoma General Hospital extends back to 1881 when it was established in memory of Fannie C. Paddock, wife of Rev. John Adams Paddock, first Episcopal Bishop of Washington Territory. It still retains the memory of the nobility of purpose which caused Bishop Paddock to establish the hospital in the then tiny hamlet of Tacoma and of Mrs. Paddock's friends back in New York State who contributed to the cause.

Bishop Paddock selected the site for the new hospital at Tacoma Avenue and Starr Street in a vacant building that had been erected for other purposes, and Contractor T. B. Spring was employed to reconstruct the building and put it in shape for hospital purposes. Rev. E. F. Miles and his wife, both experienced hospital people, came from New York to superintend the construction and to have charge of the hospital work. The main building was forty-eight feet long and twenty-eight feet wide, two stories high with an attic. Quite different from the buildings today which occupy a square block and include every modern facility for the care of the sick. The work of reconstruction and finishing the hospital was completed April 25, 1882, at the cost of $6,500, and on Saturday, April 29, 1882, just one year after Mrs. Paddock's death, the place was dedicated. The hospital was

conducted in this building for five or six years giving comfort to poor and rich alike and frequently was filled to capacity. In 1887 it was incorporated, and changed to its present location on South Kay Street between 3rd and 4th. As time went on and Tacoma grew, the need for larger and better hospital facilities became apparent. With the passing of the years the demand for more modern buildings and equipment became evident and accordingly the organization was enlarged to meet the new demands.

In 1912 the hospital was reorganized and the words "Tacoma General Hospital" added to the "Fannie C. Paddock Memorial," making the corporate name "Tacoma General Hospital, The Fannie C. Paddock Memorial Hospital." At that time Mr. Samuel M. Jackson was elected president. The interest that he, as well as his executive committee and board of trustees have taken in the hospital work, is shown by the fact that but few changes have been made from the original personnel. Year after year Mr. Jackson and his fellow workers have served for the good of the hospital and its upbuilding. Serving with Mr. Jackson are William Virges, vice president; W. R. Rust, chairman of the executive committee; Chester Thorne, treasurer; and the following members of the board: R. R. Mattison, Frank S. Baker, John S. Baker, J. L. Carman, George J. Osgood, J. E. Bonnell, John J. Hewitt, George S. Long, J. G. Newbegin, and Maj. Everett Griggs; with the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Olympia, the Mayor of Tacoma and the chairman of the Pierce County Board of Commissioners serving as ex-officio members. Through the energy and ability of Mr. Jackson and the executive committee and the willingness of other members of the board to lend unstintingly their time and experience to the common cause, the Tacoma General Hospital, the Fannie C. Paddock Memorial has grown to be one of the outstanding institutions of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

Perhaps in no field of human endeavor has greater advancement been made than in the development of hospitals. Not so long ago hospitals were merely hotels open to those who were ill. The equipment of such places was not much better than an ordinary boarding house. A few forward looking hospital executives, however, began to see that the

TACOMA GENERAL HOSPITAL

ELKS CLUB, TACOMA

hospitals as organized were not functioning properly and that their growth would be stimulated by the improvement of methods. Such ideas were beginning to permeate the hospital world at the time of the reorganization of the Tacoma General Hospital in 1912 when Mr. Jackson became its president. He began the study then of hospital planning, financing and management which has been carried on with unflagging interest ever since. During the intervening fifteen years he has made it a point when visiting other cities to study well-managed hospitals at close range and has gathered much valuable information from this observation. During the years Mr. Jackson served on the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association representing the State of Washington he had much opportunity for travel and used this opportunity to extend his knowledge of the best hospitals and their plans of management, and the result has been that a large aggregate of information and observation has been behind every forward step in the progress of the institution.

With a general plan in view of making the Tacoma General Hospital a live, scientific institution, ground was broken for the main hospital building in the fall of 1914. It was a tremendous task to build and equip the institution and to standardize it to the high plane set by the American College of Surgeons. Step by step this was accomplished, and in its work the hospital had the support of Tacoma and the surrounding country. People of Tacoma and Southwest Washington took a lively interest and a becoming pride in the institution. The main new building was completed in September, 1915, and with it the Tacoma General Hospital started upon its larger era of service. But important as the construction work seemed at that time, and has proved to be, it turned out to be but the beginning. With the full support and confidence of Mr. Jackson and the executive committee, the superintendent has carefully planned and provided for the growing needs of the institution. Space in the main building, originally allotted to quarters for nurses, has been remodeled and rearranged to make room for diagnostic and therapeutic facilities required to meet the needs of modern medicine. From the outgrowth of this planning have come three departments, each headed by a graduate physician giv-

ing his entire time to the direction of his department. These departments include the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory, under the supervision of P. A. Scott, M. D., the Roentgenology or X-ray under the direction of E. D. McCarty, M. D., and the department of Physical Therapy under the direction of W. R. Leverton, M. D. There is also the dietetic department under the supervision of Miss Flora McLaughlin, who is a graduate dietitian and has at her command everything necessary to provide the proper diet, not only for hospital patients but also for those who have left the hospital but still require dietetic supervision.

Each of these special departments is now considered an essential part of the modern hospital service; many obstacles have been overcome in order to place them on the present status. The demands made on each of these services have been extended each year since they were established. Physical therapy service is one of the more recent additions of the hospital and at the present time includes complete facilities for the administration of electrical, mechanical and hydrotherapy treatments and with other departments of the hospital stands ready to extend its service to the patient at any time either night or day. The past half dozen years, in fact, have proved vital ones in the growth of the hospital. Each year has seen some important improvement, some alteration or some new unit added. Where a few years ago stood a building of limited space offering a general service, there now stands a structure covering an entire block and offering facilities for every kind of medical service and with specialization carried to its full benefits.

During 1926 there was completed a new five story unit providing seventy-five additional hospital beds as well as one of the finest maternity services to be found on the Pacific Coast; a dormitory, an important factor in the physical perfection of the hospital, and a new and much larger heating plant which sends through the building steam and hot water for the many intricate apparatus used in modern medical and surgical procedures. Construction of the plant has made possible an enlargement of the laundry to meet the hospital demands. In addition to this, there are an ice plant and other mechanical features which have been added from time

to time until today the hospital is virtually a city in itself. The new maternity service is one of the important units of which Tacoma may well be proud. With this unit are the delivery rooms, the nursery and other features, with every modern facility for caring for the mother and infant. With all this equipment at the disposal of physicians and nurses, mothers and their babies are safe-guarded constantly. Complete isolation service is now provided for all contagious cases. The space and equipment allotted to surgery have received the most careful consideration and study at all times, and the result is a group of operating rooms which constitute a matter of pride as well as gratification to many Tacoma physicians and surgeons. The expansion carried out during 1926 allowed for additional space in connection with the surgery, and new facilities of the latest type in the way of lighting and sterilization were added. The surgical service is also provided with an adequate number of trained anaesthetists, and other personnel who properly supervise the department.

What a change has come about in the public attitude toward hospitals! With the improvement of equipment and methods there is no longer the shudder of horror which the mention of a hospital brought only a few years ago. Now it is accepted that when one becomes ill he must seek attention at a hospital which can restore him to health at the earliest possible moment. The Tacoma General Hospital and like high-standard institutions have made a great contribution to society. How much they mean to the economic advancement of the country as a whole! If they reduce the convalescent period of each patient ever so little, they add many more productive days to society, in addition to saving human life and lessening pain and suffering. The Tacoma General Hospital is incorporated under the Benevolent and Charitable Act of the State of Washington and is not operated for profit. The corporation has no stock and only the employees of the institution are paid for their services. The officers and members of the board of trustees devote their time and services entirely without reward, beyond the satisfaction of seeing a great community work well done.

Centralized management without red tape has always

been considered by Mr. Jackson as an essential in the success of the Tacoma General Hospital. Progressive growth and vitality for the entire institution have been the direct results of this policy. Inaction and delay have been prevented and the maintenance of 100 per cent efficiency for every department has been the keynote. Acting upon this principle, Mr. Jackson and his executive committee in 1918 selected Mr. C. J. Cummings as superintendent of the hospital and he has continued in this important post since that time. Nothing challenges the spirit of good work more than appreciation. That patients who have been cared for at the Tacoma General Hospital have appreciated the care that they have received is proven by their kindly letters and words for the institution and the loyal men and women who are serving on its staff.

A few generous bequests have been made to the hospital during recent years by persons who had felt its beneficent influence and knew of its ability to help humanity. They knew that Tacoma is benefited by having a hospital of such high standards to serve its people and wanted to help perpetuate the good work through an endowment fund to be paid outright or as an annuity. Their help has been of inestimable assistance in carrying on and their examples may encourage similar bequests. How far-reaching this good is can never be determined. It extends to generations yet unborn and lends a helping hand to those who need it most.

But the Tacoma General is even more than a hospital. It is a training school for the advancement of medical service, and no department of the hospital has been developed with greater thought and care than the school for nurses, under the supervision of Mrs. Cecil Tracy Spry, Superintendent of Nurses. There are between ninety and one hundred five student nurses in training at the school at all times. Classes enter in January, May and September of each year. The young women are given a course of three years, which includes experience in every department of the hospital and continuous courses of study and lectures under the direction of a highly qualified faculty. Lecturers include not only the physicians of the hospital staff and the head nurses, but leading physicians of Tacoma and Puget Sound. One of the most

gratifying features of the hospital to those in charge has been the way in which the Tacoma General Hospital graduate nurses have been received outside and the exceptional places which many of them have won for themselves after graduating.

To stimulate the student nurses to their highest endeavor, the hospital rewards the nurse who each year has made the best scholastic record during her course of training and has shown the best general nursing ability, by sending her to any institution she may select for a post-graduate course of four months, with full tuition paid and a monthly allowance. A cash prize is awarded each year to the winner of second place. The hospital directors hold the school of nurses to be a vital factor in the development of a hospital and deem it the duty of the hospital to give the students the best foundational training possible so that they may become efficient nurses.

The Tacoma General Hospital is a splendid example of efficient planning and management. Its facilities must be geared not alone to give a complete service to the two hundred and fifty patients who can be accommodated at one time, but to care for the great number of employees who make up its staff. No department is more important than another, although one department may be seen more by the general public than another. The laundry and the kitchens do not come into general view, but nevertheless the people who serve there are important to the comfort and well being of patients. Gleaming tile floors, immaculate linen, dining halls, class rooms, the surgery departments for electrical treatment, administration, purchasing, pharmacy departments and what not—all are part of this modern institution. None serves society alone, none functions separately, but all work together smoothly to make the Tacoma General Hospital what it is as a servant to the sick, as a monument to those who have labored long to build for the future.

CHAPTER LX

THE ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

One of the most beautiful hospital buildings in the northwest is that of St. Joseph's at Tacoma. This splendid institution had its beginning in 1891, when the Sisters of St. Francis built their first three-story structure in the city. The old building was razed in order to give way for the new five-story brick building which was formally opened in the fall of 1915. During the years 1925 and 1926 much new equipment was installed, and the north wing is now being completed. The advisory board of the hospital consists of Dr. J. S. Smeall, as chairman, and Doctors T. B. Curran, J. A. Keho, W. B. McNerthney, Leo Hunt, C. R. McColl and E. C. Yoder.

The excellent staff of physicians and surgeons have established an enviable reputation for the institution, and is as follows:

VISITING STAFF

H. S. Argue, M. D.
T. J. Allen, M. D.
T. K. Bowles, M. D.
C. P. Balabanoff, M. D.
A. W. Bridge, M. D.
J. R. Brown, M. D.
S. L. Blair, M. D.
B. A. Brown, M. D.
L. J. Courtright, M. D.
E. L. Carlsen, M. D.
B. H. Corbin, M. D.
E. F. Dodds, M. D.
H. P. Dana, M. D.
D. M. Dayton, M. D.
Elizabeth Drake, M. D.
G. A. Delaney, M. D.
F. Douglas, M. D.
J. H. Egan, M. D.
E. Elmore, M. D.
A. M. Flynn, M. D.
B. H. Foreman, M. D.
H. D. Fritz, M. D.
C. P. Gammon, M. D.
B. J. Gilshannon, M. D.
S. Gianelli, M. D.
C. Gray, M. D.
R. S. Garnett, M. D.
P. F. Guy, M. D.

H. J. Hards, M. D.
A. B. Heaton, M. D.
G. H. Hicks, M. D.
E. Hyslin, M. D.
L. A. Hopkins, M. D.
C. James, M. D.
S. S. Jones, M. D.
J. Kane, M. D.
J. A. Keho, M. D.
W. N. Keller, M. D.
M. R. Kinnear, M. D.
G. G. R. Kunz, M. D.
H. Kurate, M. D.
J. A. La Gasa, M. D.
C. C. Leaverton, M. D.
J. A. Locke, M. D.
T. Long, M. D.
C. V. Ludvick, M. D.
S. M. MacLean, M. D.
J. B. McNerthney, M. D.
R. S. Miles, M. D.
R. A. Morse, M. D.
W. A. Monroe, M. D.
C. R. McCreery, M. D.
W. B. McCreery, M. D.
W. B. Mitchell, M. D.
R. W. Monaghan, M. D.
M. T. Nelsen, M. D.
G. A. Nace, M. D.
S. A. Owens, M. D.
C. M. Pearson, M. D.
W. W. Pascoe, M. D.
C. P. Quevli, M. D.
E. A. Rich, M. D.
J. B. Robertson, M. D.
T. C. Rummel, M. D.
R. C. Schaeffer, M. D.
G. M. Steele, M. D.
J. Steele, M. D.
Alice Smith, M. D.
F. W. Southworth, M. D.
T. R. Steagall, M. D.
K. S. Staatz, M. D.
P. B. Swearingen, M. D.
C. E. Taylor, M. D.
J. G. Uhlman, M. D.
J. E. Walker, M. D.
H. J. Whitacre, M. D.
H. G. Willard, M. D.
G. A. Wislicenus, M. D.
W. C. Wilson, M. D.
J. R. Yocom, M. D.

INTERNAL MEDICINE

W. B. Penney, M. D.
J. S. Griggs, M. D.
J. R. Turner, M. D.

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS

I. P. Balabanoff, M. D.
W. G. Cameron, M. D.
E. H. Hillis, M. D.
A. W. Howe, M. D.
D. H. Bell, M. D.
J. S. Davies, M. D.
J. A. Johnson, M. D.
O. W. Loughlin, M. D.

X-RAY

R. D. MacRae, M. D.

PATHOLOGIST

C. R. McColl, M. D.

The Clinical Laboratory maintained at the hospital conducts thousands of examinations yearly. A training school for nurses is also conducted by the hospital which attracts those desiring to follow this profession from various cities of the northwest. There were seventy-two enrolled in 1926. The training course covers a period of three years. Sister Mary Patrick is superintendent of nurses. There were 4,976 patients admitted to the hospital in 1925, and the average number of patients treated daily was 152. In 1926 there were 5,291 patients taken to this hospital, with a daily average of 156 patients. One of the pioneer Sisters of the institution was called by death on November 4, 1925. She was Sister Mary Crispiana, who had been bookkeeper and secretary of the hospital since it was established in 1891.

St. Joseph's Hospital is a credit to Pierce County, and would do honor and service to a city of any size. It is splendidly managed by the Sisters of St. Francis, and its staff of physicians and surgeons cannot be excelled.

CHAPTER LXI

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF TACOMA

While the name of "The National Bank of Tacoma" dates only from September 2, 1913, its actual beginning was on October 20, 1885, when the Pacific National Bank was chartered, the incorporators and stockholders being C. P. Masterson, W. D. Tyler, T. B. Wallace, J. P. Stewart, W. B. Kelley, S. G. Reed, C. B. Wright and L. P. Manning. The first board of directors and officers were C. P. Masterson, president; L. R. Manning, vice president; T. B. Wallace, cashier; W. D. Tyler and J. P. Stewart. As there did not seem to be a suitable location for the contemplated bank, Mr. Masterson, in the summer of 1885 arranged a loan to the Chamber of Commerce, which enabled them to build the first Chamber of Commerce Building on the corner of Pacific Avenue and 12th Street, in which the bank engaged quarters and opened its doors for business January 2, 1886. There were then two banks in the city—The Tacoma National and the Merchants National, the National Bank of Tacoma being the sole survivor.

The original capital of the Pacific National Bank was $50,000 which seemed ample for its needs at the time, but as the business gradually grew it became necessary to increase to $100,000, which was done in July, 1887, by the addition of T. F. Oakes, then president of the N. P. Ry.; W. S. Ladd of Ladd & Tilton, then bankers of Portland, Oregon; C. S. Barlow, then president of the Tacoma Trading Co.; Theodore Hosmer, then president of the Tacoma Light & Water Company; Frederick Mottet and James M. Steele, to the list of stockholders already given.

The population of Tacoma in 1885, was quoted in May as 6,936, while Seattle claimed 9,786. There were but three houses north of the Annie Wright Seminary location lying

between Tacoma and Yakima avenues, and only two houses west of Yakima Avenue and north of South 6th Street. On the deep water front there were besides Hatch's Mill and the N. P. Wharf only two coal bunkers, the Old Tacoma Mill and a small ship yard, salmon cannery and a tub and bucket factory below Old Town.

There were no improvements whatsoever in the way of buildings between Hatch's Mill, which was located about where the Foss Tug & Launch plant now is, and the head of the bay. There was absolutely nothing on the Tide Flats excepting the railroad running up the Puyallup Valley. In the Spring of 1888 in order to keep pace with their growing business this bank purchased a lot on the corner of 13th and Pacific Avenue and later in the Spring of 1890 commenced the construction of a building upon the site, moving into the new quarters in February, 1891, continuing to occupy them until 1898. In 1892 the capital of the Pacific National Bank was increased from $100,000 to $200,000, additional directors being Theodore B. Wilcox of Portland and C. H. Hyde of Tacoma. In 1895 the Citizens National Bank which had been organized in April, 1889, with $60,000 capital was merged with the Pacific National and its capital increased to $400,000. In 1905 a further combination was made with the Lumberman's National Bank, which was organized in September, 1901, with a capital of $100,000. Realizing the great growth of the City of Tacoma since the organization of these institutions and the need of the business interests of the city for a bank which could combine under one roof and one management the splendid facilities theretofore offered by each the idea of further consolidation was conceived.

The necessary preliminaries were completed and on August 30th, 1913, the plan was consummated by the National Bank of Commerce transferring its assets and business to the Pacific National Bank, itself going into voluntary liquidation, the name then being changed to "The National Bank of Tacoma," which bank on the assumption of business had a capital of $1,000,000.

Owing to increase in volume of business and the subsequent necessity for larger and more modern quarters, construction was started in 1920, on the northeast corner of

Pacific Avenue and 12th Street South, of a fireproof and exclusive bank building, this building being completed and occupied in May, 1921. Mr. Chester Thorne, who in 1892 had become the principal stockholder of the National Bank of Commerce, and through whose efforts it was made possible for that organization to weather the severe financial storms of the early nineties, continued as chairman of the board of the enlarged institution, a position he still occupies. The history and growth of the bank have been inseparable with the growth and development of the city, and the bank directorate with the acquisition of Mr. W. R. Rust now as heretofore comprises men having an active part in the industrial and civic advancement of the city. That the splendid growth of the city is reflected in the bank's expansion is shown by the figures for deposits over a period of years, as follows:

October 20, 1885	(Bank Chartered)
October 20, 1890	$807,139.19
October 20, 1895	499,566.19
October 20, 1900	852,409.12
October 20, 1905	2,503,903.15
October 20, 1910	3,978,318.44
October 20, 1915	7,732,825.57
October 20, 1920	14,138,446.17
October 20, 1925	15,779,058.17

Mr. S. M. Jackson, president, joined the official staff in 1920, after many years' affiliation with other banking institutions. The other officers, all of whom have seen many years' long service with the organization, are Raymond R. Mattison, vice president and cashier; Edward T. Ness, assistant cashier; Guy T. Pierce, assistant cashier; L. V. Weston, assistant cashier and Harold C. Schweinler, assistant cashier.

The directors are as follows: A. F. Albertson, president Tacoma Dredging Co.; J. L. Carman, president Carman Mfg. Co.; Minot Davis, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.; Fred S. Fogg, president Stetson Investment Co.; J. T. Gregory, lumberman; E. M. Hayden, Hayden, Langhorne & Metzger, attorneys; Henry Hewitt, lumberman; Chas. H. Hyde, presi-

dent West Coast Grocery Co.; S. M. Jackson, president; R. R. Mattison, vice president and cashier; L. T. Murray, president West Fork Logging Co.; T. E. Ripley, president Wheeler-Osgood Co.; W. R. Rust, capitalist and Chester Thorne, chairman, board of directors.

CHAPTER LXII

HISTORY OF THE PUGET SOUND NATIONAL BANK OF TACOMA

The Puget Sound National Bank was founded in 1890 by J. B. Sutton, D. S. Garlick and George Tibbets. Mr. Sutton and Mr. Tibbets came from a little town in Michigan, Alagansee, where they had been in the general merchandise business, and other lines of business for several years. Mr. Garlick was a traveling salesman, but had been in Tacoma several times and it was his inspiring description and vision of the wonderful future and possibilities to be had in this Pacific Northwest that made these two other men decide to join with him and come west and go in the banking business.

They came to Tacoma in 1890 and at once began looking for possibilities of establishing a bank. Tacoma at that time was not a very large place and it was no easy task to get support as there were already six banks here. They finally got the support of General J. W. Sprague, a very prominent man in Tacoma in those days, and H. F. Garretson, a prominent attorney. With the support of these men the organization of the bank made rapid progress. On the 8th day of May, 1890, the subscribers to the stock of the Puget Sound Savings Bank held their first meeting. Articles of Incorporation were drawn up, a Board of Trustees elected. The following men were elected trustees—Jesse B. Sutton, Daniel S. Garlick, George Tibbets, John W. Sprague and H. F. Garretson. On Friday, May 16, 1890, the stockholders met at the office of Garretson, Parker and Rosling for the purpose of electing officers and adopting by-laws. The following officers were elected:

J. B. Sutton, President.
J. W. Sprague, Vice President.
D. S. Garlick, Cashier.
George Tibbets, Assistant Cashier.

Banking quarters were obtained at 936 Railroad Avenue and on Tuesday, June 10, 1890, the Puget Sound Savings Bank, the fourth savings bank in the city, officially began doing business, with a capital stock of $50,000. On the first day, five deposits were made, totaling $836.16. A small day's business for a bank, but a beginning nevertheless. A lady by the name of Mrs. Wm. A. Baker had the honor of being the first depositor. She opened an account of $200.00. The first loan was made to the Donan Brewing Company, June 16, 1890, for $4,000. First certified check July 7, 1890, first investment July 3, 1890, city warrants purchased for $10,000. First meeting of the board of trustees held August 13th, first dividend declared June 17, 1892, 5 per cent. Among other depositors we find names of Dickson Bros., Chester Thorne, Ernest Lister. In May, 1891, the bank moved to larger quarters at 2422 Pacific Avenue.

Men at the head of the bank were cautious and conservative and as a proof of their ability and good judgment we have but to look back to the year 1893, the year of the great national panic. Tacoma at that time had twenty-one banks, only seven of which survived the panic, one of the seven being the Puget Sound Savings Bank. It was a saying in those days that the Puget Sound Savings Bank had all their money in the vault and the officers were sitting on the door. However, we cannot vouch for the veracity of this statement. The fact remains, that they survived the panic. During the stormy days of the panic the officers agreed to refund to the bank $25.00 each month out of their salary. At that time the president and cashier were getting $125.00 a month.

On January 1, 1896, the bank moved to a new location at 1201 Pacific Avenue. H. F. Garretson resigned as trustee November 10, 1892, and Oleff Peterson was elected to take his place. J. W. Sprague resigned from the board of trustees November 8, 1894, and Myra A. Sutton, wife of President J. B. Sutton, was elected to his place. J. B. Sutton remained as president until the time of his death.

To show what kind of a man had founded and had been at the helm of this institution for fourteen years, we quote the following eulogy, found in the minutes of the stockholders' meeting held November 26, 1904:

"After an experience of many years of business life in the middle west, Mr. Sutton came to Tacoma in 1890, and with others organized the Puget Sound Savings Bank, of which he was made president, continuing in that office from the beginning to the close of his long and honored life. He brought to this office the knowledge derived from years of experience in banking and other business, and a character and reputation which stood for unimpeachable integrity and uprightness. In the office as president of this bank, as always, he won the highest regard of those with whom he was associated. His fidelity to duty, his strict integrity, his unselfish devotion to the interests of others entrusted to him, his conversation, good judgment and high sense of honor had much to do with maintaining, unimpaired, the credit of this bank during the stormy period of the great financial crisis of 1893 and establish it firmly in the confidence of the people, which it enjoys today. Personally he was a man of highest character and purest motive, a model of noble manhood. In his long career in public and private life, there was nothing to conceal, nothing to erase, nothing to amend, except by his own self-critical hand. His memory will be ever green in the hearts of those who after long years of intimate association and loving friendship, make this record, now that his long and useful life is ended and he rests from his labors."

Mr. D. S. Garlick was elected to succeed Mr. Sutton as president on November 26, 1904, and Mr. George Tibbets was elected cashier.

On June 18, 1912, the capital stock was increased from $50,000 to $100,000 and on August 31st of the same year the name was changed to the Puget Sound State Bank. At this time Mr. Garlick tendered his resignation as president and Mr. C. A. Brower was elected president in his place. On March 1, 1913, Mr. Tibbets, who was the only man remaining in the bank since its organization, tendered his resignation as cashier. Mr. H. N. Tinker became active vice president and the bank was moved to its present location at 1115-1119 Pacific Avenue. On January 12, 1915 Mr. Tinker was elected president. On October 25, 1916, in order that the bank might perform the duties of a Trust Company, the name was changed to the Puget Sound Bank & Trust Com-

pany. On May 20, 1919, the bank was admitted to the Federal Reserve System and the capital stock was increased to $300,000. In 1921 the bank purchased the building then known as the National Realty Building, being a seventeen-story, class A office building, which it now owns and which is known as the Puget Sound Bank Building. The first floor was remodeled into up-to-date, convenient and attractive banking quarters. On January 2, 1923, the bank was converted into The Puget Sound National Bank. On May 10, 1923, Mr. H. N. Tinker resigned and Mr. F. P. Haskell, Jr., was elected president and has remained president since that time. The other officers are:

M. M. Ogden, vice president and cashier.

C. E. Lindquist, vice president and trust officer.

E. A. Olson, assistant cashier.

A. R. Whitman, assistant cashier.

At the present time the following representative business men constitute the Board of Directors: B. E. Buckmaster, President North Pacific Bank Note Co.; J. A. Eves, Vice President Birchfield Boiler Co.; Edwin Gregory, President Gregory Furniture Mfg. Co.; F. A. Haines, Sec'y-Treas., Washington Hardware Co.; F. P. Haskell, Jr., President; Wm. P. Hopping, Vice President, Tacoma Savings & Loan Assn.; Guy E. Kelly, Attorney; W. W. Kilworth, President, Washington Handle Co.; Edward Miller, Jr., Miller Cornice & Roofing Co.; M. M. Ogden, Vice President and Cashier; Almin Swanson, President, Tacoma Title Co.; M. G. Tennent, President, Tennent Steel Casting Co.; Wm. J. Walker, Sec'y-Treas., Walker Cut Stone Co., Inc.; H. C. Wallace, Capitalist.

CHAPTER LXIII

THE TACOMA GOODWILL INDUSTRIES

During the year of 1920, the Rev. H. W. Michener who was then pastor of Central Methodist Church, South 21st and I streets, found many poor people in the districts to the east of the church. He was puzzling over a solution when he was sent to San Francisco to study intensive church work. There he saw the Goodwill Industries. It impressed him as being the solution for his problem in Tacoma and he began talking about it on his return.

A basketful of old clothes was left over from a rummage sale that the ladies of his church had put on and they said to him, "There is salvage, why don't you start your Goodwill Industries?"

The plan of operating is to gather salvage of all kinds and hire handicapped people to fumigate, clean, mend and make over the articles and finally sell them. They are to receive wages from the sale of the articles. So, with no money to buy equipment, no subsidy of any kind, and only knowledge of the work gained at San Francisco, the work of the Tacoma Goodwill Industries was begun. The situation was the more complicated because the church was poor, paying but a nominal salary, with no money to expend. Besides this the church was in such state of decay that the city condemned the building the next year and the members had no money to build a new church. But with a faith that God was leading, work was organized by calling together the members of the Home Missionary Society. Those present were Mrs. H. W. Michener, the pastor's wife, Mrs. Helen Sprenger, Mrs. Dagna Smith and Mrs. Minnie Townsend. They formed the first board of directors and met several times to sew and mend, preparing the articles for the first sale that there might be money enough to pay the first worker when it was necessary. The only subsidy received the first year was from

W. B. Hawthorne, $25, which was used to put up shelving, tables, buy thread and other material. Rev. Michener used his Ford to gather salvage. The church paid him his salary for three years while the work was being started and let him use much of his time in the work of the Goodwill.

The first year there was paid in wages to handicapped people $1,375. So much good was accomplished that each one felt there must be more effort put forth another year.

The first worker was an elderly woman whose husband was sick and blind. She could not leave him and they must have money, so the sewing was taken to her and she was thus able to support herself and her husband.

One bitter cold morning during the latter part of 1921, the pastor went up through the auditorium of the church and found there a man sleeping on the floor. He had left his church unlocked during the twenty-two years of his ministry hoping that some man, who had not the price of a bed would find a place to sleep, and here was one—the first he had found. He took the man down to the Goodwill; got him breakfast, then he was given a chance to work. He had fasted so long that he was weak and could hardly do anything, though he tried. He was paid and sent out on a job; he went smiling, feeling that the churches of Tacoma had some care for him.

In January, 1922, Rev. E. J. Helms of Boston, the man who started the Goodwill movement, came to Tacoma. With his help the organization here was joined to the national movement. Directors were appointed to represent various denominations and the work assumed an inter-denominational character. Rev. Michener was sent to Chicago, Buffalo, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Duluth to study the work. Later on he went to Boston and took special training and at that time visited a dozen other Goodwills in the east, studying their methods and work.

The second year of the Goodwill was a year of tribulation. It was necessary to move because the church in which it began was condemned and was to be torn down. Three moves were made that year and it finally continued a while in the old abandoned church at the corner of South Tacoma Avenue and 25th Street. Still the amount paid to handi-

capped people was nearly three times that of the year before, amounting to $3,718.

The German Methodist people having a church and no congregation at South 25th and J streets offered it to the Goodwill and this was occupied for nearly two years, till finally it overflowed and filled five other buildings. The present property at 2357 South G Street was then secured as temporary quarters. This was enlarged and did nicely for a year, when it again became too crowded and a permanent location was sought of sufficient size to do the work. The Board of Directors finally decided to buy ground adjacent to the present property and utilize the present buildings. Three lots were purchased to the north, on which were erected in 1926 garages, a warehouse, a filling station, lumber sheds and a printing office with enough room for men to work cutting wood. Also there was purchased four lots on Tacoma Avenue just across the alley from the present property on which the Industries Building will be erected, 100x120. The present property will then be used for a Men's Club, dormitories, community service work and storage in the rear part.

Four stores furnish an outlet for the goods where people can secure things that they would not be able to buy but for the cheap price. Ninety per cent of the people who buy are poor people. The stores are located at 2357 South G Street, 1320 Broadway, 5050 South Union Street, and one in Puyallup.

There is no profit. If any money is left when the workers are paid others are hired. The only dividends are in humanity which is helped and remade. In fact the Goodwill cannot pay its way and hire many handicapped people, for they do not produce enough for several days to pay their expense. Last year there were 545 different people who were given employment. Only twelve of these stayed all year. Just as a person is brought to the producing stage he is sent on to a better job.

The Goodwill is different from any other industry in this: Other industries have a job and hunt a man who is trained to fill it. The Goodwill takes the man, often untrained for anything, and creates a job for him. If he doesn't

fill the first job he is put on to another. This costs money and because of this the Goodwill needs subsidy. Last year for every dollar of subsidy there was paid out $9.70. The more subsidy the more relief, naturally, yet always about ten times more is given as help than is received in subsidy.

One thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars was paid in wages the first year. In 1922 there was paid $3,718. The next year it was doubled again, $7,872. In 1924 it was $13,793. In 1925 $16,220 was paid to handicapped people, while 1926 will show an increase of more than $3,000. This was in relief, and wages alone. Operating expenses were another item.

The day is begun every morning by a chapel service. This is unique in that it differs from every other service in Tacoma. Usually the people attend church and pay the preacher for preaching. Here the preacher pays the people who attend church, for their wages begin at 8 o'clock in the morning and they spend the first twenty minutes in devotional service. This is a very important part of the program for while the Goodwill reclaims material yet its great work is reclaiming men.

People from nearly every walk in life have come for work —teachers, preachers, doctors, laborers, artisans. The turn of the tide has come and sickness or accident, or one of the many things which life is heir to has left them stranded. The Goodwill holds out a helping hand to these. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me."

CHAPTER LXIV

SETTLEMENTS OF THE COUNTY

There are nearly 150 settlements, towns and post offices in Pierce County. The names of these various settlements, their location, the number of miles distant from the courthouse, their post office and voting precinct follow:

Alderton. Located two miles east of Puyallup on the N. P. Railroad. Ten miles from the courthouse. The post office and voting precinct are the same name.

Alder. On the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Thirty-eight miles from the courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Alki. Tacoma city limits, on the Puyallup Hill Road. Five miles from the courthouse. Post office, Tacoma R. F. D. No. 3; and voting precinct, fifth ward.

American Lake. Two miles southwest of Lake View, on the Olympia branch of the N. P. Railroad. Eleven miles from the courthouse. Mail, Lakeview, R. F. D. Voting precinct, American Lake.

Ardena. Two miles east of Willow Junction, on the Puyallup Ex-Short Line. Seven miles from the courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 2. Voting precinct, Gardenville.

Arletta. Hales Passage, eight miles northwest of Steilacoom. Seventeen miles from the courthouse. Post office, Arletta. Voting precinct, Rosendale.

Artondale. Four miles southwest of Gig Harbor. Thirteen miles from the courthouse. Mail, Gig Harbor, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Artondale.

Ashford. On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Forty-nine miles from courthouse, and about eleven miles from National Park. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Bee. On McNeils Island, near the United States peni-

tentiary. Sixteen miles from courthouse. Post office, same name. Voting precinct, McNeils Island.

Benston. Three miles southwest of Tanwax Junction, on the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Twenty-four miles from the courthouse. Post office, same name. Voting precinct, Tanwax.

Berkeley. Two miles north of Kirby, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Thirteen miles from courthouse. Mail, City, in care of railroad. Voting precinct, Muck.

Berrytown. Puyallup, one mile north of Meridian Street. Ten miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, Puyallup.

Bismarck. In south part of Tacoma. Five miles south from courthouse. Post office, Bismark. Voting precinct, fourth ward.

Blackwell. One mile south of Alki. Six miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 3. Voting precinct, fifth ward.

Blanchard. On North Bay, two miles northwest of Home. Twenty-three miles from courthouse. Post office, same name. Voting precinct, Lake Bay.

Brookdale. One mile south of Parkland, Spanaway line. Ten miles from courthouse. Post office, Parkland. Voting precinct, Spanaway.

Brookville. One mile east of Tacoma, on Interurban. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 2. Voting precinct, Gardenville.

Buckley. Four miles east of Cascade Junction, on main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Thirty-one miles from courthouse. Post office, same name; and two voting precincts, same name.

Burnett. Two miles east of South Prairie, on N. P. Railroad. Twenty-nine miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Carbonado. Three miles south of Wilkeson, on N. P. Railroad. Thirty-five miles from courthouse. Same name for post office and voting precinct.

Cascade Junction. One mile east of South Prairie, on N. P. Railroad. Twenty-seven miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, South Prairie.

Cavenders. One-half mile east of Fernhill, on Puyallup Hill Line. Seven miles from courthouse. Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 4, and voting precinct, Fifth Ward, Tacoma.

Cedarhurst. One mile east of Firwood, on Puyallup Ex-Short Line. Nine miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma R. F. D. No. 2. Voting precinct, Gardenville.

Clay City. Two miles south of Holz, on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Seventeen miles from courthouse. Post office, Clay City. Voting precinct, Holz.

Clinton. On Steilacoom Lake, Pacific Traction Line. Seven miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 1. Voting precinct, Lakeview.

Collins. Four miles east of Spanaway, on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Eleven miles from courthouse. Mail, city, care railroad. Voting precinct, Spanaway.

Crocker. Two miles east of Orting, on N. P. main line. Twenty-one miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, Orting.

Cromwell. Two miles southwest of Arletta, on Hales Passage. Fifteen miles from courthouse. Post office, Cromwell. Voting precinct, Artondale.

Cross. Five miles south of Orting. Twenty-three miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, Orting.

Cushman. One and one-half miles east of Tacoma, on Interurban. Four miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 2. Voting precinct, Gardenville.

Custer. On Steilacoom Lake. Seven miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 1. Voting place, Lakeview.

Day Island. Six miles west of courthouse on Narrows. Mail, Tacoma, Station No. 5. Voting precincts, Seventh Ward, Tacoma, and Regent's Park.

Delano. Two miles southeast of Lake Bay on Carrs Inlet. Twenty miles from courthouse. Mail, Lake Bay, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Lake Bay.

Dieringer. Two miles north of Sumner, on N. P. Railroad. Fourteen miles from courthouse. Mail, Sumner, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Dieringer.

Dobsons Wharf. One mile east of Arletta, on Hales Pas-

sage. Sixteen miles from courthouse. Post office, Arletta. Voting precinct, Rosedale.

Dukes. Two miles southeast of Alder, on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Forty-three miles from courthouse. Post office and voting place, Alder.

Dupont. Seven miles west of Hillhurst, on Grays Harbor Branch of N. P. Railroad. Sixteen miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Eatonville. Eight miles south of Kapowsin, on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Thirty miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Edgewood. Three miles north of Milton, on Interurban. Nine miles from courthouse. Mail, Puyallup, R. F. D. No. 1. Voting precinct, Edgewood.

Elbe. Eight miles west of Ashford, on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Forty-one miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Electron. Two miles east of Kapowsin, on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Twenty-four miles from courthouse. Post office same name. Voting precinct, Kapowsin.

Elgin. Three miles southwest of Springfield, on Carr's Inlet. Twenty-nine miles from the courthouse. Post office, Elgin. Voting precinct, Minter.

Elhi. Two miles east of Alderton. Fourteen miles from the courthouse. Mail, Sumner, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Alderton.

Fairfax. Six miles southeast of Carbonado, on the N. P. Railroad. Forty-two miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Fernhill. In city limits of Tacoma, six miles south of courthouse. Post office, Fern Hill. Voting precinct, Fifth Ward.

Fernland. One mile southeast of Regents Park, on Steilacoom Line. Six miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma Station, No. 5. Voting precinct, Regents Park.

Fife. On Interurban, six miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 2. Voting precinct, Gardenville.

Firwood. Three miles east of Willow Station, on Puyallup Ex-Short Line. Eight miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 2. Voting precinct, Gardenville.

Fisk. Four miles southeast of Orting. Twenty-two miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, Orting.

Flett. Eight miles south of courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 1. Voting precinct, Hunt's Prairie.

Fort Steilacoom. One mile northeast of Steilacoom, on Pacific Traction Line. Twelve miles from courthouse. Mail, Fort Steilacoom. Voting precinct, Steilacoom.

Frederickson. One mile northwest of Kirby. Fourteen miles from courthouse. Voting precinct, Graham.

Gardendale. One-half mile east of Willow Junction, on Puyallup Ex-Short Line. Six miles fro mcourthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 2. Voting precinct, Gardenville.

Gertrude. North end of McNeil Island, on Still Harbor. Eighteen miles from courthouse. Post office, same name. Voting precinct, McNeil Island.

Gig Harbor. Nine miles northwest of courthouse, on Gig Harbor. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Glen Cove. Three miles southwest of Minter on Henderson Bay. Twenty-six miles from courthouse. Post office, same name. Voting precinct, Vaughn.

Graham. Seven miles northwest of Kapowsin. Fifteen miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Grindstone. Seven miles southeast of Fairfax. Forty-nine miles from courthouse. Post office, Fairfax. Voting precinct, Kapowsin.

Harding. One mile southeast of Kirby, on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Sixteen miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, Graham.

Harts. Eight miles southeast of Roy. Twenty-seven miles from courthouse. Mail, Roy, R. F. D. Voting precinct, McKenna.

Harvard. One mile east of Fernhill, on Hill Line. Seven miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 4. Voting precinct, Fifth Ward.

Higgins Beach. Six miles west of courthouse, on the Narrows. Mail, Tacoma Station, No. 5. Voting precinct, Seventh Ward.

Hillhurst. South of Tacoma on N. P. Railroad. Four-

teen miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Holz. Three miles southwest of Kapowsin. Twenty-five miles from courthouse. Post office, Lakehead. Voting precinct, Holz.

Home. On Joe's Bay, Carr's Inlet. Twenty-two miles from courthouse. Mail, Lake Bay, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Lake Bay.

Johnson's. Two miles south of Parkland, on Spanaway Line. Ten miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 3. Voting precinct, Spanaway.

Johnson's Crossing. Ten miles southeast of courthouse on Hill Line. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 4. Voting precinct, Midland.

Kapowsin. On Lake Kapowsin, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Twenty-two miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Kirby. Eight miles northwest of Kapowsin. Fourteen miles from courthouse. Post office, Benston. Voting precinct, Muck.

La Grande. On Nisqually River, southwest of Eatonville. Thirty-four miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, Eatonville.

Lake Bay. Nine miles northwest of Steilacoom. Twenty-one miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Lake City. On American Lake, north end. Ten miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 1. Voting precinct, Lake City.

Lake Head. At south end of Lake Kapowsin. Twenty-four miles from courthouse. Post office, same name. Voting precinct, Holz.

Lake Tapps. Five miles northeast of Sumner, on Lake Tapps. Eighteen miles from courthouse. Mail, Buckley, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Lake Tapps.

Lake View. Nine miles south of courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Larchmont. Two miles south of Fernhill, on Puyallup Hill Line. Eight miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 4. Voting precinct, Parkland.

Leber. Three miles west of Holz. Twenty-five miles from courthouse. Mail, Eatonville, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Tanwax.

Lemon's Beach. Seven miles southwest of courthouse, on Narrows. Mail, Tacoma Station No. 5. Voting precinct, Regents Park.

Longmire Springs. Sixty miles from courthouse in National Park, via Ashford. Post office, Longmire. Voting precinct, Ashford.

Macklin. On west side of Fox Island. Eighteen miles from courthouse. Post office, Sylvan. Voting precinct, Fox Island.

Manitou Park. One mile southwest of South Tacoma. Six miles from courthouse. Post office, South Tacoma. Voting precinct, Sixth Ward.

Marion. Four miles northwest of Buckley. Thirty-five miles from courthouse. Mail, Buckley, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Buckley.

McAleer. See Gardendale.

McKenna. Three miles southeast of Roy. Twenty-two miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

McMillin. Two miles southeast of Alderton, on main line of the N. P. Railroad. Sixteen miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Meeker Junction. One mile east of Puyallup, on the N. P. Railroad. Eleven miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, Puyallup.

Melmont. Two miles northwest of Fairfax, on N. P. Railroad. Forty miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Menlo Park. Three miles northeast of Steilacoom. Nine miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, Station No. 5. Voting precinct, Steilacoom.

Meridian. Two miles west of Gertrude, on McNeil Island. Twenty miles from courthouse. Post office, Meridian. Voting precinct, McNeil Island.

Midland. Two miles southeast of Larchmont, on Puyallup Hill Line. Ten miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 4. Voting precinct, Midland.

Midway. One-half mile south of Alki, on Puyallup Long Line. Six miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 4. Voting precinct, Fifth Ward.

Military. One mile northeast of Murray. Twelve miles from courthouse. Post office, same name. Voting precinct, American Lake.

Milton. East of Tacoma on Interurban. Six miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Minter. Three miles southwest of Springfield. Twenty-six miles from courthouse. Post office, Elgin. Voting precinct, Minter.

Montezuma. One-half mile south of Fairfax. Forty-three miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, Fairfax.

Morgan's Lake. Three miles northwest of Kapowsin. Nineteen miles from courthouse. Voting precinct, Graham.

Muck. Four miles northeast of Roy. Twenty-three miles from courthouse. Post office, Roy, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Muck.

Murphy. Three miles east of Spanaway. Twelve miles from courthouse. Voting precinct, Spanaway.

Murray. Four miles south of Lake View, on Olympia Branch of N. P. Railroad. Thirteen miles from courthouse. Mail, Lake View, R. F. D. Voting precinct, American Lake.

Nelson. One mile northwest of Kirby. Thirteen miles from courthouse. Voting precinct, Muck.

New Amsterdam. On west side of Anderson Island. Twenty-one miles from courthouse. Post office, Yega. Voting precinct, Anderson Island.

North Puyallup. One mile north of Puyallup, on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Mail, Puyallup, R. F. D. No. 1. Voting precinct, North Puyallup.

Ohop. Three miles north of Eatonville. Twenty-seven miles from courthouse. Post office, Ohop. Voting precinct, Eatonville.

Orchard Hill. One mile south of Brookdale, Spanaway Line. Eleven miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 3. Voting precinct, Spanaway.

Orting. Nineteen miles southeast of courthouse, on N. P. Railroad. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Park Junction. Three miles east of Elbe. Forty-four miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Parkland. Three miles south of Fern Hill, on Spanaway Line. Nine miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Pittsburg. Two miles east of Burnett, on Burnett Branch of N. P. Railroad. Mail, Buckley, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Spiketon.

Purdy. Five miles northwest of Gig Harbor, on Henderson Bay. Fourteen miles from courthouse. Post office, Wauna. Voting precinct, Purdy.

Puyallup. Ten miles southeast of courthouse, on N. P. Railroad. Post office, same name. Voting places, three wards, six precincts.

Puyallup River. Seven miles south of Orting. Twenty-six miles from courthouse. Post office, Orting. Voting precinct, Kapowsin.

Rigney Hill. Seven miles south of courthouse, on American Lake Line. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 1. Voting precinct, Sixth Ward.

Rosedale. Three miles southwest of Gig Harbor, on Henderson Bay. Twenty-four miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Roy. Nineteen miles south of courthouse, on Portland Branch of N. P. Railroad. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Ruston (Smelter). Five miles northwest of courthouse, on Point Defiance line. Mail, Tacoma, by carrier. Voting precinct, Ruston.

Sales. One mile south of Fern Hill, on Spanaway line. Seven miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 3. Voting precinct, Parkland.

Soldiers' Home. One mile southeast of Orting. Twenty miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

South Prairie. Seven miles northeast of Orting, on N. P. line. Twenty-six miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

South Tacoma. Five miles south of courthouse, on South

Tacoma line. Post office, same name. Voting precinct, Sixth Ward.

Spanaway. Twelve miles south of courthouse, on Spanaway line. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Springfield. One mile west of Purdy, on Henderson Bay. Thirty-two miles from courthouse. Post office, Wauna. Voting precinct, Purdy.

Steilacoom. Thirteen miles southwest of courthouse, on Steilacoom Bay. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Stevenson. Two miles east of Summit, on Puyallup Hill line. Twelve miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Breckon.

Summit (1). Ten miles southeast of courthouse, on Puyallup Hill line. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Breckon.

Summit (2). Two miles east of Harding, on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Eighteen miles from courthouse. Voting precinct, Graham.

Sumner. Twelve miles from courthouse, on Seattle Branch of N. P. Railroad. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Sylvan. On east side of Fox Island. Fifteen miles from courthouse. Post office, Sylvan. Voting precinct, Fox Island.

Tanwax. Three miles south of Leber. Twenty-eight miles from courthouse. Mail, Eatonville, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Silver Lake.

Tanwax Junction. Two miles northwest of Kapowsin, on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Twenty miles from courthouse. Voting precinct, Graham.

Tide Haven. Three miles east of Tacoma, on Interurban. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 2. Voting precinct, Gardenville.

Van Buren. Eight miles southeast of courthouse, on Puyallup Hill line. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 4. Voting precinct, Spanaway.

Vaughn. Two miles west of Glencove. Twenty-eight miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Vega. On south end of Anderson Island. Seventeen

miles from courthouse. Post office, Vega. Voting precinct, Anderson Island.

Wauna. On Henderson Bay. Thirty-two miles from courthouse. Post office, Wauna. Voting precinct, Purdy.

Waverly. On north bank Puyallup, Interurban line. Four miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 2. Voting precinct, Gardenville.

Whites. Four miles northeast Steilacoom. Eight miles from courthouse. Mail, Tacoma, Station 5. Voting precinct, Steilacoom.

Whitworth. Four miles northwest of courthouse, on Point Defiance line. Mail, Tacoma, Whitworth Station. Voting precinct, Eighth Ward.

Wilkeson. Four miles southeast of Cascade Junction. Thirty-one miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, same name.

Williamson. One mile northwest of Elbe. Forty miles from courthouse. Post office and voting precinct, Elbe.

Willow Junction. Five miles east of courthouse, on highway. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 2. Voting precinct, Gardenville.

Wingate. Four and one-half miles southeast of Crocker, on N. P. branch. Twenty-six miles from courthouse. Post office, Orting. Voting precinct, Carbonado.

Wollochet. Four miles south of Gig Harbor. Fifteen miles from courthouse. Mail, Gig Harbor, R. F. D. Voting precinct, Wollochet.

Woodland. Eleven miles southeast of courthouse, on Puyallup Hill line. Mail, Tacoma, R. F. D. No. 4. Voting precinct, Breckon.

Yoman. Two miles north of Vega, on north end of Anderson Island. Sixteen miles from courthouse. Post office, Yoman. Voting precinct, Anderson Island.

CHAPTER LXV

ADDITIONS IN AND NEAR TACOMA

Since the time of filing the original plats of the City of Tacoma there have been filed over 600 additions and subdivisions to the city and its environs. The complete list of these subdivisions and additions are given. The streets bounding each addition within the city limits are given, together with the number of blocks in it; while the tracts are located by section, township and range:

Accomack, 18 blocks, between S. 46th, S. 48th, Vassault and Mildred.

Acme, 36 blocks, between S. 48th and S. 52d, Alaska and Huson.

Addison & Hills 5-Acre Tracts, northwest quarter of section 5, T. 19, R. 4 E., W. M. Ten tracts.

Adelphi, 7 blocks, between S. 58th, S. 60th, Union and Lawrence.

Ainsworth, 35 blocks, between S. 8th, N and Sprague.

Alameda, 14 blocks, between S. 40th, S. 44th, Hosmer and State.

Alki, 12 blocks, between S. 62d, S. 64th, South Park and J.

Alliance, 27 blocks, between S. 9th, S. 12th, M and Sprague.

Alto, 4 blocks, between S. 61st, 63rd, South Park and Thompson.

Altoona Investment Company's First, northwest quarter, section 2, T. 20, R. 3 E. Eight blocks.

American Lake, in sections 15, 21 and 22, T. 19, R. 2 E. Fifty-one blocks.

Anderson, McKinley Avenue to East I, 41st to 42d.

Andrews, 3 blocks, N. 12th, N. 13th, Junett and Cedar.

Argyle, three blocks, N. 50th, Highland and Pearl.

Arlington Park, 16 blocks, southeast quarter, section 30, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Armour, 75 blocks, in northwest quarter section 9, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Ashton's First, 12 blocks, between S. 52d, S. 56th, East F, and East D.

Athow, 15 blocks, northeast quarter, section 32, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Badgerow, 39 blocks, between N. 17th, N. 24th, Lawrence and Pine.

Badgerow Place, 26 blocks, head of N. Yakima Avenue, A to Z.

Baker, 10 blocks, S. 5th, S. 7th, I and J.

Baker's First, 32 blocks, between N. 13th, N. 17th, Pine and Lawrence.

Baker's Second, 6 blocks, between S. 12th, S. 14th, Ainsworth and R.

Bardsley, one mile west of 52d Street station on traction line.

Barker's, 5 blocks, between S. 48th, 56th, Wapato and Ferry.

Barker's Five-Acre Garden Tracts, northwest quarter, section 8, T. 19, R. 4 E. Eight tracts.

Barlow, 5 blocks, between S. 21st, S. 23d, G and I.

Barlow Heights, East F to McKinley, 48th to 49th.

Barton and Conover, 12 blocks, southwest quarter, section 3, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Barwell & Gano, 2 blocks, between S. 40th and 43d, E and F.

Bayview, 29 blocks, between N. 49th and N. 51st, Orchard and Bennett.

Beatrice, 8 blocks, in northeast quarter, section 30, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Bellevue, 8 blocks, between S. 44th and S. 46th, Steele and Fife.

Bell-Meder, 4 blocks, between S. 40th and 43rd, A and Pacific Avenue.

Belmore, 6 blocks, between S. 70th, S. 76th, S. Park Avenue and S. J.

Bernhardy, 24 blocks, between N. 28th and N. 1st, Cheyenne and Ferdinand.

Berry's, J. W., block 1, Kellogg's add., Pine to Anderson, S. 10th to Kellogg.

Bertelson's Subdivision, block 26.

Bertelson's, 4 blocks, S. 36th and Columbia, East D and East E.

Bethel's First, 8 blocks, S. 12th and S. 14th, Prospect and Fife.

Beutlich, 4 blocks, in southeast quarter, section 32, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Birmingham & Wallace, Olive Street on the south, Poplar Street on the east.

Bismarck, 8 blocks, S. 60th and S. 64th, East H and East F.

Bismarck Second, 8 blocks, S. 60th and S. 64th, East F and East D.

Bismarck Third, 4 blocks, S. 60th and S. 64th, East D and East C.

Bissell's Subdivision, block 6, Wilson's Subdivision. One block.

Blinn, 8 blocks, N. 45th and N. 46th, Verde and Gove.

Blodgett, 3 blocks, S. 34th and S. 35th, N and Sawyer.

Boardman, 20 blocks, northeast quarter, section 34, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Bogle's First, between S. 7th, S. 9th, Union and Adams.

Bolcom, 8 blocks, N. 9th and N. 11th, Lawrence and Warner.

Boulton & Robertson's Tacoma Avenue, 4 blocks, in northwest quarter, section 33, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Boutell-Hanson, 4 blocks, E. 46th and E. 48th, East P and E. N.

Bow, 20 blocks, S. 8th and S. 12th, Proctor and Monroe.

Branson, 4 blocks, S. 47th and S. 48th, Union and Adams.

Brettonwoods, 8 blocks, N. 46th and N. 49th, Quine and Pearl.

Brewerton's Breezy Hill Annex, 8 blocks, S. 54th and S. 56th, East H and East F.

Brewerton's Gem, 10 blocks, S. 50th and S. 52d, East H and East D.

Brewerton's New Gem, 8 blocks, S. 52d and S. 54th, East H and East F.

Brewerton's Sea View Plateau, 4 blocks, N. 42nd and N. 44th, Quine and Vassault.

Bridge, 18 blocks, N. 29th and N. 31st, Lawrence and Union.

Bridge's First, 2 blocks, S. 11th, Proctor and Washington.

Broadway, 8 blocks, N. 34th, Orchard and Villard.

Brokenbrough, 5 blocks, S. 28th and S. 35th, Ainsworth and Chandler.

Brokaw, 2 blocks, S. 8th and S. 9th, Steele and Prospect.

Brookdale, 64 blocks, north half, section 16, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Broome, 4 blocks, S. 9th and S. 10th, Sprague and State.

Brown, 1 block, between McCarver and G.

Brown, 24 blocks, northwest quarter, section 28, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Buckley's, 45 blocks, N. 9th and N. 23d, Steele and Pine.

Budnich, 4 blocks, N. 50th and N. 51st, Highland and 12th.

Budnich's Second, 2 blocks, N. 31st and Highland.

Buell's Home, 16 blocks, S. 62d and S. 64th, D and South Park.

Bullard's Columbia, 2 blocks, East G and H streets.

Bullitt, 35 blocks, N. 18th and N. 22d, Alder and Union.

Burns (Arthur), 5 blocks, S. 11th and S. 12th, Monroe and Mason.

Burns and Blinn, 10 blocks, S. 19th and S. 21st, D and I streets.

Byrd, 29 blocks, N. 31st and N. 38th, Lawrence and Union.

Byrd, 7 blocks, S. 23d, Jefferson and I streets.

Capitol Heights, 16 blocks, S. 15th and S. 19th, Prospect and Anderson.

Carmichael, 8 blocks, S. 12th and S. 14th, Highland and Pearl.

Carr (A. P.), 4 blocks, N. 27th, Starr and McCarver.

Carr (Job), 4 blocks, N. 25th and N. 27th, Carr and Steele.

Carr (Howard), 6 blocks, N. 7th and N. 8th, M and N streets.

Carr's (Howard) Second, 3 blocks, N. 7th, N. 8th and N streets.

Carr's (Howard) Third, 4 blocks, N. 41st and N. 42d, Gove and Mullen.

Carroll & Hannah, 25 blocks, S. 27th and S. 32d, Alaska and Sprague.

Carshops, in northeast quarter, section 25, T. 20, R. 3 E., 3 blocks.

Cascade Park, 58 blocks, S. 40th and S. 47th, Pine and Union.

Catlin, 16 blocks, S. 23d and S. 27th, Alaska and Sprague

Caton's First, 6 blocks, N. 28th and N. 29th, Shirley and Highland.

Caughran, 4 blocks, S. 24th, Jefferson and Tacoma Avenue.

Cavender's First, 2 blocks, S. 21st, Yakima and I.

Cavender's Second, 2 blocks, S. 21st, E and Tacoma Avenue.

Cavender and Holt, Fern Hill, 8 blocks, in northwest quarter section 33, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Cavender & Wallace, Fern Hill, 8 blocks, same section as above.

Cedar Grove, 24 blocks, S. 55th and S. 56th, Mason and Cheyenne.

Cedar Lawn, 1 block, Division, Lane and Rainier.

Center Street, 2 blocks, Center and N streets.

Central, 32 blocks, S. 5th and S. 9th, K and N streets.

Central Park, 38 blocks, S. 60th and S. 56th, East Q and East N streets.

Chandler, 15 blocks, S. 28th and S. 35th, Chandler and Alaska.

Chapin's First, 2 blocks, S. 45th and S. 46th, East G and East F.

Chicago Avenue, 1 block, S. 7th, Sprague and Ferry.

Chicago-Milwaukee, 10 blocks, Marshall and S. 21st, Reynolds and Commercial.

Chicago-Milwaukee Second, 6 blocks, in northeast quarter, section 3, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Chicago-Northwestern Terminal, 4 blocks, southeast quarter, section 3, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 6 blocks, northeast quarter, section 1, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Christmas, 6 blocks, in southwest quarter, section 33, T. 20, R. 3 E.

City, 3 blocks, S. 27th and 28th, D and E streets.

Clark, 2 blocks, 50th and Commercial, Winnifred and Highland.

Clement, 4 blocks, S. 8th and S. 9th, Sprague and State.

Clement's Second, 2 blocks, S. 40th and S. 42d, Proctor and Madison.

Cleveland, 2 blocks, S. 46th and S. 47th, East J and East H.

Clinton's, 32 blocks, in southeast quarter, section 34, T. 20, R. 2 E.

Clover Leaf, 74 blocks, east half, section 8, T. 19, R. 3. E.

College Place, 36 blocks, southwest quarter, section 9, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Columbia, 8 blocks, N. 46th and N. 49th, Quine and Vassault.

Commencement Bay, 62 blocks, S. 16th and S. 21st, Main and Mill.

Commonwealth, 4 blocks, S. 16th and S. 19th, M and Ainsworth Avenue.

Congdon, 56 blocks, S. 13th and S. 19th, Lawrence and Union.

Congdon's Second, 6 blocks, S. 12th and S. 13th, Warner and Union.

Conna, 1 block, N. 41st, Orchard and Baltimore.

Cook, 5 blocks, S. 21st, Tacoma and Yakima avenues.

Cook's Replat, 2 blocks, Excelsior Park Tracts.

Cook & Clement's First, 8 blocks, S. 35th and S. 36th, Union and Adams.

Corbett Factory, 4 blocks, in southeast quarter, section 2 T. 20, R. 3 E.

Cottage Home, 16 blocks, S. 70th and S. 72d, Park and I.

Cottage Park, S. 80th to 82d, East B to East D.

Coulter, 63 blocks, N. 9th and 12th, Pine and Union.

Cowan, 14 blocks, S. 62d and S. 64th, Hood and Proctor.

Cromwell & Prichard, 16 blocks, S. 16th and S. 19th, Pearl and Quine.

Crowl's First, 4 blocks, S. 14th and S. 15th, Oakes and Pine.

Crowl's Second, 3 blocks, S. 9th and S. 10th, Oakes and Anderson.

Crystal Springs 5-Acre Tracts, 10 tracts, in northwest quarter, section 10, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Cultum's First (Parkland), 8 blocks, in northeast quarter, section 17, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Cultum's Second (Parkland), 17 blocks, in same section.

Custer, 18 blocks, in northeast quarter, section 34, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Dakin & Smith's First, 8 blocks, N. 17th and N. 23d, Mildred and Howard.

Darling Acre Tracts, 62 blocks, southwest quarter, section 5, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Darling's First to Milton, 11 blocks, northeast quarter, section 8, T. 20, R. 4 E.

Darling's Second to Milton, 14 blocks, in sections 8 and 9, T. 20, R. 4 E.

Darling Park, 34 tracts, sections 4 and 5, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Dash Point Views, 12 blocks, southeast quarter, section 9, T. 21, R. 3 E.

Day Island, 9 blocks, S. 18th and S. 28th, Day Island Waterway and Narrows.

Defiance Park, 32 blocks, N. 49th and N. 51st, Pearl and Mildred.

Del Norte, 12 blocks, S. 14th and S. 16th, Ainsworth and Asotin.

Del Norte Avenue, 8 blocks, S. 12th and S. 14th, Fife and Pine.

Del Norte Terrace, 4 blocks, S. 7th and S. 8th, Monroe and Mason.

Depot, 4 blocks, S. 45th and S. 46th, Fife and Pine.

Des Voigne's First, 1 block, Tacoma and Starr.

Dewey's First, 8 blocks, in section 28, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Division Avenue, 2 blocks, Division and S. 7th, Sprague and Ferry.

Donahue's First, 2 blocks, Grant and N. 8th.

Doris, 1 block, Division Lane and Rainier, A.

Drew, 24 blocks, N. 49th and N. 51st, Gove and Orchard.

Duff-Hogan, 10 blocks, S. 14th and S. 15th, Junett and Alder.

Easterday, 2 blocks, S. 10th and S. 12th, Ferry and State.

Easterday's South Side, I to Park, S. 56th to S. 57th.

Edgar, 2 blocks, S. 46th and S. 48th, East H and East G.

Edison Heights, 6 blocks, S. 54th and S. 55th, Mason and Cheyenne.

Edgewood, S. 52d to S. 54th, Gove to Mason.

Eggers', Columbia and S. 38th, East F and East G., 2 blocks.

Eldorado, 10 blocks, in southwest quarter, section 28, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Ellingson Park, 8 blocks, in southwest quarter, section 5, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Elmwood, 34 blocks, S. 58th and S. 54th, Union and Tyler.

Elsmere, 8 blocks, S. 58th and S. 66th, J and K.

Eureka, 4 blocks, N. 28th and N. 29th, Warner and Puget Sound.

Excelsior Park, 28 blocks, S. 45th and S. 58th, Union and Mason.

Fairmount Park, 18 blocks, N. 28th and N. 31st, Ferdinand and Orchard.

Fairview Park, 8 blocks, in southwest quarter, section 10, T. 21, R. 3 E.

Fern Hill, in northeast quarter, section 10, T. 21, R. 3 E. Eight blocks.

Fern Hill Addition, northwest quarter, section 32, T. 20, R. 3 E. Four blocks.

Fern Hill Gardens, 64 blocks, northwest quarter, section 4, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Fern Hill Park, 12 blocks, northeast quarter, section 5, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Fern Park, southwest quarter, section 5, T. 19, R. 3 E. Twelve blocks.

Fernland, 8 blocks, northwest quarter, section 30, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Ferncroft, 16 blocks, southeast quarter, section 32, T. 20, R 3 E.

Ferry, 15 blocks, S. 12th and S. 16th, L and O.

Ferry's Second, 6 blocks, S. 6th and S. 8th, Sprague and Steele.

Ferry's Third, 1 block, S. 14th and L.

Fife Garden Tracts, 29 tracts, southwest quarter, section 8, T. 20, R. 4 E.

Fink, 5 blocks, southwest quarter, section 14, T. 20, R. 2 E.

Fir Grove, 16 blocks, northwest quarter, section 22, T. 20, R. 2 E.

Fletcher Heights, quarter mile west of 6th Avenue car line.

Fletcher Heights Second, 3 blocks, N. 7th and N. 8th, Mason and Stevens.

Fleet, 63 blocks, southeast quarter, section 26, T. 20, R. 2 E.

Florence, 12 blocks, S. 16th and S. 17th, Adams and Proctor.

Forbes, 2 blocks, S. 27th and I.

Forbes (Eatons), 8 blocks, S. 27th and I and J.

Fort, 2 blocks, southwest quarter, section 4, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Foss's First, 1 block, northeast quarter, section 25, T. 20, R. 2 E.

Frace's First, 32 blocks, S. 8th and S. 16th, Mildred and Vassault.

Freiday's Southside Acres, 28 blocks, northeast quarter, section 29, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Fruitland, 30 tracts, southwest quarter, section 5, T 19, R. 4 E.

Gaiser's, S. 20th to 23rd, G to McKinley.

Gano's, 2 blocks, S. 46th, S. 48th, So. D and So. E.

Garden Valley Acre Tracts, 1st Div., 8 blocks, southeast quarter, section 1, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Garden Valley Acre Tracts, 2nd Div., 10 tracts, northwest quarter, Section 7, T. 19, R. 4 E.

Garden Valley Acre Tracts, 3rd Div., 20 tracts, same section as last above.

Gill's Seaview Park, 39 blocks, N. 42d and Seaview, Winnifred and Pearl.

Glendale, 27 acres, N. 7th and S. 12th, Union and Monroe.

Glenn (Hugh), 12 blocks, N. 53d and N. 55th, Highland and Pearl.

Glenn's First, 24 blocks, N. 35th and N. 38th, Gove and Orchard.

Glenn's Second, 8 blocks, N. 35th and N. 38th, Baltimore and Shirley.

Glidden, 16 blocks, southeast quarter, section 28, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Glyndon, 2 blocks, N. 10th and N. 11th and Alder.

Golden Gate Park, 18 blocks, northeast quarter, section 14, T. 20, R. 2 E.

Golden Rod, 8 blocks, E. 64th to E. 68th, East O and East N.

Goodwin, 16 blocks, Mason and Verde, N. 31st and N. 35th.

Gramercy Park, 2 blocks, S. 12th and S. 14th, and Washington.

Grandin, 24 blocks, N. 28th and N. 31st Madison and Mason.

Grant, 4 blocks, N. 38th and N. 40th, Bennett and Shirley.

Gray's Fern Hill Heights, northwest quarter, section 33, T. 20, R. 3 E. Two blocks.

Gray's Pacific Avenue, 15 blocks, northwest quarter, section 3, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Gray's Tacoma Avenue, 6 blocks, southeast quarter, section 29, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Greene, Rainier, 2 blocks, East G and East H.

Greenwood Park, 8 blocks, northeast quarter, section 22, T. 20, R. 2 E.

Grief's, 1 block, So. D and Court D, S. 46th and S. 48th.

Griggs' First, 20 blocks, S. 10th and S. 12th, Steele and Prospect.

Griggs' & Hewitt's, 9 blocks, S. 23d and S. 25th, Steele and Sprague.

Hall & Cavender, 28 blocks, S. 52d and S. 56th, D and S. Park.

Halpin's, 1 block, Rainier and Columbia, East F and East G.

Halstead, Fern Hill, 16 blocks, northwest quarter, section 28, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Hannah, 2 blocks, N. 26th and McCarver.

Hanson's Acre Tracts, 10 blocks, S. 94th and S. 96th, I and J.

Hanson, 4 blocks, N. 26th and N. 27th, N. 11th and Starr.

Harris, 4 blocks, S. 32d and Wright, J and L.

Harris Place, 2 blocks, 26th and Pine.

Harrison, 4 blocks, northwest quarter, section 34, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Harrison Park, 1 block, southwest quarter, section 30, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Hart's, 4 blocks, S. 60th, S. Fife and S. Pine.

Harvard, Fern Hill, 12 blocks, northwest quarter, section 28, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Hawkins, 10 blocks, N. 6th and N. 8th, Steele and Fife.

Hayden, 34 blocks, S. 19th and S. 23d, Alaska and Steele.

Hays, 4 blocks, S. 48th and S. 49th, Union and Hood.

Helena, 32 blocks, north half, section 34, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Highland Garden Tracts, 35 blocks, southeast quarter, section 6, T. 19, R. 4 E.

Highland Park, 112 blocks, S. 12th and S. 19th, Orchard and 12th.

Hill, 8 blocks, N. 44th and N. 46th, Mason and Verde.

Hillcrest, 29 blocks, N. 28th and N. 32d, Lawrence and Union.

Hillcrest, 2nd, S. 28th to Center, Union Avenue to Lawrence.

Hoolidge, 2 blocks, Pacific Avenue, Fern Hill, northwest quarter, section 33, T. 20, R. 3 E., two blocks.

Holme & Miller's First, 5 blocks, N. 31st and N. 33d, Mullen and Huson.

Home, 11 blocks, N. 38th and N. 42d, Mason and Gove.

Home Park, 4 blocks, Wright and S. 35th, L and M.

Home Place, 2 blocks, N. 30th and N. 31st, Gove and Ferdinand.

Homestead Park, 37 blocks, E. 48th and E. 62d, East T and Portland.

Hope's Marshall Avenue Tidelands, 3 blocks, northeast quarter, section 2, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Hope Park, 22 blocks, N. 35th and N. 38th, Mason and Gove.

Horton, 3 blocks, S. 36th and Columbia, Puget Sound and Union.

Hosmer, 75 blocks, S. 48th and S. 56th, N and Hosmer.

Hosmer's Second, 12 blocks, S. 56th and S. 58th, N and Alaska.

Houghton, 22 blocks, S. 40th and S. 43d, State and Fife.

Houtz, 24 blocks, S. 58th and S. 61st, S. Park and J.

Howard Heights, 8 blocks, N. 51st and N. 53d, Shirley and Pearl.

Howard Heights Annex, 2 blocks, N. 51st and N. 53d, Highland and Shirley.

Howard Heights Second, 8 blocks, N. 53d and N. 55th, Shirley and Highland.

Howell & Son's Second, 2 blocks, N. 26th and Carr.

Howell & Son's Third, 7 blocks, S. 12th and S. 13th, Sprague and State.

Hunt's Prairie, 18 blocks, S. 64th and S. 58th, Union and Tyler.

Hyada Park, Brown's Point, 35 blocks.

Indian Addition, 130 blocks, East X and East L, Cleveland Way and S. 38th.

Interlaaken, 155 blocks, on Steilacoom and Gravelly Lakes.

Jackson's Island Views, 4 blocks, northwest quarter, section 10, T. 20, R. 2 E.

Jefferson Street, 2 blocks, C and D, and S. 20th.

Johnson's, 4 blocks, S. 41st and J.

Jones, 3 blocks, N. 41st and N. 42d, Orchard and Huson.

Junction, 3 blocks, S. 11th and St. Paul.

Junett, 27 blocks, Hood and S. 35th, Steele and Lawrence.

Kahler, 4 blocks, N. 33d and N. 35th, Verde and Cheyenne.

Kalenborn Park, 2 blocks, S. 62d and S. 64th, Union and N. P. Ry.

Kellog, 9 blocks, S. 10th and S. 12th, Fife and Pine.

Kelly, 2 blocks, S. 38th and S. 40th, East E.

Kenilworth Park, 26 blocks, S. 68th, S. 72d, S. Pine and Union Avenue.

Kennedy, 5 blocks, S. 7th and S. 8th, Fife and Pine.

Kennedy's Second, 5 blocks, S. 15th and S. 17th, Alder and Lawrence.

Keystone, 36 blocks, northeast quarter, section 14, T. 20, R. 2 E.

Knowles First, 7 blocks, S. 44th, East M and East O.

Lakeside, 24 blocks, S. 48th and S. 52d, D and S. Park.

Lake Steilacoom Park, 26 Blocks, sections 2 and 3, T. 19, R. 2 E.

Lakewood Sub. No. 1, 31 blocks, southwest quarter, section 35, T. 20, R. 2 E.

Latshaw, Manning & Hays, 16 blocks, S. 46th and S. 48th, Union and Hood.

Laumeister, 2 blocks, S. 43d and Washington.

Law, 16 blocks, N. 35th and N. 38th, Union and Proctor.

Lawler-Miller Tide Lands, 15 blocks, southwest quarter, section 2, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Lawler's Tidelands, 5 blocks, southeast quarter, section 3, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Lawler-Miller Co.'s Marshall Ave., 8 blocks, northwest quarter, section 2, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Lawler-Miller Co.'s Milwaukee Terminal, 10 blocks, northeast quarter, section 3, T. 20, R. 2 E.

Lawler's Fifth Tideland, 4 blocks, southeast quarter, section 35, T. 21, R. 3 E.

Lawrence, 18 blocks, N. 27th and N. 31st, Washington and Proctor.

Leighton's First, 4 blocks, N. 42nd and N. 43rd, Verde and Gove.

Leona Park, 3 blocks, northwest quarter, section 35, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Lewis, 8 blocks, S. 24th and S. 25th, Yakima and J.

Lincoln Ave. (Rosse & Lincoln), 8 blocks, Sitcum and C., M. & St. P. Ry.

Lincoln Avenue Factory Sites, 8 blocks, southwest quarter, section 35, T. 21, R. 3 E.

Lincoln Avenue Factory Sites, First, 10 blocks, same section as above.

Lincoln Park, 3 blocks, southwest quarter, section 30, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Lincoln Park, 17 blocks, S. 32nd and S. 35th, Yakima and K.

Lloyd, 5 blocks, S. 8th and S. 10th, Oakes and Pine.

London and Liverpool, 43 blocks, S. 56th and S. 60th, East R. and East N.

Longmire Park, 8 blocks, southeast quarter, section 22, T. 20, R. 2 E.

Lookout Park, 16 blocks, S. 53rd and S. 56th, Pine and Lawrence.

Lorain, Fern Hill, 2 blocks, northeast quarter, section 32, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Lupton's First, 6 blocks, N. 39th and 40th, Baltimore and Bennett.

Lupton's Second, N. 31st and 34th and Highland, 8 blocks.

Lyon's, 10 blocks, S. 10th and S. 12th, State and Prospect.

Lyon's First, 4 blocks, S. 8th and S. 10th, State and Steele.

Lyon's Tide Land Acres, 7 tracts, northeast quarter, sec-1, T. 20, R. 3 E.

McCarver's First, 17 blocks, S. 32nd and S. 35th, Alaska and Sprague.

McCloskey, 35 blocks, S. 52d, S. 64th, Pacific Avenue and South D.

McConnell & Warren Realty Co.'s Tacoma Warehouse and Factory Sites, 4 blocks, northeast quarter, section 35, T. 21, R. 3 E.

McCoy, 96 blocks, S. 60th and S. 64th, East S and East H.

McCready Heights, 12 blocks, McKinley Avenue to East I, S. 48th to S. 52d.

McGloin's Five-Acre Tracts, 10 blocks, northeast quarter section 1, T. 19, R. 3 E.

McGloin, 2 blocks, S. 38th and S. 39th, F and G.

McGregor, 4 blocks, S. 44th and S. 46th, East K and East H.

McGregor's Second, 2 blocks, S. 46th and S. 48th, East K and East J.

McKinley Hill Replat, 13 blocks, S. 30th and S. 34th, East L and East I.

McKinley Park, 5 blocks, Division Lane and S. 40th, East H. and city limits.

McKinley Park Heights, 11 blocks, 36th, Howe and East M.

McKinley Park Second, 2 blocks, 38th and 40th, East J and K.

McKinley Park Third, 3 blocks, Columbia Avenue and 40th, East K.

McKinley Park Fourth, 20 blocks, S. 38th and 40th, Howe and East P.

McKone's Tideland, 5 blocks, southeast quarter, section 3, T. 20, R. 3 E.

McMillan, 14 blocks, S. 14th and S. 16th, Union and Proctor.

McNaught, 9 blocks, N. 35th and N. 37th, Orchard and Baltimore.

Madison Park, 14 blocks, S. 43d, Pine and Lawrence.

Madrona Park, 20 blocks, S. 28th and S. 31st, Proctor and Mason.

Madrona Park, 27 blocks, S. 25th and S. 26th, Proctor and Tyler.

Magel's First, 2 blocks, S. 43d and S. 45th, East B and East A.

Manitou Park, 41 blocks, S. 62d and S. 66th, Tyler and Ferdinand.

Manitou Park Annex, 15 blocks, S. 62d and S. 66th, Ferdinand and Orchard.

Manitou Grove, 22 blocks, S. 66th and S. 71st, Stevens and Huson.

Manufacturers, 4 blocks, southeast quarter, section 35, T. 21, R. 3 E.

Marathon, 1 block, S. 47th, McKinley and East I.

March-McCandless, 25 blocks, N. 35th and N. 38th, Mason and Proctor.

March-McCandless Sub., 2 blocks, S. 40th and S. 43d, F and G.

Marguerite, 2 blocks, S. 40th, East F and East G.

Marshall Avenue Factory Sites, northwest quarter, section 2, T. 20, R. 3 E., 9 blocks.

Mason's Shore Line, 19 blocks, N. 47th and N. 49th, Front and Gove.

Mason's Water Front, 23 blocks, N. 47th and N. 49th, Front and Gove.

Matheny-Agnew, Division Lane to S. 36th, East E to Cedar Lawn Add.

Mayhew, Fern Hill, northeast quarter, section 32, T. 20, R. 3 E., 8 blocks.

Mead & Stanton, 6 blocks, N. 27th and N. 30th, Puget Sound and Union.

Mechanics, 11 blocks, S. 50th and S. 54th, Puget Sound and Hood.

Mechanics' Home, 8 blocks, S. 40th and S. 42d, Madison and Mason.

Melrose, 16 blocks, S. 12th and S. 15th, Pine and Cedar.

Menlo Park, 36 blocks, southwest quarter, section 10, T. 20, R. 2 E.

Merchants' and Manufacturers', 4 blocks, southeast quarter section 35, T. 21, R. 3 E.

Midland, 119 blocks, sections 2 and 3, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Midland Acre Tracts, 6 blocks, northwest quarter, section 11, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Midland Five-Acre Tracts, 16 tracts, northeast quarter, section 11, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Midland Gardens, 75 tracts, northeast quarter, section 34, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Midway, 32 blocks, northeast quarter, section 29, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Mildred, 22 blocks, northeast quarter, section 8, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Miller, 34 blocks, S. 56th and S. 58th, Mason and Orchard.

Miller's Acre Tracts, 16 blocks, northeast quarter, section 28, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Miller's Second, 9 blocks, southeast quarter, section 14, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Miller's Second Acre Tracts, 30 blocks, northeast quarter, section 28, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Miller's Third Ace Tracts, 10 tracts, northeast quarter, same section as last above.

Miller's Sunnyside, 4 blocks, S. 9th and S. 11th, Mason and Monroe.

Milliken, 4 blocks, southwest quarter, section 30, T. 29, R. 3 E.

Mills' Highland Park, northwest quarter, section 28, T. 20, R. 3 E., 8 blocks.

Mills' Second, 12 blocks, northeast quarter, section 5, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Milroy Place, 2 blocks, southwest quarter, section 30, T. 20, R. 3 E.

Milton, 39 blocks, northeast quarter, section 5, T. 20, R. 4 E.

Milton's Supp., Map of, 4 blocks, northwest quarter section 4, T. 20, R. 4 E.

Milton Garden Tracts, 7 blocks, southwest quarter, section 5, T. 20, R. 4 E.

Milton Second Garden Tracts, 4 blocks, northeast quarter, same section.

Milton Heights, 102 tracts, southeast quarter, section 5, T. 20, R. 4 E.

Milton Heights Second, southwest quarter, section 4, 20, 4, 12 blocks.

Milwaukee Tideland, S. 18th and S. 19th, Ferry and Main.

Milwaukee Tideland Second, 3 blocks, northeast quarter, section 2, 20, 3.

Milwaukee Tideland Third, 5 blocks, same section.

Molgard's First, N. 13th to N. 15th, Mason to Stevens.

Montclair, 10 blocks, S. 46th and S. 48th, Steele and Pine.

Monticello Park, 51 blocks, S. 56th and S. 64th, Pine and Union.

Motor Line, 15 blocks, S. 28th and S. 32d, Gove and Orchard.

Mountain View, 6 blocks, southeast quarter, section 29, 20, 3.

Mountain View, 75 blocks, southwest quarter, section 5, 19, 3.

Muehler's First, 6 blocks, S. 36th and S. 38th, A and Pacific Avenue.

Muller, Lindahl, 10 blocks, N. 9th and N. 11th, Pine and Alder.

Murry's, 8 blocks, S. 17th and S. 19th, Cedar and Lawrence.

Mutual, South D to Park Avenue, 72d on south.

Myrtle, Park Avenue to D, 93d to 94th.

Myrtle Park, 1 block, S. 49th and Stevens.

Myrtle Park, 8 blocks, S. 49th, Park Avenue and A.

Narrows, Heights.

Narrows' Subdivision, 58 blocks, N. 28th and N. 35th, Mildred and city limits.

Narrows' View Terrace, 6 blocks, northwest quarter, section 10, 20, 2.

National City, 17 blocks, sections 4 and 5, 19, 3.

New Tacoma, N. 27th and S. 21st, Cliff and M.

N. Y. Investment Co.'s First, 8 blocks, N. 23rd, N. 27th and Mildred.

Noble, 2 blocks, S. 12th and S. 14th, Adams.

Nolan's First, 4 blocks, S. 56th and S. 57th, L and N.

North Coast, 5 blocks, northeast quarter, section 1, 20,3.

North Coast Terminal Second, 2 blocks, southwest quarter, section 35, 21, 3.

North Coast Terminal Third, 2 blocks, southwest quarter, section 35, 21, 3.

Northeast Tacoma, 28 blocks, northeast quarter, section 25, 21, 3.

North End, 8 blocks, N. 43d, Verde and Gove.

Northwestern, 5 blocks, northwest quarter, section 2, 20, 3.

Northwest Terminal, 10 blocks, southeast quarter, section 34, 21, 3.

Nyman's First, 2 blocks.

Oak Prairie, 12 blocks, southwest quarter, section 21, 20, 2.

Oakes, 120 blocks, S. 40th and S. 48th, N and Steele.

Oakland, 56 blocks, S. 28th and S. 35th, Union and Mason.

Oakwood Cemetery, S. 52d and S. 53d, Cedar and Lawrence.

O'Brien, 4 blocks, N. 23d, Baltimore and Shirley.

Oldfield, 2 blocks, N. 41st and N. 42d, Villard and Baltimore.

Oleson, Palace, 2 blocks, Shirley and Winnifred.

Olympic, 8 blocks, S. 58th, L and N.

Olympic Heights, 5 blocks, N. 48th and N. 49th, Frace and Mildred.

Opie's Tacoma Avenue, 6 blocks, southeast quarter, section 29, 20, 3.

Orchard, 13 blocks, S. 27th and Hood, J and M.

Orchard's Second, 20 blocks, S. 13th and S. 15th, Prospect and Oakes.

Orchard's Third, 2 blocks, S. 15th, Pine and Junett.

Orchard's Sixth, 5 blocks, 6th, S. 8th and Fife.

Orchard's Supplementary Second, 8 blocks, Bay and S. 15th, State and Prospect.

Osborne's First, 25 blocks, northeast quarter, section 25, 21, 3.

Ouimette, Wright, 4 blocks, S. 35th and K.

Ouimette's Second, 2 blocks, Hood, S. 32d and L.

Ouimette's Fifth, 93 blocks, northeast quarter, section 2, 19, 3.

Ouimette & Metzler, 24 blocks, S. 56th and S. 60th, East N and East K.

Outlook, N. 46th and N. 49th, Orchard and Baltimore.

Outlook Second, N. 46th, N. 49th, Orchard and Baltimore.

Pacific, 32 blocks, N. 42d and N. 46th, Orchard and Shirley.

Pacific Avenue, 48 blocks, northwest quarter, section 28, 20, 3.

Pacific Avenue Gardens, 10 blocks, northwest quarter, section 4, 19, 3.

Pacific Heights, 1 block, B. 61, 1st School Land.

Pallies, 6 blocks, S. 56th and S. 58th, J and L.

Pallies & Rice Acre Tracts, 80 blocks, southeast quarter, section 29, 20, 3.

Palmer's First, 24 blocks, southeast quarter, section 5, 19, 3.

Palmer Heights, 2 blocks, S. 43d and S. 45th, East H and East G.

Palmer Heights Second, East F to G, 43d to 45th.

Paradise Park, southeast quarter, section 2, 19, 3.

Parcel, 5 blocks, N. 38th and N. 41st, Orchard and Baltimore.

Park Avenue, 15 blocks, S. 56th and S. 60th, S. Park Avenue and D.

Park Avenue Second, 15 blocks, S. 60th, S. Park Avenue and D.

Park and Boulevard, 79 blocks, N. 28th and N. 35th, Union and Gove.

Park Place, 16 blocks, N. 17th and N. 21st, Vassault and Mildred.

Parker, 8 blocks, 6th and S. 8th, G and J.

Parker's First Tideland, 8 blocks, southwest quarter, section 2, 20, 3.

Parker's Corners, 4 blocks, southeast quarter, section 2, 19, 3.

Parker's Five-Acre Tracts, 12 lots, same description as last above.

Parker's Strawberry Tracts, 14 lots, sections 14, 20, 4.

Parker & Topping, 8 blocks, northeast quarter, section 30, 20, 3.

Parkland, 63 blocks, southwest quarter, section 9, 19, 3.

Parkland Cemetery, block 61, Brookdale.

Parkview, 8 blocks, N. 44th and 46th, Pearl and Quine.

Paxton & McMillan, 27 blocks, S. 8th and S. 12th, Mason and Gove.

Pearson's First, S. 48th and S. 50th, East C and D.

Peck, 2 blocks, N. 8th and N. 9th, Trafton and Steele.

Penney's, 2 blocks, S. 90th, S. Yakima and Thompson avenues.

Pentecost & Lawler, 16 blocks, S. 12th and S. 15th, Mason and Gove.

Perry's Add. to Fern Hill, 4 blocks, northwest quarter, section 33, 20, 3.

Peters, 16 blocks, S. 40th and S. 44th, Fife and Pine.

Peters' Second, 12 blocks, S. 65th, Fremont and Park.

Phoenix, S. Adelphi.

Pierce County Cemetery, S. 52d, Junett and Cedar.

Pierce's First, 8 blocks, S. 12th and 14th, Cedar and Lawrence.

Place, 4 blocks, N. 41st and N. 42d, Ferdinand.

Pleasantville, 34 blocks, northeast quarter section 8, 19, 3.

Plume's First, 2 blocks, S. 48th and S. 50th, East N and East L.

Plummer's Fir Grove, southwest quarter, section 22, 20, 2.

Point Defiance Park, 24 blocks, N. 51st and N. Park, Pearl and Vassault.

Portland, 17 blocks, N. 21st and N. 23d, Pearl and Mildred.

Porter's, 3 blocks, S. 18th and S. 19th, Junett and Cedar.

Power's First, 6 blocks, N. 7th and N. 9th, Proctor and Monroe.

Prairie Park, 17 blocks, northeast quarter, section 36, 20, 2.

Prescott Park, 16 blocks, S. 35th, S. Sprague and S. Steele.

Prichard's First Tidelands, 8 blocks, northwest quarter, section 2, 20, 3.

Prichard's Second Tidelands, 5 blocks, northeast quarter, section 3, 20, 3.

Prospect, S. 78th to S. 80th, Alaska to Sheridan Avenue.

Prospect Park, 24 blocks, N. 42d to N. 46th, Gove to Orchard.

Prosperity, 8 blocks, S. 78th, S. 80th, Sheridan and Alaska.

Puget Park, 29 blocks, N. 26th and N. 31st, Lawrence and Washington.

Puget Sound Homestead, 200 blocks, N. 12th and N. 31st, Orchard and Pearl.

Puget Sound Homestead, 80 blocks, N. 42d, N. 49th, Pearl and Vassault.

Puyallup Waterway & Factory Sites, 10 blocks, southeast quarter, section 2, 20, 3.

Queen Anne Park, 9 blocks, S. 36th and S. 37th, Madison and Mason.

Railroad, 4 blocks, S. 48th and S. 50th, Mason and Stevens.

Railroad Terminal, Second, 2 blocks, northwest quarter,

Railroad Terminal, Second, 2 blocks, northwest quarter, section 2, 20, 3.

Railsback, 12 blocks, S. 28th and S. 35th, N and Sawyer.

Ravenswood, 8 blocks, N. 40th and N. 42d, Baltimore and Shirley.

Reed, 12 blocks, S. 23d and S. 28th, Tacoma and Yakima avenues.

Reeves, 12 blocks, N. 24th and N. 25th, Warner and Union.

Regents Park, 36 blocks, northwest quarter, section 11, 20, 2.

Regents Park, No. 2, 22 blocks, southeast quarter, same section.

Replat of Block 5, First School Land, 1 block.

Replat of Tract 2, Indian Addition, 2 blocks.

Reuter's First Tideland, 17 blocks, northeast quarter, section 3, 20, 3.

Ridgedale, 58 blocks, S. 12th, S. 19th, Proctor and Mason.

Robertson, 1 block, L and M, Division and N. 4th.

Roeder's, 10 blocks, E. 40th and E. 41st, McKinley and East K.

Roosevelt, 6 blocks, northwest quarter, section 14, 20, 3.

Roselawn, 36 blocks, west half, section 32, 20, 3.

Ross, N. 9th and 6th, State and Steele, 6 blocks.

Ross Second (tide lands), Ross Avenue, Marshall Avenue, Lincoln Avenue, and C., M. & St. P. Ry.

Rostedt's Subdivision, 30 blocks, southeast quarter, section 9, 19, 3.

Roxburg, S. Yakima to J, 75th to 78th.

Runge's First, 4 blocks, S. 50th to S. 52d, Pacific to D.

Rusher, 2 blocks, S. 10th, Anderson and Pine.

Rust's Addition to Ruston, 8 blocks.

Sahm, 14 blocks, S. 25th and S. 28th, Hood and G.

St. Angelo, S. 35th and S. 40th, Sprague to Pine.

Sawyer, 10 blocks, S. 27th and S. 35th, Sawyer and Ainsworth.

Sawyer's Second, 6 blocks, S. 44th and S. 45th, Fife and Pine.

Sawyer & Bowen, northwest quarter, section 11, 19, 3, 16 blocks.

Scheer's Replat, 2 blocks, blocks 3 and 4, Byrd's.

Schmidt's Five-Acre Tracts, 16 tracts, southwest quarter, section 1, 19, 3.

Schneider's Replat of Glendale Ad., Monroe to Proctor, 6th Avenue to S. 8th.

School Land First, Division Lane and S. 48th, East H and S. Park, 117 blocks.

School Land Second, 255 blocks, N. 9th and N. 27th, Union and Orchard.

Sea View, 9 blocks, N. 38th and N. 39th, Gove and Huson.

Sea View Second, 3 blocks, N. 38th and N. 39th, and Orchard.

Seeley's Lake Park, 15 blocks, southeast quarter, section 35, 20, 2.

Seeley & Company's First Tideland, 4 blocks, southeast quarter, section 2, 20, 3.

Setzer's First, 2 blocks, Columbia Avenue and East F.

Shea's Acre, 16 blocks, northeast quarter, section 1, 19, 3.

Shea & Nolan's Five-Acre Tracts, 40 tracts, sections 5 and 6, 19, 4.

Shutt's, 1 block, Division Lane, Rainier, and A.

Siebler de Ferry, 2 blocks, S. 12th, L and M.

Sixth Avenue Bungalow Park, 8 blocks, S. 7th, 9th, Monroe and Mason.

Smelter, 6 blocks, N. 48th and N. 49th, Shirley and Pearl.

Smith, 1 block, N. 49th, Palace and Shirley.

Smith, 3 blocks, southwest quarter, section 28, 20, 3.

Smith & Denton, 5 blocks, S. 21st, S. 23d, E and G.

Smith & Fife, 65 blocks, S. 19th and S. 27th, J and Asotin.

Smith & Root's First, 2 blocks, Center, Hood and K.

Smith, Root & Jordan's Tacoma Avenue, 2 blocks, northwest quarter, section 3, 20, 3.

Southeast Tacoma, 139 blocks, sections 34 and 35, 20, 2; and 3, 19, 3.

South End Gardens, 29 tracts, southeast quarter, section 3, 19, 3.

South Park, 40 blocks, S. 48th and S. 52d, Steele and Pine.

South Park First, 32 blocks, S. 52d and S. 56th, Steele and Pine.

South Park Avenue, 32 blocks, northeast quarter, section 5, 19, 3.

South Side, 64 blocks, S. 48th and S. 56th, S. Park and N.

South Tacoma Gardens, 14 blocks, S. 64th and S. 68th, Fulton and Water Flume.

South Tacoma Half-Acre Tracts, 4 blocks, S. 56th, S. 60th, Pine and Fife.

South Tacoma, 46 blocks, northeast quarter, section 28, 20, 3.

South Tacoma Add., 25 blocks, northeast quarter, section 28, 20, 3.

South Tacoma Land Co.'s First, 168 blocks, sections 33 and 34, 20, 3; and 4, 19, 3.

Southwest Tacoma, 24 blocks, southwest quarter, section 31, 20, 3.

Spinning, 1 block, S. 21st, S. 23d, Jefferson and E.

Spooner's Five-Acre Tracts, 16 blocks, southwest quarter, section 30, 20, 3.

Squire's Subdivision, 16 blocks, southwest quarter, section 30, 20, 3.

Stacy, 4 blocks, 6th and I and J.

Stamford, 8 blocks, Fern Hill, southwest quarter, section 33, 20, 3.

Stanup Park, 20 blocks, E. 40th, E. 44th, East H and East R.

Sterling, 32 blocks, S. 88th and S. 92d, East D and McKinley Avenue.

Stetson Trust Company's Subdivision, block 22, Tacoma Tide Lands.

Stout's Grand View, N. 23d and N. 28th, Pine and Cedar, 10 blocks.

Struve's First, 8 blocks, S. 9th and S. 11th, K and M.

Suburban Home Tracts, 40 tracts, west half, section 6, 19, 4.

Summit, 12 blocks, N. 24th and N. 28th, Shirley and Highland.

Sunset Home, 10 blocks, S. 35th and S. 37th, Madison and Tyler.

Supplementary Tacoma, 41 blocks, N. 28th and N. 36th, Oakes and Alder.

Sweet, 10 blocks, northeast quarter section 27, 20, 3.

Tacoma Avenue, 24 blocks, northwest quarter section 28, 30, 3.

Tacoma Cemetery, S. 48th and S. 52d, Junett and Union.

Tacoma Center, 12 blocks, southeast quarter, section 1, 20, 3.

Tacoma Center Annex, 8 blocks, southeast quarter, section 1, 20, 3.

Tacoma City, 27 blocks, N. 28th and N. 32d, Starr and Oakes.

Tacoma Eastern, 6 blocks, northwest quarter, section 27, 20, 3.

Tacoma Eastern, 6 blocks, S. 64th to S. 67th, East J and H.

Tacoma Land Co.'s First, S. 21st and S. 38th, G and East O.

Tacoma Land Co.'s Second, E. 21st and S. 23d, A and Dock.

Tacoma Land Co.'s Third, Division, 6th, Tacoma and G.

Tacoma Land Co.'s Fourth, 4 blocks, S. 19th, 21st, Pacific and Jefferson.

Tacoma Land Co.'s Fifth, 3 blocks, S. 21st, 23d, Hood to Commerce.

Tacoma Land Co.'s Sixth, 208 blocks, S. 35th to S. 48th, South Park and Sprague.

Tacoma Land Co.'s Seventh, 14 blocks, Puyallup Avenue, S. 29th, East O and East L.

Tacoma Land Co.'s Eighth, 10 blocks, Puyallup Avenue, S. 29th and B.

Tacoma Land Co.'s Ninth, 6 blocks, S. 29th and S. 30th, D and Tacoma.

Tacoma Land & Improvement Co.'s Old Town Add., 6 blocks, N. 28th, N. 30th, N. 11th and Starr.

Tacoma Mill Co., 17 blocks, Tacoma and N. 28th, N. 10th and Carr.

Tacoma Tideland Factory Sites, 4 blocks, southeast quarter, section 11, 20, 3.

Tacoma Valley Gardens First, 3 blocks, northeast quarter section 2, 20, 3.

Tacoma Warehouse and Factory Sites, 4 blocks, northeast quarter, section 35, 21, 3.

Tahoma Factory Sites, 10 blocks, northeast quarter, section 1, 20, 3.

Tahoma Terrace, 9 blocks, S. 64th and S. 70th, Pine and Tahoma Boulevard.

Taylor's, 1 block, Rainier and Columbia, East E and East F.

Terrace, 1 block, N. 27th and Steele.

Testimony, 8 blocks, N. 44th and N. 46th, Quine and Vassault.

Thompson, 6 blocks, S. 11th and S. 13th, L and M.

Tibbal, 2 blocks, N. 11th and N. 13th, Pine and Junett.

Tideland Factory Site, 6 blocks, northeast quarter, section 2, 20, 3.

Tisdale, 10 blocks, N. 8th, Oakes and Pine.

Tisdale's Second, N. 8th and N. 9th, Oakes and Pine, 4 blocks.

Tisdale and Hauke, 16 blocks, S. 52d and S. 56th, East L and East H.

Train, 16 blocks, southwest quarter section 5, 19, 3.

Traver, 21 blocks, S. 40th and S. 45th, Pine and Lawrence.

Traver's Oak Grove, 2 blocks, S. 50th and S. 51st, Puget Sound and Union.

Tuxedo Park, 12 blocks, N. 38th and N. 42d, Vassault and Mildred.

Umatilla Park, 12 blocks, S. 58th and S. 64th, K and N.

Union, 6 blocks, N. 24th and N. 25th, Lawrence and Warner.

Union Pacific, 32 blocks, northwest quarter, section 27, 20, 3.

Union Pacific Tideland, 5 blocks, northwest quarter, section 2, 20, 3.

Union Pacific Tideland, Second, 5 blocks, same section.

Union Pacific Tideland, Fourth, southeast quarter, same section, 4 blocks.

Union Pacific Tideland, Fifth, southeast quarter, section 35, 21, 3, 8 blocks.

Unity, 8 blocks, northeast quarter, section 30, 20, 3.

University, Parkland, 105 blocks, southeast quarter, section 8, 19, 3.

University Heights, 14 blocks, southeast quarter, section 9, 19, 3.

University Place, First Div., 38 blocks, section 9, 20, 2.

University Place, Third Div., southwest quarter, section 10, 20, 2, 18 blocks.

Van Dusen, 11 blocks, Center and S. 27th, G and J.

Van Fossen & Ramage, 5 blocks, S. 52d and S. 54th, Lawrence and Puget Sound.

Viaduct First, 4 blocks, southwest quarter, section 35, 21, 3.

Villa Park, 75 blocks, northeast quarter, section 25, 20, 2.

Violet Meadow, 78 blocks, northwest quarter, section 8, 19, 3.

Voigt's First, 15 blocks, S. 8th and S. 12th, Orchard and Shirley.

Votaw, 42 blocks, S. 24th and S. 38th, East M and McKinley Avenue.

Votaw's Second, 2 blocks, S. 6th and S. 8th, Steele and Prospect.

Waddell's Garden Park, 14 blocks, northeast quarter, section 25, 20, 2.

Waite, 6 blocks, S. 8th and S. 12th, Prospect and Oakes.

Waite's Westlawn, 2 blocks, southwest quarter, section 30, 20, 3.

Wallace, 18 blocks, N. 38th and N. 42d, Front and Alki.

Wallace Grove, 3 blocks, S. 43d and S. 44th, Union and Adams.

Wapato Half Acres, 52 blocks, S. 58th and S. 63d, Alaska and Sprague.

Wapato Hills, 16 blocks, S. 56th and S. 64th, Fife and Sprague.

Wapato Lake Views, 17 blocks, S. 63d, Alaska and Sprague.

Wapato Park, 12 blocks, S. 56th and S. 58th, Alaska and Sprague.

Wapato Waterway, 5 blocks, northeast quarter, section 1, 20, 3.

Warburton & Scott, 2 blocks, S. 43d, Union and Hood.

Warter, 1 block, 9th and State.

Washington Park, 15 blocks, southeast quarter, section 5, 19, 3.

Waterway Railway Factory Sites, 4 blocks, southeast quarter, section 11, 20, 3.

Waukato Heights, 8 blocks, N. 24th and N. 26th, Pine.

Weeds, S. 10th and S. 12th, Sprague to Ferry.

West Park, 34 blocks, S. 19th and S. 23d, Mason and Orchard.

West End, 56 blocks, Section 14, 20, 2.

West End Acres, 8 tracts, southeast quarter, section 10, 20, 2.

West Fern Hill, 8 blocks, northeast quarter, section 32, 20, 3.

West Tacoma, 12 blocks, N. 46th and N. 49th, Gove and Orchard.

Westbrook, 12 blocks, S. 53d and S. 58th, Lawrence and Puget Sound.

White's, N. 26th and McCarver.

White & Ouimette, 24 blocks, S. 56th and S. 60th, East K and East H.

Wichita, 4 blocks, N. 42d and N. 44th, Pearl and Quine.

Wilkeson's First, 12 blocks, S. 31st and S. 35th, Lawrence and Puget Sound.

Wilson's Subdivision, 16 blocks, northwest quarter, section 34, 20, 3.

Winetka, 9 blocks, S. 78th and S. 79th, Park Avenue and A.

Wingard, 5 blocks, N 42d and N. 44th, Mason and Verde.

Wings, 32 blocks, S. 35th and S. 40th, Pine and Union.

Wintermute Park, 15 blocks, N. 23d and N. 28th, Cedar and Alder.

Wolfard & Pritchard, 8 blocks, S. 17th and S. 79th, Union and Adams.

Woodlawn, 28 blocks, N. 8th and N. 12th, Shirley and Pearl.

Woodlawn Garden Tracts, 10 blocks, northeast quarter, section 6, 19, 4.

Woodruff, 10 blocks, S. 7th and S. 9th, M and O.

Woodruff's Second, N. 46th, Front and Gove.

Wygant, 10 blocks, N. 28th and N. 29th, Lawrence and Warner.

Yorktheimer, 2 blocks, S. 62d and S. 64th, Pine and Fife.

CHAPTER LXVI

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON AS A TERRITORY—GOVERNORS, 1853 TO STATEHOOD—SECRETARIES—TREASURERS—AUDITORS—UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS—U. S. MARSHALS—TERRITORIAL CHIEF JUSTICES—ASSOCIATE TERRITORIAL JUSTICES—DELEGATES IN CONGRESS—STATE OFFICERS, FROM 1889 TO DATE: GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, SECRETARIES OF STATE, TREASURERS, AUDITORS, ATTORNEYS GENERAL, SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS; INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS, 1909 TO DATE—JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT DURING STATEHOOD—CHIEF JUSTICES SINCE STATEHOOD—REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS SINCE STATEHOOD—U. S. SENATORS SINCE STATEHOOD.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON AS A TERRITORY

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

GOVERNORS, 1853 TO STATEHOOD

Isaac I. Stevens	1853 to 1857
J. Patton Anderson (did not qualify)	1857
Fayette McMullen	1857 to 1859
R. D. Gholson	1859 to 1861
W. H. Wallace (did not qualify)	1861
Wm. Pickering	1862 to 1866
Geo. E. Cole	1866 to 1867
Marshall F. Moore	1867 to 1869
Alvin Flanders	1869 to 1870
Edward S. Solomon	1870 to 1872
James F. Legate (did not qualify)	1872
Elisha P. Ferry	1872 to 1880
W. A. Newell	1880 to 1884
Watson C. Squire	1884 to 1887
Eugene Semple	1887 to 1889
Miles C. Moore (seven months)	1889 to Statehood

SECRETARIES

Chas. H. Mason	1853 to 1857
H. M. McGill	1857 to 1860
L. J. S. Turney	1861 to 1862
Elwood Evans	1862 to 1867
E. L. Smith	1867 to 1870
James Scott	1870 to 1872
J. C. Clements	1872
Henry G. Struve	1873 to 1879
N. H. Owings	1879 to 1889
O. C. White	1889 to Statehood

TREASURERS

William Cock	1854 to 1861
D. Phillips	1862 to 1863
William Cock	1864 to 1865
Benjamin Harned	1865 to 1866
James Tilton	1866 to 1867
Benjamin Harned	1867 to 1870
Hill Harmon	1871 to 1872
J. H. Munson	1872 to 1873
E. T. Gunn	1873 to 1874
Francis Tarbell	1875 to 1880
Thomas N. Ford	1881 to 1886
Wm. McMicken	1886 to 1888
Frank O. Blodgett	1888 to Statehood

AUDITORS

Urban E. Hicks	1858 to 1859
A. J. Moses	1859 to 1860
J. C. Head	1860 to 1862
R. M. Walker	1862 to 1864
Urban E. Hicks	1865 to 1867
John Miller Murphy	1867 to 1870
J. G. Sparks	1871 to 1872
N. S. Porter	1872 to 1873
John Miller Murphy	1873 to 1874
John R. Wheat	1875 to 1876
Thos. M. Reed	1877 to 1888
John Miller Murphy	1888 to Statehood

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

J. S. Clendenin	1853 to 1856
H. R. Crosbie	1856 to 1857
J. S. Smith	1857 to 1859
B. P. Anderson	1859 to 1861
J. J. McGilvra	1861 to 1867
Leander Holmes	1867 to 1873
Samuel G. Wingard	1873 to 1874
John B. Allen	1875 to 1886
Wm. M. White	1886 to Statehood

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

J. P. Anderson	1853 to 1855
G. W. Corliss	1856 to 1858
Chas. E. Weed	1859 to 1862
Wm. Huntington	1863 to 1868
Philip Ritz	1869 to 1870
E. S. Kearney	1870 to 1874
Charles Hopkins	1875 to 1886
Thomas J. Hamilton	1886 to Statehood

TERRITORIAL CHIEF JUSTICES

Edward Lander	1853 to 1858
O. B. McFadden	1858 to 1861
C. C. Hewitt	1861 to 1869
B. F. Dennison	1869 to 1870
Wm. L. Hill	1870 to 1871
Orange Jacobs	1871 to 1875
J. R. Lewis	1875 to 1880
Roger S. Greene	1880 to 1887
Richard A. Jones	1887 to 1888
Chas. E. Doyle	1888 (Died, Dec.)
Thomas Burke	1888 to 1889
C. H. Hanford	1889 to Statehood

ASSOCIATE TERRITORIAL JUSTICES

Victor Monroe	1853 to 1854
F. A. Chenoweth	1854 to 1858

O. B. McFadden	1854 to 1858
Wm. Strong	1858 to 1861
E. C. Fitzhugh	1858 to 1861
E. P. Oliphant	1861 to 1867
J. E. Wyche	1861 to 1870
C. B. Darwin	1867 to 1868
B. F. Dennison	1868 to 1869
Orange Jacobs	1869 to 1871
James K. Kennedy	1870 to 1873
J. R. Lewis	1873 to 1875
Roger S. Greene	1871 to 1879
S. C. Wingard	1875 to 1879
John P. Hoyt	1879 to 1887
George Turner	1884 to 1887
L. B. Nash	1887 to 1889
Wm. G. Langford	1887 to Statehood
Frank Allyn	1887 to Statehood
Wm. H. Calkins	1889 to Statehood

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS

Columbia Lancaster	1853
Wm. H. Wallace	1854
J. Patton Anderson	1855
Isaac I. Stevens	1857
Wm. H. Wallace	1861
Geo. E. Cole	1863
A. A. Denny	1865
Alvin Flanders	1867
S. Garfielde	1869
S. Garfielde	1870
O. B. McFadden	1872
Orange Jacobs	1874
Orange Jacobs	1876
Thos. H. Brents	1878
Thos. H. Brents	1880
Thos. H. Brents	1882
C. S. Voorhees	1884
C. S. Voorhees	1886
Jno. B. Allen	1888

ROSTER OF OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION OF STATE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

GOVERNORS

Elisha P. Ferry	1889 to 1893
John H. McGraw	1893 to 1897
John R. Rogers	1897 to 1901
John R. Rogers	1901 (Died, 1901)
Henry McBride	Dec., 1901 to 1905
Albert E. Mead	1905 to 1909
Samuel G. Cosgrove	1909 (Died, 1909)
Marion E. Hay	March, 1909 to 1913
Ernest Lister	1913 to 1917
Ernest Lister	1917 (Died, 1919)
Louis F. Hart	Feb., 1919 to 1921
Louis F. Hart	1921 to 1925
Roland H. Hartley	1925 to

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Charles E. Laughton	1889 to 1893
F. H. Luce	1893 to 1897
Thurston Daniels	1897 to 1901
Henry McBride	1901 to Dec., 1901
Chas. E. Coon	1905 to 1909
Marion E. Hay	1909 to Mch., 1909
Louis F. Hart	1913 to 1917
Louis F. Hart	1917 to Feb., 1919
Wm. J. Coyle	1921 to 1925
W. Lon Johnson	1925 to

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Allen Weir	1889 to 1893
James H. Price	1893 to 1897
Will D. Jenkins	1897 to 1901
Sam H. Nichols	1901 to 1905
Sam H. Nichols	1905 to 1909
Sam H. Nichols	1909 (Resigned May, 1909)
I. M. Howell	May, 1909 to 1913

I. M. Howell ..... 1913 to 1917
I. M. Howell ..... 1917 (Died, 1920)
J. Grant Hinkle ..... July, 1920 to 1921
J. Grant Hinkle ..... 1921 to 1925
J. Grant Hinkle ..... 1925 to

TREASURERS

O. A. Bowen ..... 1889 to 1893
A. A. Lindsley ..... 1893 to 1897
C. W. Young ..... 1897 to 1901
C. W. Maynard ..... 1901 to 1905
George G. Mills ..... 1905 to 1909
John G. Lewis ..... 1909 to 1913
Ed. Meath ..... 1913 to 1917
W. W. Sherman ..... 1917 to 1921
C. L. Babcock ..... 1921 to 1925
W. G. Potts ..... 1925 to

AUDITORS

Thomas M. Reed ..... 1889 to 1893
L. R. Grimes ..... 1893 (Died, 1895)
J. E. Frost ..... 1895 to 1897
Neal Cheatham ..... 1897 to 1901
John D. Atkinson ..... 1901 to 1905
C. W. Clausen ..... 1905 to 1909
C. W. Clausen ..... 1909 to 1913
C. W. Clausen ..... 1913 to 1917
C. W. Clausen ..... 1917 to 1921
C. W. Clausen ..... 1921 to 1925
C. W. Clausen ..... 1925 to

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

W. C. Jones ..... 1889 to 1893
W. C. Jones ..... 1893 to 1897
Patrick Henry Winston ..... 1897 to 1901
W. B. Stratton ..... 1901 to 1905
John D. Atkinson ..... 1905 to 1909
W. P. Bell (Resigned April 1, 1911) ..... 1909 to 1911
W. V. Tanner ..... 1911 to 1913

W. V. Tanner ..... 1913 to 1917
W. V. Tanner (Resigned, Mar. 5, 1919) .. 1917 to 1919
L. L. Thompson (App't'd Mar. 5, 1919) .. 1919 to 1921
L. L. Thompson (Res'g'd April 8, 1923) .. 1921 to 1923
John H. Dunbar (App't'd April 9, 1923) .. 1923 to 1925
John H. Dunbar ..... 1925 to

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

R. B. Bryan ..... 1889 to 1893
C. W. Bean ..... 1893 to 1897
F. J. Browne ..... 1897 to 1901
R. B. Bryan ..... 1901 to 1905
R. B. Bryan (Died, March, 1908) ..... 1905 to 1908
Henry B. Dewey ..... March, 1908 to 1909
Henry B. Dewey ..... 1909 to 1913
Josephine Preston ..... 1913 to 1917
Josephine Preston ..... 1917 to 1921
Josephine Preston ..... 1921 to 1925
Josephine Preston ..... 1925 to

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS

William T. Forrest ..... 1889 to 1893
William T. Forrest ..... 1893 to 1897
Robert Bridges ..... 1897 to 1901
S. A. Callvert ..... 1901 to 1905
E. W. Ross ..... 1905 to 1909
E. W. Ross ..... 1909 to 1913
Clarke V. Savidge ..... 1913 to 1917
Clarke V. Savidge ..... 1917 to 1921
Clarke V. Savidge ..... 1921 to 1925
Clarke V. Savidge ..... 1925 to

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS

John H. Schively ..... 1909 to 1913
H. O. Fishback ..... 1913 to 1917
H. O. Fishback ..... 1917 to 1921
H. O. Fishback ..... 1921 to 1925
H. O. Fishback ..... 1925 to

This office was made elective by the Legislature of 1907

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT DURING STATEHOOD

T. J. Anders
Elmon Scott
M. J. Gordon
Wm. H. White
Milo A. Root
M. F. Gose
R. O. Dunbar
J. Stanley Webster
T. L. Stiles
Mark A. Fullerton
Hiram E. Hadley
Herman D. Crow
Geo. E. Morris
John P. Hoyt
J. B. Reavis
Warren Tolman
Wallace Mount
Frank H. Rudkin
Chester R. Hovey
Stephen J. Chadwick
Emmett N. Parker
Overton G. Ellis
John F. Main
Frederick Bausman
John R. Mitchell
Kenneth Mackintosh
O. R. Holcomb
J. B. Bridges
William H. Pemberton
William G. Askren

CHIEF JUSTICES SINCE STATEHOOD

T. J. Anders
R. O. Dunbar
John P. Hoyt
Elmon Scott
T. L. Stiles
J. B. Reavis
M. J. Gordon
Mark A. Fullerton
Wallace Mount
Hiram E. Hadley
Frank H. Rudkin
Herman D. Crow
Geo. E. Morris
Overton G. Ellis
Stephen J. Chadwick
John F. Main
O. R. Holcomb
Emmett N. Parker
Warren Tolman

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS SINCE STATEHOOD

51st Congress—John L. Wilson, March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.

52nd Congress—John L. Wilson, March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893.

53rd Congress—John L. Wilson, W. H. Doolittle, March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.

54th Congress—W. H. Doolittle, S. C. Hyde, March 4, 1895, to March 4, 1897.

55th Congress—W. C. Jones, James Hamilton Lewis, March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1899.

56th Congress—W. L. Jones, F. W. Cushman, March 4, 1899, to March 4, 1901.

57th Congress—W. L. Jones, F. W. Cushman, March 4, 1901, to March 4, 1903.

58th Congress—W. L. Jones, F. W. Cushman, W. E. Humphrey, March 4, 1903, to March 4, 1905.

59th Congress—W. L. Jones, F. W. Cushman, William E. Humphrey, March 4, 1905, to March 4, 1907.

60th Congress—W. L. Jones, F. W. Cushman, William E. Humphrey, March 4, 1907, to March 4, 1909.

61st Congress—Miles Poindexter, F. W. Cushman, William E. Humphrey, March 4, 1909, to March 4, 1911. (Congressman Cushman died in July, 1909, W. W. McCredie being elected November 2, 1909, to fill the unexpired term.)

62nd Congress—William E. Humphrey, Stanton Warburton, William LaFollette, March 4, 1911, to March 4, 1913.

63rd Congress—William E. Humphrey, Albert Johnson, William LaFollette, (at large) James W. Bryan, J. A. Falconer.

64th Congress—William E. Humphrey, Albert Johnson, William LaFollette, Linn H. Hadley and C. C. Dill.

65th Congress—John F. Miller, Linn H. Hadley, Albert Johnson, William LaFollette, C. C. Dill.

66th Congress—John F. Miller, Linn H. Hadley, Albert Johnson, J. W. Summers, J. Stanley Webster.

67th Congress—John F. Miller, Linn H. Hadley, Albert Johnson, J. W. Summers, J. Stanley Webster.

68th Congress—John F. Miller, Linn H. Hadley, Albert Johnson, J. W. Summers, J. Stanley Webster.

69th Congress—John F. Miller, Linn H. Hadley, Albert Johnson, J. W. Summers, Sam B. Hill.

UNITED STATES SENATORS SINCE STATEHOOD

Watson C. Squire.....1889 to 1897
John B. Allen.....1889 to 1893
John L. Wilson.....1895 to 1899

George Turner ..... 1897 to 1903
Addison G. Foster ..... 1899 to 1905
Levi Ankeny ..... 1903 to 1909
Samuel H. Piles ..... 1905 to 1911
Wesley L. Jones ..... 1909 to 1921
Wesley L. Jones ..... 1921 to 1927
Miles Poindexter ..... 1911 to 1923
C. C. Dill ..... 1923 to

UNITED STATES SENATORS DURING STATEHOOD

Washington became a state in 1889. Senators were elected as follows in January, 1890, and took oath of office March 4 of the same year:

Watson C. Squire ..... For One Year
John B. Allen ..... For Three Years

In 1891 Watson C. Squire was reelected for six years and was succeeded March 4, 1897, by George Turner, whose term expired March 4, 1903, and who was succeeded by Levi Ankeny, whose term expired March 4, 1909. Wesley L. Jones succeeded Levi Ankeny for the term ending March 4, 1915. John B. Allen's term expired March 4, 1893, when no election was had owing to the deadlock in the legislature. Governor McGraw appointed Mr. Allen, but the U. S. Senate refused to seat him, and Mr. Squire was therefore the only representative of the State of Washington in the U. S. Senate until March 4, 1895, when John L. Wilson was elected and took the oath of office to fill the unexpired term of four years, when he was succeeded March 4, 1899, by Addison G. Foster, whose term expired March 4, 1905, and who in turn was succeeded by Samuel F. Piles, whose term expired March 4, 1911. Senator Piles was succeeded by Miles Poindexter, whose second term expired March 4, 1923. Wesley L. Jones was reelected November 3, 1914, to serve until March 4, 1921, and again on November 2, 1920, to serve to March 4, 1927. C. C. Dill was elected November 7, 1922, to serve to March 4, 1929.

CHAPTER LXVII

TACOMA'S POWER SYSTEM

Tacoma is justly proud of its power and light system. The low rates charged consumers have turned all eyes toward the city, and have done much to build up the large industrial center to be found here. Ira S. Davisson, commissioner of light and water, in his report for the year ending December 31, 1925, made an excellent resume of the history of electric power in the county, together with much financial data. With credit to his labors, excerpts are here given from his report:

HISTORY OF THE SYSTEM

The first electric light plant in the territory of Washington was built in 1882 by the Tacoma Mill Company. It was installed to enable the mill owners to operate their plant day and night. The system used, the best on the market at the time, consisted of a number of high-candle-power lights arranged in one series circuit and supplied by a Bush arc generator. On June 10, 1884, the Tacoma Light and Water Company was incorporated with a capital of $300,000. In 1886 the first attempt was made to provide the whole city with electricity. At that time the Tacoma Light and Water Company constructed a hydro-electric light plant in Gallagher's Gulch near the present site of the Milwaukee Depot. On December 26 of the same year, incandescent electric street lights were turned on for the first time.

In May, 1887, the first arc dynamo was placed in operation. It also was run by water power from Gallagher's Gulch. Later in the year series arc lamps were used for street lighting, the cost of which was $12.00 for each lamp per month—about three times the present cost to the City. At that time the rates for commercial lighting service were $10.00 a light each month, if the lights were burned until

midnight; $14.00 if they burned all night. At present, for the same services, rates are about $1.50 and $2.00 respectively. In August, 1889, the electric station at 23rd and Winthrop was completed. In November of the same year, the 16th arc dynamo was placed in operation. These machines did not meet the rapidly growing demand however, and on December 21, 1890, the first Westinghouse alternating dynamo with a capacity of 1,500 lights was started.

The belief that the City could support two light companies resulted in October, 1890, in the Commercial Electric Light and Power Company being incorporated for $250,000.

Until this time no electricity had been used for power purposes, but after September, 1890, the company received applications and several small motors were installed and operated. In 1891 the company again increased its plant capacity until it was now able to supply 25,000 arc lamps and 5,000 incandescent lamps. The generators were driven by two 600 H. P. Corliss engines. The rate at this time was $1.55 per month for each 16 c.p. lamp burned from one hour before sunset till midnight.

The next important step in the history of the lighting system was the purchase by the City of the light and water systems of the Tacoma Light and Water Company. This step was brought about by the following conditions: On account of the rapid growth of Tacoma before 1890, the water system had become inadequate. Citizens complained that the rules of the company were arbitrary, that the rates were high and that the water was not pure. Something had to be done. Many solutions were suggested and much money spent on investigations. On July 3, 1892, a committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of building and operating a municipal plant. Early in 1893, the committee advised the purchase of the existing plant. A great deal of opposition arose but at a special election the citizens, by a margin of 110, voted to purchase the light and water systems at a cost of $1,750,000, and as a result the plants, on August 2 of the same year, were finally accepted by the City of Tacoma to be operated as a municipal system from that time forward.

The rates were reduced to the following in September, 1894:

Arc lights burned until midnight, $10.00 per month; arc lights burned all night, $12.00 per month; 15 lights or more under the same roof, $6.00 per month for the first and $5.50 per month for each additional. Lights to be turned off at 8:30 P. M., except Saturdays, and then at 10:00 P. M. 16 C. P. lamps burned until 10:00 P. M., $1.00 per month; 16 C. P. lamps burned all night, $2.00 per month.

Immediately after the purchase of the light and water system by the City, extensive improvement and repairs were undertaken. City ordinances reveal that money was appropriated for this purpose September 28, 1893, and that new dynamos were purchased with money appropriated October 10, 1896. Shortly after, it was evident that the rapidly increasing business could not be taken care of by the simple addition of more dynamos but that a general re-building or fundamental change was needed. Negotiations were started between the City Council and the Tacoma Railway Company which finally resulted in the City's commencing to buy its supply of electricity from that company. According to the contract which was accepted by the Council September 10, 1897, the Company was to move certain arc dynamos from the City's plant and sell power at the City's switchboards located in the Company's plant at 13th and "A" Street. The rate was fixed at 1.625c per KWH with some conditions which made some power available at 1.5c per KWH and other power cost as much as 1.75c per KWH.

In 1902, after a bitter contest with the Puget Sound Electric Company, the Snoqualmie Company succeeded in obtaining a contract to supply the City for five years with electric power at the rate of .875c per kilowatt hour. This gave the City the cheapest power it had ever had up to that time.

On November 8, 1907, the City contracted with the Seattle-Tacoma Power Company for electric power to be furnished at the bus-bars of the substation on 19th and Hood streets for a period of five years at 1½c per kilowatt hour.

The system in 1908 consisted of:

11-single-phase 2300 volt commercial circuits.

1-4-wire, 2-phase, 2300 volt commercial circuit.

1-600-volt direct current circuit.

14-6-6 ampere series street light circuits, comprising 600 lamps.

At an election on January 2, 1909, the people voted to build the present hydro-electric plant at La Grande. Work was begun in February, 1910, and finished August 12, 1912. The cost of the plant, transmission line and substation was $2,354,984.35.

A description of this plant and of the present distribution system follows on later pages.

Shortly after the Nisqually Plant was put into service, new and lower rates were established for power and light. These rates were lowered again in 1915 and a notable step was taken by the adoption of a combination cooking and lighting rate, so fixed as to give every family some current at 1c per KHW. This was done by allowing a 1c rate to apply to all current consumed exceeding a fixed amount per square foot of floor space, so that every house, no matter how small, could get some current at the lower rate. The immediate effect of the establishment of this rate was to decrease the income, but as soon as the encouraging effect of this rate began to have effect, there was a steady increase in returns. The result is now very satisfactory as shown by the favorable financial report.

The Tacoma Railway and Power Company was granted a new franchise on January 12, 1916, which provided for the operation of street cars, for breakdown service with the municipal plant, and which permitted the Company to sell until February 9, 1930, electrical energy for power and heating to consumers requiring more than 25 H. P. The Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power Company, through the purchase of the Seattle-Tacoma Power Company, also had the right to sell current for heating and power within the city limits.

In planning the Nisqually Plant there was some hesitation about installing four 8,000 H. P. units at first, but it was done and they came into fine use during the war. Early in 1917 investigation of new power sites took earnest form and after eliminating five or six important possibilities, the Lake

Cushman site was chosen for more careful study. The result was the holding of a special election in 1919 to authorize a bond issue of $300,000.00 to purchase this site. More concerning this project will be found under a description of the system.

While the Cushman development was still on paper, the water shortage of the winter of 1922-1923 made apparent the necessity for immediate relief. The answer was the construction of the 9,000 K. W. capacity auxiliary steam plant. While the steam plant was in course of construction, negotiations were opened with the City of Seattle to jointly construct a tie line between the two cities for mutual benefit. This intertie was completed and put into successful operation September 1, 1923, bringing about a large saving to both cities by using water power instead of steam during the time of excess water at either plant, and creating greater reserve and flexibility for both plants.

The first ordinance authorizing the City Attorney to proceed with the condemnation of needed lands and rights which could not be settled privately by the Skokomish Power Company, who contracted to deliver complete the lands and rights for $300,000, was passed July 8, 1920. This suit covered all the lands needed for the power house, storage basin, canal and transmission line as well as the water rights, overflowage rights and riparian rights in Mason County. The condemnation of lower river riparian rights was started by filing a Summons and Petition in Shelton, Mason County, September 10, 1920. Diamond drilling to prove the dam site and tunnels and test pits to investigate the storage basin was undertaken at the same time that the law suits were under way so that at the conclusion of the vital part of the suits, late in 1922, the project was ready to be placed in the hands of a special engineer for design. Mr. J. L. Stannard was chosen as project engineer in February, 1923, and during the year continued the investigations and surveys and had completed most of the plans of the project.

The Cushman Project, known as Hydro-Electric Power Unit No. 2, consists of an initial development of 50,000 H. P. just below a concrete storage dam, a 44-mile transmission line and a substation at a total cost of $5,250,000. Of this

amount $1,250,000 was obtained from the Light Department funds and the remaining $4,000,000 was obtained by a bond issue payable by 1940.

The initial step in actual construction was taken in March, 1924, when the contract was let for the huge Cushman dam and appurtenant works, located on the North fork of the Skokomish River below Lake Cushman. The contracts for Power House No. 1, located just below the dam and for the outdoor switching station were let in the spring of 1924. Work was soon started on the excavation for the power house foundation. Unprecedented rains with accompanying floods halted the work and in fact, filled up the existing excavations. The cofferdam and flume which had been erected also suffered severely. Work on the power house was halted until the spring of 1925. From that time on, progress was very rapid as a dry summer and fall kept the river from again interfering with construction. Work on the dam, which had also been halted by the heavy floods, again went rapidly forward and by Thanksgiving day, 1925, the last concrete had been poured. All during the winter work had been going steadily forward on the diversion and power tunnels. After they were completely finished and concrete lined the river was diverted through them to enable work to continue on the dam. On October 20, 1925, the gates at the intake were closed and the impounding of the waters began. The reservoir thus formed is approximately ten miles long and from one to three miles in width, with a storage area of 450,000 acre feet. The old Lake Cushman will be submerged to a depth of 170 feet.

Work on the power house progressed rapidly and soon the installation of machinery began. The first turbine was installed and on March 23, 1926, at 2:50 p. m. the first Cushman power was received at Tacoma and now the plant is in successful operation and when thoroughly broken in will be finally accepted by the Operating Department.

One of the most notable achievements of the project is the Narrows Crossing span about five miles from the center of Tacoma. This span is 6,244 feet in length and is the longest span in the world. Details of various parts of the Cushman Project will be found in other parts of this report.

THE NISQUALLY HYDRO-ELECTRIC UNIT NO. 1—RIVER

The first water power plant for the Tacoma Municipal System was completed August 12, 1912. It is located on the Nisqually River at La Grande, about thirty-two miles southeast of Tacoma. The river has its source in five glaciers, Nisqually, Paradise, North Tahoma, Kautz and Van Trump. There are a number of small tributaries flowing into the river above the headworks, the largest of which are Mineral Creek, Big Creek and the Little Nisqually River. The stream flow varies greatly with the seasons.

HEADWORKS

The water is diverted from the river about two and one-half miles above the plant. The headworks consist of a diverting dam, 260 feet long, having a maximum height of forty-five feet, with washout gates, boom, screen, regulating gates, gatehouse, and a settling channel about 800 feet long with wash-out gates at the lower end.

TUNNEL, RESERVOIR AND PENSTOCKS

From the settling channel the water is taken through a 10,015-foot concrete-lined, unplastered tunnel, then over the canyon of the Nisqually in a 10-foot riveted steel pipe on a bridge 360 feet long, and finally through a 1,006-foot concrete conduit to the inlet channel of the reservoir. This channel forms the east side of the reservoir, being separated from it by the weir wall. The reservoir has a capacity of 3,120,000 cubic feet. The forebay is located at the northwest corner of the reservoir and is separated from it by a weir wall. There is a bypass leading from the inlet channel to the forebay so that the reservoir may be drained and washed out through the wash-gates on the north side. A gatehouse containing the machinery for operating the penstock gates is built over a portion of the forebay. There are five riveted steel pressure pipes about 780 feet long leading down the hill to the power house. Four of these, one for each generator, vary in diameter from seventy-two inches at the upper end to forty-eight inches at the lower. The other pipe for the exciters, is twenty-four inches in diameter throughout the entire length.

POWER HOUSE

The static head on the plant is 405 feet, the normal suction head twenty feet and the normal effective head 415 feet. The power house is divided into three sections,—the generator room, the low-tension switching room and the high-tension switching room. On the main floor of the generating room are four Allis-Chalmers 8,000 H. P. 450 R. P. M. Francis, inward flow, reaction type horizontal turbines. Direct connected to each turbine is an Allis-Chalmers 6,600-volt, three-phase, sixty-cycle, 5,000-KVA generator.

There are two 200 KW, 125-volt exciters, each direct connected to a Pelton impulse wheel capable of developing 375 H. P. at 400 R. P. M. Each turbine and wheel is provided with an oil-pressure governor. The power from the generators is carried through a sectional bus to four 4,701 KVA banks of transformers, where the voltage is raised from 6,600 to 55,000 volts. Each bank contains three single phase, 1,567 KVA transformers connected ungrounded star on the machine side and delta on the line side. The high-tension power is carried through a system of busses and switches to two outgoing thirty-mile transmission lines leading to the substation in Tacoma. All switches and governors may be operated either by hand or from the switchboard mounted on a balcony overlooking the generator floor.

TRANSMISSION LINES

The main transmission of electrical energy from the La Grande generating plant to the Nisqually Substation in Tacoma is over a duplicate circuit, 55,000 V. 3 phase transmission line about thirty miles in length, each carried on a separate line of poles spaced 175 feet apart, the poles varying in height from 45 to 75 feet, the conductors being No. 4/0, 19-strand, all-aluminum wire which is equivalent in conductivity to No. 2/0 copper wire. On one pole line is carried a No. 9 iron telephone line for communication between the generating station and the substation.

About ten miles south of Tacoma, a branch line feeding Camp Lewis is so arranged as to be switched onto either of the main transmission lines. This line terminates at the Camp Lewis substation and is about eight miles in length.

In the southern part of the city, another branch line, through selective switches, leaves the main lines, feeding the South End Substation and also the Cascade Paper Company branch, the distance from the main line to the South End Station and from the South End Station to the Cascade Paper Company being 1½ miles and 5 miles respectively.

The conductors on the Camp Lewis, South End and Paper Company branches are No. 4 copper wire.

NISQUALLY SUBSTATION

The Nisqually Substation is located at South 25th and "C" Street. The lines enter the building through fibre conduit bushings and connect through oil switches with the high tension bus. Each line is equipped with a set of electrolytic lightning arresters. Oil switches connect four banks of transformers to the high-tension bus. Each bank consists of three single phase 1500 KVA transformers, delta connected on the high side and star with grounded neutral on the low side. The potential to ground is 2300 volts. Each transformer bank, by means of oil switches, may be connected to either of two sets of low tension busses. From either of these busses the power is distributed to the lighting and power feeders, and the street lighting circuits by means of oil switches. All switches are operated from the switchboard by means of electricity from the 60-cell battery set which also serves for emergency station lighting. Each of the lighting circuits is provided with three single-phase 2300 volt, 300-ampere induction type voltage regulators.

In order to improve the voltage regulation and power factor at the Nisqually Substation it was found advisable to install a synchronous condenser of 10,000 KVA capacity. This installation has greatly improved the voltage regulation of the downtown district. Otherwise it would have been necessary to increase the size of the feeders serving this rapidly growing district.

During the last five years many power companies have installed such machines to take care of the ever-increasing demand.

The machine is mounted on a substantial foundation of concrete thirteen feet above the first floor and is on the level

with the main floor of the building. It is started automatically from a switchboard located on the main floor near the foundation. At all times the running condition of the machine, including the temperature of the winding, is indicated by the switchboard instruments.

The trial run was made early in February, 1926, and at the present time the machine is in successful operation.

TIDE FLATS SUBSTATION

The Tide Flats Substation is the point of connection with the City of Seattle Lighting System, the regulating transformer with necessary oil switches, lightning arresters and equipment being located here. The intertie transformer has a capacity of 15,000 K. V. A. and is provided with tap changes which can be operated under load to provide for a variation of voltage from 48,000 to 64,000 volts. This is needed as sometimes Seattle will be supplying Tacoma during the day and Tacoma will in turn supply Seattle at night without interruption of the connection. To prevent undue circulating, the voltage is changed as needed. The joining of the two systems is a boon for both utilities as may be seen from the fact that 17,019,161 K. W. H. of electrical energy have been transferred through this station since its construction in 1923.

In addition to the outdoor high tension station, the motor generator equipment supplying the direct current for the Municipal Railway is located here. This equipment consists of a three phase, 4000 volt, alternating current motor direct connected to a 600 volt direct current generator which feeds into the 600 volt feeder system of the railway.

In 1925 a cooling pond was constructed for the purpose of cooling the transformer water. This consists of a reinforced concrete basin fifty feet wide by sixty-five feet long, varying in depth from 15 inches to 3 feet. The capacity is 39,600 gallons; which is sufficient to operate for twelve hours without replenishing. Water is circulated at the rate of 200 gallons per minute by a 2½ inch motor driven De Laval centrifugal pump. Of this fifty-four gallons pass through the transformer and the remaining 146 gallons is by-passed and re-circulated for additional cooling. Water is dis-

charged through five spray nozzles over the pond. Provision is also made for alternate use of the city water.

SOUTH END SUBSTATION

On August 31, 1924, a substation of 6,000 K. W. capacity was put in service in the South Tacoma district at what is known as Station "C" Pump Station. Previous to this time there were two 750 K. W. transformers located at this point which step down the voltage from 55,000 volts to 2300 volts, 2-phase, which is used at the pumping station.

The new substation serves the entire southern portion of the City west of Pacific Avenue, by means of four 4,000 volt feeders, as well as the transformers for the pumping station. A 55,000 volt branch line from this station also feeds the Cascade Paper Company. The station is connected with the rest of the system by a tap from the La Grande line at 64th Street and to the new Cushman Substation by the North-South Tie line.

ADAMS STREET SUBSTATION

The 13,200 volt feeders from the Cushman Substation feed two district substations and will soon feed a third. Of these the Adams Street Station was the first one to be constructed, after which the outdoor station at North 45th and Gove was put in service. The third station, to be located at North 6th and "K" streets, will be an indoor station and will be constructed this coming summer.

The Adams Street Station is in a small concrete building built in the summer of 1925 and was delivering power to the residential district at the end of November.

The station has a capacity of 6000 KVA with a primary voltage of 13,500 volts and feeds the distribution system at 4,000 volts.

DOCK STREET STEAM PLANT

This station was hurriedly built between May 1st and September 1st, 1922, to take care of the unusual demand. One 6,000 K. W. and one 3,000 K. W. Curtis turbine with their condensers and auxiliaries are housed in a brick building 60x40, and two 892 H. P. Stirling boilers occupy a frame and brick building adjoining. Cooling water is pumped from

the City Waterway and the fuel oil is received in barges or tank cars.

Besides the two boilers, the turbines are connected with the Consumers Central Heating Company's three 750 H. P. boilers next door. These boilers are fired with "hogged" fuel.

The generators are wound for 3-phase, 60 cycle, 4400 volts and are directly connected with the 3-phase, 4-wire distribution system through four circuits and to the Nisqually Substation through a tie line.

The turbines both have a speed of 3600 R. P. M. and operate at a boiler pressure of 200 pounds and 100 degrees of superheat. The condensers are jet type with steam jet air ejectors.

Feed water is supplied through a closed heater and an open heater in series with three simplex vertical pumps. The fuel oil is burned with a mechanical oil burning system at about 230 degrees temperature and about 200 pounds of pressure. Forced draft is furnished with a large fan through a double front to ten B & W "San Diego" burners. The capacity of the feed water and oil burning systems provides for the boilers operating at 300 per cent of rating.

This plant has proven a very effective standby since its construction and is especially valuable in maintaining service in the business district in case of transmission line trouble and is always useful as a voltage regulator and synchronous condenser.

55,000 VOLT DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

In order to distribute power to the different load centers about the City a network of 55,000 volt busses has been built, which tends to greatly minimize line losses.

The first of these lines to be built was a five mile, 55,000 volt, 3-phase line joining the Nisqually Substation with the old North End Substation, which was on the site of the present Cushman Substation. This line which is similar in electrical and mechanical characteristics now serves to bring Cushman power to the Nisqually Substation.

Later, in August, 1923, the tie-line connecting the City of Seattle and the City of Tacoma, which was jointly constructed by the two cities, was energized for the first time. This line, about thirty-four miles in length, runs from the

Nisqually Substation across the Tide Flats to the Tide Flats Substation where the regulating transformer is located, and then to the South Substation in Seattle, following closely the Seattle Hill Road, and then turning east until it reaches the Pacific Highway in the Valley, following this into Seattle. This line is constructed of 55-ft. cedar poles with a standard spacing of 325 ft., the conductors being No. 4/0 steel reinforced, stranded aluminum. An iron telephone line facilitates operation between the two systems. This line has proven very advantageous to both systems.

While the South End Substation was being built a 5-mile, 55,000 volt tie line was also being constructed to connect the new substation with the North End Substation. This line now serves to supply Cushman electrical energy to the southern portion of the City. In this way any portion, or all of the City, may be supplied with energy from LaGrande, Lake Cushman or the City of Seattle, thus giving a very flexible and dependable distribution system.

13,200 VOLT NETWORK

Because of the large line losses on the long 4,000 volt feeders it was found advisable to construct several 13,200 volt substations and distribute from these to the 4,000 volt distribution system. At the Cushman Substation part of the 55,000 volt current is transformed to 13,200 volts and carried across the street to the new Adams Street Substation, where it is again stepped down to 4,000 volts for local distribution. During the fall of 1925 a 13,200 volt tie line was constructed connecting the Adams Street Station with the 13,200 volt outdoor station at No. 45th and Gove Street, which in turn feeds the North end of the City. Another 13,200 volt tie line has been constructed from the Adams Street Substation to the site of the indoor station at No. 6th and K streets. The plans for this station have been drawn and construction will start in the spring of 1926.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

From the 13,200 volt and the 55,000 volt substations, the 4,000 volt primary feeders radiate out to all of the distribution transformers.

The territory served by the system is approximately twenty-five square miles, there being about 16,000 poles and 1,300 miles of wire, exclusive of the high tension tie lines. The "City Beautiful" idea is well emphasized due to the wisdom and keen foresight of some pioneering engineer because he realized the possibility and advisability of placing poles in the alleys rather than in the streets. At the present time possibly 80 per cent of the poles are so placed, leaving the streets free from unsightly obstruction. This same policy is being followed in all places where it is practical to do so, adding very much to the attractive appearance of the streets.

The primary distribution serving the light and power system, previous to the completion of the LaGrande plant, was what is known in electrical parlance as a 2-phase, 2200 volt system, using four wires to serve the load. Late in 1912 this system was cut over to a three-phase, 4,000 volt, 4-wire system, one of the wires being used as a neutral wire at grounded potential. In this system the voltage between the wires is 4,000 volts while the voltage to neutral (or ground) is 2300 volts. The transition from this voltage is to 120 volts, 240 volts or 480 volts, depending upon the character of service required. In the change over, the same wires as before were used, as well as the same distribution transformers, yet by adopting the three-phase system it was possible to serve approximately 58 per cent more load on the existing lines with the same allowable loss as under the old system, or it was possible to reach out and serve territory farther from the central substation; yet as before stated the same wires and distribution transformers were used.

From the Nisqually Substation there are nine lighting or regulated feeders and five power or unregulated feeders. The Tide Flats Substation supplies two power feeders and from the South End Substation come four more feeders. The Adams Street Substation feeds four circuits and the 45 and Gove Street Station takes care of two more.

All of the street lighting circuits radiate from the Nisqually Substation, there being nine direct current circuits for the ornamental lighting in the business district and sixteen circuits lighting the remainder of the City.

Four thousand volt tie lines are also provided between

the Nisqually Substation and the Dock Street Steam Plant, as well as tying in with two large privately owned steam plants which are available in case of emergency.

The "downtown" lighting feeders have a direct connection with the Steam Plant as well, and in this way this district is not subject to any troubles due to transmission, but can be fed from two sources.

The primary and secondary distribution lines have also been re-worked in many sections, replacing the smaller lines by larger conductors, as well as increasing the transformer capacity.

COMMERCE STREET UNDERGROUND

The installation of an underground system of wiring for lighting and power for the downtown district is being undertaken on Commerce Street. The wires feeding the very heavy load on the east side of Broadway, the west side of Pacific Avenue and both sides of Commerce Street have, up to this time, been carried on poles on both sides of Commerce Street.

This unsightly system, with its web of services entering the buildings, will be replaced with a system of ducts, manholes and switching stations below the level of the street. The main duct consisting of sixteen fibre tubes encased in concrete will be run on the east side of the street connecting with two areaways on the west side of each block. Hand holes will be provided in the side walls for secondary services.

At the same time the wires and poles are being removed from the street, ornamental street lights will be installed, greatly improving the appearance of the street and increasing the valuation of the entire district.

STREET LIGHTING

There are many who still recall the time when, in the early evening hours, the City's lamp lighters could be seen making their way from one kerosene lamp to another, leaving behind them tiny sparks of light which were supposed to illuminate the streets, and brighten up their surroundings, but which in reality did little more than accentuate the surrounding darkness. Crime, which inevitably follows the shadows, was an ever-present menace in these cities of

gloomy streets. The law-abiding citizen who found it necessary to be out-of-doors after nightfall seldom ventured forth unless in the company of friends.

Conditions were so greatly improved after gas street lights were introduced that it was believed by many that the acme of street light success had been reached. So certain were they of this that gas companies in several cities received long term contracts for the supplying of fuel for this, the latest in street lighting achievements. Certain of the older sections of some of these cities are still illuminated under the old franchises by the same old style flickering gas lights.

With the perfection of the electric dynamos, and the resultant introduction of the arc light and the incandescent lamp, an even bigger advance was made. From the time it was first used the electric street light found immediate favor, so that at the present time all cities and towns of any consequence are adequately and even brilliantly lighted.

Historians tell us that in the dim and distant past, our own city was once a poorly lighted village. It was in 1885 that the first gas lights were used. The pressure was poor and leaky mains became filled with air and the resulting infrequent and unsatisfactory service was not what it should be for an active growing metropolis. Electric street lights first made their appearance in 1886 and during that year arc lamps were installed on Pacific Avenue from South 9th Street to 23rd Street, and on "A" Street from 9th to 11th. In November of the same year, incandescent lights first made their appearance on Tacoma's streets. In 1891 the City was lighted by 228 arc lamps. Since that time the installation of street lights has kept pace with the rapid growth of the City, until at the present time Tacoma is known as one of the best lighted cities on the Pacific Coast. Tacoma might well be called "The City of White Ways."

The downtown district is well lighted by means of luminous arc lamps of the single unit type, set on cast iron standards. These lamps, 460 in number, are arranged in nine circuits, direct current being supplied to them by means of mercury vapor rectifiers. During 1926 an additional seventy-six series arc lamps will be installed on Commerce Street from Stadium Way to South 17th Street.

The residence districts as well, are brilliantly and beautifully illuminated by means of series tungsten lamps in pear-shaped Monax globes mounted on gray concrete standards. The popularity of this unit was apparent and at the present time there are in service 2,869 of these units. Over eighty-nine miles of parking cable was used in these installations.

The general procedure is for the interested property owners to present a petition to the City Council asking for the formation of an improvement district. If more than 50 per cent of the interested property owners signify their desire to have the improvement, the installation is made and the cost distributed among the owners in the district. This cost varies from $16.00 to $25.00 for a lot with twenty-five foot frontage.

In residence districts the lamps are usually placed about 200 feet apart and "staggered" across the street. Thus for a 400-foot block there will be two lights on each side of the street. The assessments for installation are levied according to the area by the "zone system" under the State Law for Local Improvement Districts. The City annually sets aside $50,000 from the general fund for the operation of street lights, which for the year 1922 was $34,308.15, less than the actual cost of operation.

In addition to the lamps mounted on standards, there are 2,464 tungsten lamps suspended or on pole brackets. They are used in districts not supplied with ornamental lighting. On bulkheads, as danger signals, 110 volt multiple mazda lamps are used, two lamps to the unit, placed behind red lenses. The double construction serves two purposes; first, it practically insures continuous service for if one lamp burns out the second one maintains the unit in operation; and secondly it identifies the unit both as to nature and distance.

STREET LIGHTING DATA—1925

C. P.	Amp.	Watts	Type	Hours per yr.	K. W. H. per lamp per yr.	No. Units
100	6.6	71	Suspended	4065	289	1726
250	6.6	159	Suspended	4065	646	668
400	6.6	249	Suspended	4065	1012	38
600	6.6	398	Suspended	4065	1618	32
100	6.6	71	Standards	4065	289	1
250	6.6	155	Standards	4065	630	1338
400	6.6	248	Standards	4065	1008	1494

600	6.6	372	Standards	4065	1512	6
1000	20.0	517	Standards	4065	2102	30
Lum. arc	6.6	569	Standards	4065	2313	460

NOTE: Watts per lamp include 7% for losses.
Total kilowatt hours for street lighting as metered at the substation, 3,002,150.

METERS

To measure the energy consumed by each customer there are in use over 34,503 kilowatt-hour meters. The City furnishes the transformers and meters, maintains the primary and secondary systems, inspects building wiring, connects the meters and runs the service wires from the house outlets to the poles.

ELECTRIC RANGES

Through the Commercial Department the City sold 530 ranges during 1925 and a total of 751 were sold by all dealers and installed during that year. There are now approximately 4,000 ranges in use in the City.

HOUSE HEATING

Since 1915 the rate for heating buildings has been ½c per KWH with a minimum charge of $9.00 per KW of demand per year. The rate was established to meet a popular demand for this class of service at a price the market would bear. Even this price did not attract any large custom until the coal strike of 1919. The building boom which has continued for the last four years has also brought a renewed interest in electric heating so that now a Tacoma home is not considered modern unless it is provided with full electrical equipment, including heat. The annual costs for the average home are about $80 for heating, $40 for cooking and light and about $30 for water heating, or $150 per year for all electrical service.

The original intention was to supply the heating load from the surplus power developed at the Nisqually plant, but this surplus has long been exhausted and since January 1, 1922, new heating business has been refused.

The number of heating contracts in effect at the present time is slightly less than in 1923 because no new customers have been added to counterbalance those few who have discontinued service. Most of the new homes have been wired

for electrical heating and many will be connected in as soon as the power is available.

The tables below were compiled from the customers' accounts for the year 1924. This year no data was available because of the few changes in the number of customers.

HEATING DATA

	1921	1924
Total number of customers	1,978	1,888
Total number of full year customers	1,017	941
Total kw-hrs. consumption	18,712,000	20,064,635
Average kw-hrs. per customer	9,470	10,627
Total kw. connected load	12,760	11,051
Average kw. connected load per customer	6.45	5.86
Total income for the year	$97,400.00	$107,532.60
Average annual income per customer	$49.25	$53.17
Average annual income per kw. connected load	$11.80	$9.73
Average rate per kw-hr. sold	0.552c	0.536c
Number of customers using 4 kw. or more the full year	678	633
Average connected load of full year customer using 4 kw-hr. or more	8.67	7.66
Average yearly income per customer using 4 kw. or more full year	$73.50	$78.50
Total income from customers using 4 kw. or more full year	$74,750.00	$ 49,701.25

NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS' CONTRACTS

The following tabulation shows the number of contracts in force at the end of each year and should not be confused with other studies in this report where the number of customers recorded are such as have already consumed power and paid accounts, for there are always a number of contracts signed up which have not yet been connected.

Class of Service	1924	1925
Residence Light	27,748	29,210
Commercial Light	3,401	3,629
Commercial Power	1,180	1,226
Heating Houses	1,895	1,779
Total	34,274	35,844

SUMMARY OF CONNECTED LOAD

	1923	1925
Residence and Commercial Lighting	30,335	36,339
Street Lighting	885	1,155
Motors	19,202	24,711
Ranges	17,801	25,968
Water Heaters	4,743	8,040
Air Heaters and Furnaces	14,901	12,258
Miscellaneous load, including Picture Machines, X-ray Machines and Rectifiers	2,846	2,704
Total kilowatts connected load	90,713	111.175

THE CUSHMAN POWER PROJECT

Five years ago the present Basin was covered with a virgin forest of magnificent fir and cedar. Before the valley was flooded, over 300,000,000 feet of merchantable timber had been logged off. Very great credit is due those engineers who foresaw the immense possibilities for power development in this peaceful valley situated back in the mountains high above the sea. The basin has been likened to a huge bowl carved out of solid rock, plastered throughout with an encrustment of the highest grade of cement. A thorough study of the basin was made by several eminent geologists who reported it to be absolutely feasible and practicable as a storage reservoir and one of the best power sites to be found anywhere. A storage capacity of 450,000 acre feet is provided, of which only 365,000 will be required for complete regulation of the river. The new lake will be 170 feet above the old Lake Cushman. The head created for power and the storage provided give the dam a potential value to the City of Tacoma at the current price of power, of at least $6,000,000, whereas the dam itself will cost only about $1,000,000.

CUSHMAN DAM

The Cushman storage dam is one of the most imposing units of the project, and is in addition, perhaps the most important. This concrete arch structure spans a narrow rock gorge 300 feet wide and although it appears dangerously slender it has a factor of safety of five to one. From the roadway across the top, it is now possible to look down a sheer 250 feet to the old river bed on the downstream side of the dam or twenty-five feet on the upper side upon the placid waters of the new Lake Cushman, stretching miles away to the snow-capped Mount Elinor. The water behind the dam is now (May 10, 1926) 200 feet deep and 145 feet over the level of the old lake and the Antlers Hotel.

Of the total storage capacity of 450,000 acre feet, practically one-half is provided by the upper fifty-five feet of pondage. The tops of a few tall fir trees, standing on the valley floor, project above the surface but these will soon be submerged as the water is now rising half a foot per day.

THE CUSHMAN DAM

The contract for the dam was let in the spring of 1924. Soon the canyon was obstructed by a cofferdam. A flume was provided to carry the river in order that the river bed might be excavated to bedrock for the dam foundation. Tunnels were driven around the dam site to help carry the winter freshets which were soon expected. The floods came sooner than expected however, and the concrete dam foundations had barely been poured when the canyon was transformed into a millrace and all work was halted until the floods should subside. Five times that winter this scene was re-enacted and although work continued on the excavation of the sidewalls for the dam, the power house excavation was entirely re-filled and abandoned until the following spring.

The year 1925 saw the construction work at its height. A large fleet of motor trucks delivered cement day and night and strained every facility to keep the huge cement mixer supplied. This was a real job as two yards of concrete went into the dam every three minutes, requiring from 4,000 to 5,000 sacks of cement daily. It was very fortunate for the City that a large gravel bar directly above the dam supplied sufficient sand and gravel for concrete for the entire project. The sand and gravel was washed, screened and hoisted to the bins in enormous quantities. All day and all night, and all summer long, steam engines were puffing, trucks speeding, carpenters building forms, riggers manning the concrete tower and chutes at dizzy heights—and always the grinding of the mixer and the steady flow of concrete. Five hundred men toiled ceaselessly but would not be denied. The dam grew day by day and was finally completed by Thanksgiving. The lower portion had long been ready for use, however, and the tunnel gates were closed October 20, 1925, and the impounding of the water began.

The Cushman Dam is known to the engineering world as a constant angle arch dam. The thickness at the bottom is 52 feet tapering up to 8 feet at the top. The upstream radius at the bottom is 118 feet and 210 feet at the top. The actual length of the arch is 470 feet while that of the arch and abutments is 740 feet. The overall length is 1,111 feet. The dam is 275 feet high and contains 90,000 yards of concrete.

Dams of this type have been constructed since 1912 and

include about thirty-five of the most modern dams. One of these, the Pacoima Flood Control Dam near Los Angeles, is over 400 feet high, the highest dam in the world.

TUNNELS, INTAKES AND PENSTOCKS

The tunnels were the first actual work started on the dam contract. The work on the shaft began May 1, 1924, and on the diversion tunnel and penstock No. 1 on May 7th. The lower tunnel was opened on July 21, 1924, and immediately work was started on excavating the bench in the main power tunnel. The lower tunnel was in such a condition that it was able to take care of about 1,000 sec. ft. flow during the first flood on Sept. 20, 1924. Due to flood conditions some delay was experienced until the early part of December when the portals of the diversion tunnel and the operating tunnel were sealed with concrete diaphrams. Work then proceeded uninterruptedly to Feb. 21, 1925, by which time the tunnels were ready for concreting. The invert in the main power tunnel and the diversion tunnel were practically completed by April 30th. Work was stopped twice while the river water was diverted through the tunnel, once to repair the flume and again while the contractor placed the plug in the foot of the dam. The concreting was finally finished on Oct. 27, 1925. The grouting of the tunnels was started Nov. 16 and was completed Dec. 17th, 1925.

The tunnels are circular in section, the power tunnel being seventeen feet in diameter and the diversion tunnel ten feet in diameter. The water is delivered from the tunnel through two twelve foot concrete lined penstock tunnels into the two riveted steel penstocks, each with a diameter of ten feet. From the penstocks the water is led through the spiral casings into the Allis-Chalmers vertical turbines, after which it is spilled into the old river bed in front of the power house.

CUSHMAN POWER HOUSE

The construction of Cushman Power House No. 1 was started in the spring of 1925 and was completed in March, 1926. It is located in the canyon 700 feet downstream from the dam and houses the water turbines and generators with their auxiliary apparatus.

The building itself is a reinforced concrete structure 105½ feet high from the bottom of the draft tube to the roof. It is 134 feet in length by 74 feet in width. The generator room has a height of 58½ feet from the main floor to the roof girders and is equipped with a 100 ton Whiting crane for handling any part of the machinery. The annex is two stories high and contains the control switchboards, 15,000 volt switches, station transformer banks and station service switches and busses.

The two Allis-Chalmers vertical turbines each have a capacity of 25,000 H. P. and operate on a maximum head of 260 feet. Direct connected to these, are the two 20,000 K. V. A. Allis-Chalmers generators, each with a 180 K. W. 250 volt exciter. There is also a 150 K. W. spare exciter of the horizontal type, connected to a 2500 volt motor for furnishing excitation to either generator as need may require and also to operate the crane motors.

The exciter switchboard is installed on a mezzanine floor between the two generators and on the down-stream side of the building.

On the main floor of the annex is the storeroom, station service transformer bank compartments, 2500 volt General Electric Company's truck type switches and the main 15,000 volt truck type circuit breakers. The second floor is occupied by the control room which is midway between the generators, and which controls all of the equipment in the building as well as the equipment at the dam and at the outdoor portion of the plant. On this floor are also situated the control battery with its two duplicate charging sets, the carrier current equipment room, the power house shop and the chief operator's office.

Each main generator which stands twenty-nine feet above the floor is wound for 13,200 volts, and the current from it is carried directly to the generator oil circuit breaker, then through the annex roof to 13,200 volt, 1,000,000 circular mil copper leads up the canyon walls and thence directly to a 20,000 K. V. A. transformer bank installed in the outdoor portion of the plant, making each unit complete in itself from the turbine to the double 11,000 volt busses.

The outdoor portion is located on a flat 267 feet above the

power house and contains the two 20,000 K. V. A. transformer banks with a spare transformer, four 110,000 volt bus circuit breakers, two 110,000 volt transmission line circuit breakers, together with the high voltage busses, 110,000 volt potential transformers, lightning arresters and oil storage tanks.

A concrete station service house is located in the switch yard and contains the transformer oil purifier and pumps, street lighting equipment, 2500 volt local leads, dam keeper's office and a small store room.

There is also a concrete hoist house in which is installed machinery for operating an inclined hoist which operates between the top of the canyon wall and the power house in the canyon. This hoist has a capacity sufficient to transfer the heaviest piece of machinery in the plant.

The 20,000 K. V. A. transformer banks step up the voltage from 13,200 volts to 110,000 volts for transmission to Tacoma.

TRANSMISSION LINES

The transmission lines are in duplicate and each is designed to carry, in emergency, the full plant capacity. Each line is approximately forty-four miles long. The first five miles, which takes the line to the site of the future power house No. 2 is constructed with No. 3/0 bare stranded copper conductors. The balance of the line is constructed with 300,000 circular mil stranded copper conductors.

The poles are 60, 65 and 70 foot cedar and are set in pairs with double 4″x12″ fir cross arms to form an "H" structure. The line crosses the Skokomish Flats on the "H" structures which are secured to creosoted piling. Two bays, North and Henderson, are crossed on steel towers, and at the Narrows, the world's largest electrical transmission span is constructed.

NORTH BAY AND HENDERSON BAY CROSSINGS

The water crossings at North Bay and Henderson Bay are accomplished by means of steel towers on concrete foundations. Each concrete pier rests on a cluster of three piles driven to a penetration of twenty-five feet.

The towers at Henderson Bay are ninety-six feet high, while at North Bay they are 115 feet above the water. Both towers and foundations are of staunch construction, and designed to withstand the action of heavy winds and high seas, together with possible buffeting of logs or other things adrift. Including the dead end towers there are six pairs of towers at North Bay and five at Henderson Bay. As the span lengths are not excessive, the same size copper was used as on the balance of the line.

The clearance of the conductors at Henderson Bay is thirty feet above high tide and fifty feet at North Bay.

The pile driving for the footings was started July 1, 1925 and the erection of the towers completed on November 16, 1925.

There are 765 cubic yards of concrete, 58,808 pounds of reinforcing steel, 19,756 pounds of anchor bolts in both the North Bay and the Henderson Bay foundations and 365,000 pounds of structural steel in the towers.

THE NARROWS CROSSING

The Narrows Crossing, at the present time, is the largest transmission line span in the world. It is a quarter of a mile larger than its nearest competitor, the Little Tennessee River span, in North Carolina. The distance between the giant towers situated at the top of the bluffs on the east and west side of The Narrows is 6244.50 feet, or nearly a mile and a quarter.

If the span were erected in the heart of Tacoma, it would extend from the City Hall to the C. M. & St. P. Ry. depot.

The towers are 315 feet in height, or nearly twice the height of the new Washington Building in Tacoma. The weight of the structural steel in each of the towers is 150 tons. At their base the legs stand on the corners of a fifty-four foot square.

The towers as designed have sufficient strength to carry the cables when they are heavily loaded with ice, with a wind of hurricane intensity blowing at the same time.

The towers were erected during the summer and fall of 1925. The last of the four main towers was erected and the

members bolted in place ready for riveting in the very fast time of sixteen and a half working days.

The tower piers extend from 10 to 13 feet into the ground, depending on the soil. They are twelve feet square at the bottom and twice the weight necessary to overcome any tendency of the towers to overturn in a high wind. The concrete cable anchors are nearly twenty-six feet in length and are buried about thirteen feet under the surface. They are so constructed that the earth load is sufficient to prevent any movement.

The cables in the span, which are also the conductors for carrying the current, are 1¼ inch diameter galvanized plow steel. They are composed of thirty-five wires, each double galvanized. The steel used is four times as strong as the steel commonly used in building construction. Its hardness is such that it can only with difficulty be cut with a hack saw.

On each end of each cable are two 1¼″ anchor cables, each equal in strength to the main cables. They extend from the rear end of the steel frames or yokes carrying the insulators on the water side of the towers, back over large steel sheaves on top of the towers and down to the concrete cable anchors. They are connected to the concrete anchors by means of a structural steel evener which equalizes the strain on each pair of anchor cables, and makes possible the ready replacement of these cables.

The large cast steel cable-supporting sheaves on top of the towers weigh 2½ tons each. Their purpose is to relieve the towers of unbalanced strains, and to permit of a slight movement at the point of support of the cables caused by temperature variation, or ice or wind loads.

The main cables are attached to the front end of the steel insulator frames. The point of attachment is reinforced by the addition of two relieving cables, one seventy feet long and one ninety feet long, the purpose of which is to increase the factor of safety in the main cables at the point of attachment, and to damp any possible vibration in the main cables.

Twelve strings of strain insulators of eleven units each were installed between the steel insulator frames at each end of each cable or a total of 1,584 units in the six cables. The normal strain on each insulator string is less than two tons

which is about one-fifth of the actual breaking strain. A cushion of springs is provided to distribute the strain equally.

The cables were raised by first stringing them across the channel, permitting them to sink to the bottom of the sound, after which hoisting tackle was attached, and the cables raised into place, and pulled up to the proper sag. An accurate measurement was taken and the cable cut to the correct length and attached to the front end of the insulator assembly.

The six cables raised across The Narrows were arranged in two parallel circuits of three cables each. The cables in each circuit are spaced thirty feet apart and the distance between the centers of the towers is 180 feet.

The cables of the span are three times the strength required to resist the greatest stress which can be brought upon them.

The copper conductors are fastened to the main cables on the water side of the towers in front of the insulators by clamping to the lower relieving cable thus allowing no current to flow in the anchor cables.

Switching towers at each end of the span permit all of the current to be carried through either circuit or to be divided between them. Thus repairs and inspections may be made without interrupting the flow of current into Tacoma.

The best grade of materials and the latest and best features known in transmission line design were used.

NARROWS CROSSING TO THE CUSHMAN SUBSTATION

From the switching towers at the Narrows the six conductors are supported by a single line of double circuit towers, twenty-three in number, and terminating at the new Cushman Substation at No. 21st and Adams Street. With the exception of two special angle towers and one for crossing an existing high tension line, the towers are seventy-six feet high and of identical design.

The footings were finished in the early spring, immediately after which the construction and erection started and was completed in September, 1925. The towers were bolted together and then riveted before being raised into place.

CARRIER CURRENT TELEPHONE

A carrier current telephone system has been installed to provide reliable communication between the City of Tacoma, the Cushman Power House and intermediate points.

This system, popularly known as wired wireless, is a development of the radio art, whereby communication can be established between points on a power system, using the existing transmission lines as a channel of communication, the conductor serving as a path along which high frequency waves are guided, rather than being sent broadcast, as in space radio.

For this purpose the advantages of this system over the ordinary telephone are: its use does away with the necessity of installing and maintaining a separate telephone line, using instead the rugged transmission line; it does not require separate right-of-way or higher line towers to provide the necessary clearances, the line is practically noiseless and the initial cost with maintenance is less than for wire telephony. Further, if one wire of a transmission line is intact between two given points, communication is possible between these points. Each carrier current station consists essentially of a transmitter or generator of high frequency alternating current, with apparatus for modulating this high frequency in conformity with voice impulses, similar to the action of a broadcasting transmitter, and a regenerative receiver for broadcast reception.

Transmitter and receiver are each tuned to two frequencies well above the broadcast band. By the use of two separate frequencies, using one for transmitting and the other for receiving, the operation of the system is made duplex, that is, conversation may be carried on in both directions and simultaneously.

To couple the transmitting and receiving equipment with the line wires, three antennæ are installed each consisting of a conductor strung along the transmission line towers for two or three spans, parallel with the line wires. Two of these coupling wires are used for transmitting, the third for receiving.

Each transmitting and receiving equipment, two of which are now installed, one at Cushman Power House No. 1, and

the other at the Cushman Substation, in addition to being controlled by a local desk telephone set, can be connected to an extension line making possible communication from a distance.

A portable set of simple construction is provided for the use of the patrolmen. In addition, an efficient and more powerful set is mounted on a truck and a similar transmitter and receiver is provided for the patrolman's house. Each of these stations can call any other.

With the exception of the portable and truck sets, the operation of calling a station consists in dialing its station number on the desk telephone set. Taking the receiver off the hook starts the transmitter and upon revolving the dial, impulses corresponding to the number dialed are sent out over the transmission line. All radio receivers are in an operating condition at all times and all receive these impulses. A selector connected to the receiver advances one notch for each impulse sent out and if it pauses on the proper contacts, it closes the bell circuit. Contactors at all other stations immediately return to zero, ready for the next call. Removal from the hook, at the called station, of the receiver starts the local transmitter and conversation can proceed.

Hanging up the receiver stops the transmitter, restores the selectors to zero, and puts the radio receiver in a sensitive condition adapted to receive the calling impulse.

CUSHMAN SUBSTATION

The Cushman Substation is designed to handle the power, not only from the first Cushman unit but also that generated at the second development. In view of this fact and also because the substation is located in the heart of one of the residential districts of the city, every effort was made to effect a design that was not only permanent and efficient in operation, but was also a beautiful piece of architecture and would harmonize with the surroundings.

The main structure, a three-story reinforced concrete building situated on one corner of the block, has an architectural treatment worthy of any building in the heart of the city. The cornice, pilasters, mouldings, etc., were all formed and poured monolithic with the main building. The surface

treatment of the outside of the building, as well as all other exposed concrete on the block which the building occupies, is what is known as "rubbed finish." This consists in rubbing the concrete surfaces, after being stripped, with a rough carborundum stone until all film, fins and unevenness disappears and then painting with a neat cement grout and rubbing it in with a fine carborundum stone until only enough material is left on the surface to fill all of the voids and produce a smooth sandstone-like appearance. This finish harmonizes very well with the aluminum finish used on the towers, transformers, switches and other equipment in the outdoor portion of the substation.

One of the most interesting parts of the work from the viewpoint of construction was the placing of the thousands of feet of conduit in the floor slabs, walls and columns of the building. The high voltage busses enter the building through tunnels and are distributed to points throughout the building in a series of parallel lines hung on the walls and ceiling, each being separated and insulated from the other by a concrete barrier. The lower voltage circuits are distributed from point to point in the building in iron conduits cast into the concrete.

The south half of the building is one large room open from the main floor to the roof and houses the one 15,000 K. V. A. synchronous condenser now installed and has sufficient room for the two similar machines to be placed later. A 50 ton Whiting crane travels the full length of the condenser room and is capable of handling any piece of equipment in the substation or in the outdoor portion.

The basement contains the oil storage tanks and purifying apparatus, the air washer for the circulating air of the condenser, water pumps, 13,200 volt transformer leads which come into the building in tunnels from the transformer banks, and space for 13,200 volt feeder reactors.

The main floor, in addition to the condenser, has the condenser field boards, the station service transformers and switchboard, the 13,200 volt double busses with truck type oil circuit breakers and a spare motor driven exciter.

The second floor contains the control room overlooking the condensers and affords a free outlook over the outdoor

portion. In the control room are located the switchboards for controlling all the apparatus both in the yards and in the substation. On this floor is also located the condenser starting and running oil circuit breakers, and the station shop.

On the third floor is the station control battery, carrier current equipment, the load dispatcher's office and a storeroom.

The outdoor portion occupies all except the one corner of the block where the substation stands. Here the transmission line voltage is stepped down from 110,000 volts to 55,000 volts through a 42,300 K. V. A. Allis-Chalmers transformer bank for distribution over the city tie lines to the other main substations. Part of the 55,000 volt current is again stepped down to 13,200 volts through the two 10,000 K. V. A. transformer banks for distribution to the district substations.

THE CUSHMAN POWER PLANT COMPLETE

On March 23rd, 1926, the first unit of the new plant was placed on the line and at 2:50 p. m. the first power generated at the Lake Cushman plant was received in Tacoma. The work on the second machine went steadily forward. After being assembled the second machine, like the first, was thoroughly dried out before being allowed to carry any load. The drying process being completed, the second machine was put on the line without any difficulties being encountered, and on May 7th, 1926, the two generators at the Cushman plant carried the entire city load of 32,000 KW.

The generators as well as all of the other equipment is being thoroughly tested and broken in before being accepted by the operating department. On May 24th, 1926, the formal acceptance, accompanied by a fitting celebration, is to take place. The new plant together with the Nisqually plant will handle the ever-increasing load until such time as the second Cushman development is needed.

The Nisqually and Cushman power plants, together with their transmission, transformation and distribution equipment, represented a total valuation of $10,983,935.58 on December 31st, 1925.

The capacity of the Nisqually plant is 32,000 HP, while

the capacity of the Cushman plant is 50,000 HP, making a total hydro-electric capacity of 82,000 HP.

During 1925 the Nisqually plant developed 131,000,000 KWH of electrical energy. By operating the Cushman generators, 40 per cent of the time, an additional 137,000,000 KWH will be available, or a total of 268,000,000 KWH is now available each year to meet the demand.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND COMPARISON

Year	Revenue	Expense	Interest
1917	$ 631,025.12	$167,805.88	$95,109.38
1918	814,555.43	201,216.31	88,026.96
1919	912,577.68	268,896.21	78,766.59
1920	1,123,518.83	277,809.21	67,305.60
1921	1,153,658.50	286,699.82	58,119.55
1922*	1,342,781.48	357,276.02	48,540.38
1923*	1,421,469.98	470,680.90	40,862.50
1924	1,394,998.36	448,946.68	32,125.00
1925	1,657,363.35	476,349.84	22,950.00

Year	Depreciation	Taxes	Surplus
1917	$ 82,454.84	$28,219.02	$257,355.00
1918	86,948.70	29,713.47	408,625.65
1919	91,853.05	45,354.56	427,707.27
1920	96,544.24	55,369.66	626,490.12
1921	101,282.76	56,611.01	650,945.36
1922	108,962.28	64,671.19	763,331.61
1923	115,205.92	68,786.88	725,933.78
1924	159,077.16	75,848.01	679,001.51
1925	165,471.12	77,730.00	914,862.39

A look through the accounts even back as far as 1893 shows a consistent gain each year. The policy of using the surplus for improvement and extensions has been adhered to throughout the history of the system. For 1924 and 1925 the large items of outlay are shown below. The object of this tabulation is to show that the "surplus" is not laid away in the bank but is put back into the system. Depreciation funds are also partly available for new plant.

Outstanding Items of Outlay	1924	1925
Redemption of Bonds and Sinking Fund—for Bond Redemption	$257,982.72	$269,448.38
Overhead Street Lights	5,720.52	4,490.90
Substation Equipment	55,552.54	170,418.95
Extensions and Additions to Distribution System	111,921.96	107,336.95
Line Transformers	50,806.16	58,020.23
Meters	16,679.51	19,909.17
Cushman Project	330,634.12	443,114.37

* Losses of prior periods put in proper places.

CHAPTER LXVIII

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY FERRY SYSTEM

The compilation of any history necessarily involves the omission of some facts having a more or less important bearing on the whole, due first, to entire lack of, or incomplete records, and secondly to that human element of which we are all possessed to a greater or less degree—failing memory. In a brief history of so recent occurrence even as the Pierce County Ferry System there are some things that, for the foregoing reasons, will be omitted.

Agitation for a ferry service between the two parts of Pierce County separated by that arm of Puget Sound known as "The Narrows" began in the early summer of 1916. Just who first started this movement must remain unidentified; but the idea appealed to the imagination of that small but hardy group of farmers resident in the western area of the county known as the Bay Island District. They took up the cry and found sympathetic ears among Tacoma business men. The first concrete result of this agitation was the appointment by the Board of County Commissioners of a Committee of Thirty, consisting of representative business men from Tacoma and business men and farmers from the Bay Island District, who were requested by the board to make a careful study of the situation and report something concrete. The discussion of this subject brought out many opinions both favorable and unfavorable but the sentiment for the institution of such a service seemed to be so widespread that the commissioners were moved to take steps looking toward the inauguration of some sort of ferry service. To this end the board began looking about for a suitable vessel and early in the spring of 1917 the ferry *City of Vancouver* was offered for sale by the Portland Light & Power Company. After careful inspection of the vessel by members

of the board and qualified marine authorities, an order was issued on June 2, 1917, contracting for the delivery of the *City of Vancouver* from Portland, Ore., to Tacoma. This involved the towing of the vessel from the Oregon city by way of the Columbia River, Pacific Ocean, thence through the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Tacoma.

Arrangements being completed for the delivery of the *City of Vancouver*, a picked crew, after carefully preparing the ferry to withstand a rough ocean voyage, took the vessel in tow on the 5th of June, 1917, going as far as Astoria, Oregon. Weather conditions then being propitious, the little convoy steamed out of Astoria at 1:30 P. M. June 6th, 1917, crossing the Columbia River bar at 3:15 that same afternoon. Passing Tatoosh Light at the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca at 8:27 A. M. the next day, the pilot reported a very dense fog, but the journey was successfully completed from there to Tacoma where the vessel arrived on the 8th.

The *City of Vancouver* being a side-wheel vessel, operated by independent steam engines, it was found that this fact, together with her peculiar design for river navigation, made it difficult to expeditiously and safely navigate her through the narrow inlet to Gig Harbor. This apparently left the Board of County Commissioners in a quandary as to what next to do. With the vessel paid for and delivered and no further funds available for the building or purchase of a vessel of more suitable design, at least during the current year, it looked as though the idea of carrying out the plans thus far made for the ferry service to Gig Harbor would have to be abandoned. Some delay occurred as a result but the board finally concluded to institute the service, operating the ferry with a crew of county employees. About this time authority was granted by the Collector of Customs to change the name of the *City of Vancouver* to *City of Tacoma* on January 28th, 1918. In the meantime this vessel was operated between the Municipal Dock of Tacoma and the yards of the Todd Drydock and Construction Company, carrying workmen forth and back. It was not until the late fall of 1918 that the vessel was finally put on the run from Point Defiance to Gig Harbor, a roadway having by this time been con-

structed through the southeasterly portion of Point Defiance Park at the northern extremity of Tacoma.

This service to Gig Harbor was maintained with four trips per day until the 25th day of October, 1921, when the service had to be discontinued due to exhaustion of county funds. During August of this same year a thorough examination of the *City of Tacoma* by the U. S. Steamboat Inspector revealed the fact that the vessel was in a very unseaworthy condition necessitating the expenditure of an unwarrantably large sum to place her in a condition of further usefulness. The board felt that this outlay was unjustified and therefore rented a ferry from King County at the rate of $4,000 per month, using it for a period of but six weeks, when the service was discontinued as previously mentioned. On October 1st the *City of Tacoma* was sold at public auction by the county sheriff to Martin Petrich for the sum of $3,500, the board having come to the conclusion that county owned and operated transportation business was not a good venture. On the 25th of the same month, the date of the discontinuance of subsidized service, the board entered an order permitting Mitchell Skansie, of Gig Harbor, to operate the ferry *Elk*, which he had just built, on the run with no expense to the county—he to collect and retain all fares. Mr. Skansie continued this service during the balance of 1921 only, the new five-year contract with Martin Petrich becoming operative on January 1st, 1922, as a result of the taking of bids by the county commissioners on three different occasions during the spring and summer of 1921.

The *City of Tacoma*, built by Martin Petrich, has continued on the Point Defiance-Gig Harbor run continuously since she first began the service January 1st, 1922, except for a period of about two months in the early spring of 1925 when she was hauled out of the water, cut in two approximately amidships and a thirty-foot section added, increasing her capacity from thirty to fifty cars. About this same time under an agreement with the board, Martin Petrich assigned his interests to his associates under the name "Tacoma Ferry Company." The personnel of the operators remained unchanged. Simultaneous with the board's agreement for the enlargement of the *City of Tacoma*, another provision of the

supplemental contract provided that the company should furnish an additional ferry of not less than thirty-car capacity to be used during the summer six months of the two remaining years of the company's contract. The company built the *Gig Harbor*, a steam vessel of thirty-car capacity, which, together with the enlarged *City of Tacoma*, provided a practically two-vessel alternating service between Gig Harbor and Point Defiance, the schedule extending through the evening until midnight, the two months' experiment of November and December, 1925, measuring up to the expectations of the board and the operators as well.

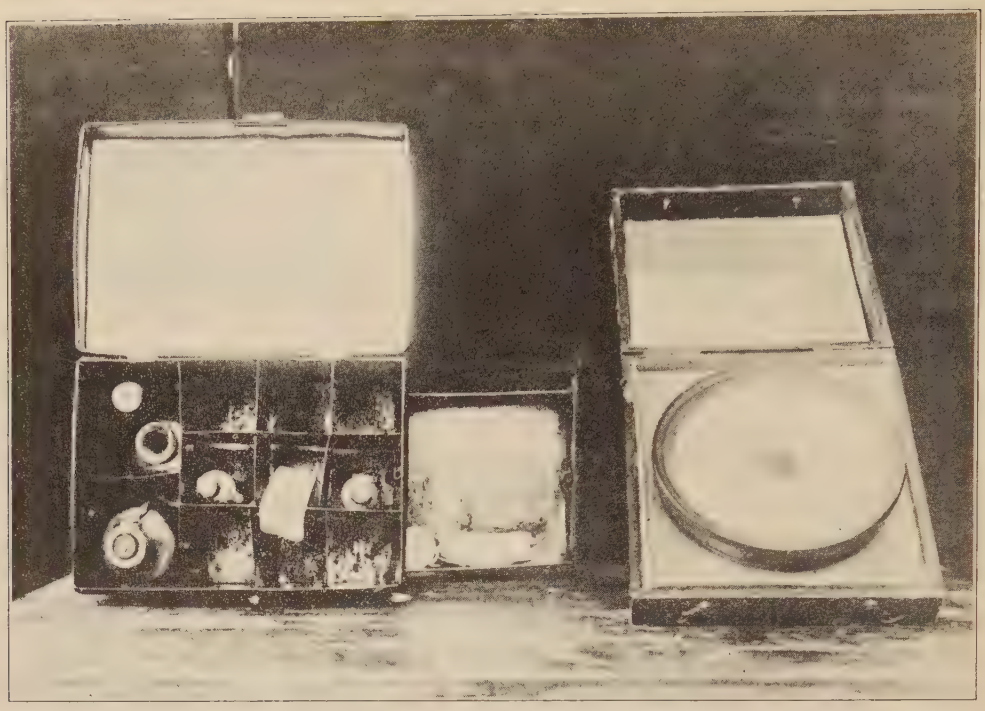
In anticipation of the expiration of the Tacoma Ferry Company's contract in December, 1926, during July, 1926, the board received tenders for service on this Gig Harbor run, to be awarded under a ten-year contract, without subsidy and with no expense to the county except the building and maintaining of ferry approaches and roads leading thereto, the approaches not including the span, pontoon and cradle, the bidder to assume this latter burden. A carefully detailed specification was prepared outlining the types of vessels, frequency of service and fares, but permitting bidders also to submit proposals under their own specifications. This resulted in a number of most excellent tenders. The Board of County Commissioners after thoroughly studying these bids concluded that that of Mitchell Skansie of Gig Harbor was by far the best, his being the only one offering to the county a percentage of net receipts. Consequently, a ten-year contract was entered into with Mitchell Skansie wherein he agreed to a most liberal schedule and voluntarily offered to start immediately the construction of a sixty-car ferry to further increase the vessels available for this run. This ferry was launched January 16, 1927, and named *Defiance*, being operated by Diesel engines.

The terms of the contract with the Tacoma Ferry Company required that the county purchase the *City of Tacoma* and *Gig Harbor* from them at a price established by a board of disinterested marine appraisers upon the expiration of the contract. However, by mutual agreement, the transfer of these vessels to the newly organized Washington Navigation Company, Mr. Skansie's new company, was accomplished without the county's participation.

Two other routes upon which ferries are operated were instituted in 1922 in addition to the Gig Harbor-Point Defiance route. The board contracted with Mitchell Skansie to operate a ferry for a period of five years between the picturesque little City of Steilacoom and Longbranch, a point nine miles distant from Steilacoom and twenty-one miles southwest of Gig Harbor. The vessel was to touch also at Anderson and McNeil Islands en route. This service has been continued ever since, the business growing to such proportions that Mr. Skansie voluntarily and of his own accord built a thirty-car ferry, without further aid from the county, thus increasing the facilities of this run. This vessel is named *City of Steilacoom*. The contract expired April 1st, 1927, but the county commissioners entered into another contract with Mr. Skansie for a continuance of this service, he later assigning this contract to the Washington Navigation Company, the name he and his associates chose to operate under. This latter contract is supplemental to the one with the company for the Gig Harbor service and expires at the same time.

On June 1st, 1922, the Board of County Commissioners entered into a contract for a period of three years with Bert E. Elwell for service from the end of Sixth Avenue (Titlow Beach) to Wollochet Bay and Fox Island. This route is about midway between the other two previously mentioned. When the Elwell contract expired, Mr. Skansie was again the successful bidder for this run and was awarded the contract for five years. The ferry *Wollochet*, a new vessel built by Mr. Skansie, was installed on this run. Like the Steilacoom-Longbranch contract, the Sixth Avenue-Fox Island contract was made a part of the general contract of the Washington Navigation Company but was not extended to expire at the same time.

Municipal ventures into the ferry business are not common, but the Commissioners of Pierce County feel amply justified for all the pioneer work they have done in that direction, for it has resulted in building up the communities served and enabling the "small farmer" to get his products into city markets in a manner theretofore impossible. Tourists, too, contribute their share to the coffers of the several communities.



(Photographed from the original by courtesy of the Washington State Historical Society.)

BAROMETER BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON BY GOVERNOR STEVENS IN 1853 AND MEDICINE CASE BROUGHT HERE BY R. D. BIGELOW IN 1851

(Photographed from the original by courtesy of the Washington State Historical Society)

CARPETBAG AND BOOT-JACK

Used by Hugh Pattison who came to Pierce County in 1852, and was the first nurseryman in the county.

(Photographed from the original by courtesy of the Washington State Historical Society)

LEAD CANNON BALL

Found in gravel bank near Tacoma by R. A. Scott, who homesteaded in what is now South Tacoma. There is no record of any American man-of-war visiting these waters in early days armed with that caliber gun, or using a lead projectile. Probably fired by early Russian or Spanish explorers. The cannon ball was presented to the Washington State Historical Society by Mr. Scott.

CHAPTER LXIX

THE WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND FERRY MUSEUM

In pursuance to a call issued by Charles M. Hobart, of Tacoma, a number of people, interested in the history of the state, met at the Tacoma Hotel on July 2nd, 1891. The meeting was called to order by Elwood Evans, of Pierce County, who was chosen chairman. Charles W. Hobart was elected secretary. After a general discussion of the importance and advantages of a state historical society, Mr. Hotton, of Yakima County, moved that the meeting adjourn to meet during the Industrial Exposition to be held in Tacoma, when a larger gathering of citizens of the state might be present. The motion prevailed; the date of October 8, 1891, two o'clock P. M., was set for the adjourned meeting, to be held in the Exposition Building. Pursuant to that motion, there gathered in the office of the Western Washington Industrial Exposition at Tacoma a number of citizens from different parts of the state and during the afternoon organized the Washington State Historical Society, formulated and adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected the following officers: Elwood Evans, of Pierce County, president; Edward Eldridge, of Whatcom County, vice president; T. I. McKinney, of Thurston County, treasurer; Charles W. Hobart, of Pierce County, secretary. The board of curators elected included Edward Huggins, James Wickersham, Clarence M. Barton, of Pierce County; C. B. Bagley, King County; W. P. Gray, Franklin County; Henry Roeder, Whatcom County; T. J. Smith, Whitman County. The officers elected were ex-officio members of the board of curators.

The constitution formulated and adopted provided that the duration of the society shall be perpetual, or during the pleasure of two-thirds of the accredited members; that the

location of the society shall be at Tacoma, Pierce County. In 1896 the society was incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington, and in 1903 the State Legislature passed an act creating the State Historical Society a trustee of the state for certain purposes. For a number of years the society was cared for in the Tacoma City Hall. By 1907 it had outgrown the available quarters there and was moved to the fifth floor of the Pierce County Courthouse.

The State Legislature of 1909 appropriated $25,000 for the purpose of erecting a building in which to house the State Historical collection provided the citizens of Tacoma would secure and deed to the state a suitable plot of land on which to erect the building. Tacoma citizens purchased from School District No. 10 the block of land just northwest of the Stadium, deeded it to the state, and under the supervision of the building commission, consisting of the governor, the secretary of state, the state treasurer, the president and secretary of the society a building plan was adopted in form that can be added to from time to time as funds become available. The first unit constructed during 1911 was fifty feet long by fifty-two wide and four stories high; three other small appropriations have been made by the Legislature and units added, so that we now have a building 52 feet by 70 feet four stories high, with a partially completed porch in front. The rooms are very much crowded with historical material and there is much in storage that cannot be displayed.

In addition to collecting historical relics, books, manuscripts, maps, etc., the society has been active during the past few years in placing markers on historic spots in different parts of the state; there are now thirty-five of these markers placed and many more sites to mark as funds become available. The officers of the society for the year 1927 are: President, Clifford L. Babcock, Tacoma; vice president, O. B. Sperlin, Moran School; secretary, W. P. Bonney, Tacoma; treasurer, Abram D. Liddle, Tacoma. Ex-officio members Board of Curators: The governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, the president, the vice president, secretary and treasurer. Board of Curators: D. H. White, chairman, Tacoma; Walter S. Davis, Tacoma; J. M. Canse, Salem; A. Donahoe, Chehalis; Walter N. Granger, Zillah; Harry M.

STOVE BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON BY FATHER BLANCHET IN 1838
A relic now on exhibition in the State Historical Building, Tacoma.

(Photographed from the original by courtesy of the Washington State Historical Society.)

ROCKING CHAIR
Made by W. N. White, pioneer of Washington.

SPINNING WHEEL
Used by Mrs. S. D. Ruddell, pioneer of Washington, 1851.

Painter, Cheney; Thomas Huggins, Tacoma; L. V. McWhorter, Yakima; T. C. Elliott, Walla Walla; Mrs. Henry W. Patton, Hoquiam; Charles H. Ross, Puyallup; W. D. Vincent, Spokane; Mrs. J. B. Davidson, Ellensburg; John P. Hartman, Seattle; Hilman F. Jones, Seattle.

Just north of the historical building is the ground owned by the Ferry Museum of Tacoma, with the first unit of that building erected in 1915. The grounds for this society were purchased with funds provided by the estate of the late Col. Clinton P. Ferry. The building on this property, too, is so planned that it can be added to from time to time as funds are available. The present structure, known as "South Hall," is 35 feet by 65 feet and four stories high; the first and second floors were built with money provided by the women of Tacoma through the organization known as the "Presidents' Council." The third floor was financed by Mrs. Annie E. McCormick in memory of her husband, the late Robert Laird McCormick. This room is designated "McCormick Memorial Hall."

The top or fourth floor is known as "Hewitt Hall" and was built with funds furnished by the late Henry Hewitt, Jr. Col. C. P. Ferry was the originator of the plan of a museum for the City of Tacoma. Upon the organization of the Ferry Museum of Tacoma, which is incorporated, he deeded to the citizens of Tacoma a large collection of interesting art relics which he had gathered during his lifetime, and provided in his will that 40 per cent of the proceeds of his estate should go to the Ferry Museum. This provision in his will is the item that furnished the money for the purchase of the land on which to erect the Ferry Museum Building.

CHAPTER LXX

A PIONEER STORY

By Mrs. M. E. (Bonney) Shorey

This little story is just the memories of an eight-year-old girl with some incidents which she heard her parents relate of how emigrants happened to come west and how they lived on the way, and what, as pioneers, were their experiences in a new country. In the main most emigrants had the same experience; varied only by family conditions and the locality in which they settled. They all encountered dangers and hardships.

The history which my brother has written will cover some interesting things of which I have memories, but all I have endeavored to do is to give the reader a few memories of a little girl who came across the plains to Pierce County and lived through the Indian War of 1855-1856:

The gold excitement of '49 and the glowing stories of the West, where climate was so mild and soil was so fertile, impelled many to cross the continent to the almost uninhabited country, where they hoped to better themselves. I remember how my father used to take me on his knee and tell me of the gold and riches we would have when we reached Oregon, until my childish imagination pictured people picking up gold from the ground anywhere. My mother did not share his enthusiasm but felt that the journey would be too long and hard for little children, and was reluctant to start. However, in 1852 my father, Timothy Bonney, his wife and four children; father's brother, Sherwood Bonney, with his wife and six children, joined a train of covered wagons. Each family furnished its own conveyance, drawn by oxen with sometimes a horse hitched in front to lead. My brother rode the horse, though sometimes I did. On the journey our

wagon, fitted to meet all our needs, served as day coach, diner, baggage car, all in one. The long wagon box had a chest across each end, the one in the rear being used for pots, pans, dishes, etc.; the one in front for food for daily needs. The bulk of the supplies (flour, sugar, beans, hard-tack, etc.) was stored in the wagon, for enough of such non-perishable food had to be provided for the entire trip.

The bows over which the canvas was stretched were high enough for a short person to stand erect under them. Many articles of clothing were hung from these bows. The sun-bonnets which the women and children wore with pasteboard slats run in the tucks, were easily rolled and slipped into pockets on the canvas cover. With such limited space, "a place for everything and everything in its place" was the only way to avoid confusion.

There were cows along, for milk was a necessity for the small children. The men procured fish from the streams and game of various kinds, so with staple articles a fairly varied menu was enjoyed. In a unique way butter was frequently obtained—by hanging a covered can of milk under the wagon and the steady motion churned it, quite a bit of butter being obtained in this way.

We older children enjoyed our hard-tack (a very hard biscuit) with a little new butter and a sprinkling of brown sugar over the top. It was very toothsome. Many times I went to bed without my supper rather than eat just plain hard-tack with water. It would not have been so bad had mother left out the red pepper, which she thought was a necessary addition to prevent sickness. The cooking, of course, had to be done in the open over a camp fire or in a Dutch oven, which is one of the most useful utensils. It was a heavy, round, flat bottom iron kettle with an iron lid which had a handle on top, and with a hook provided for this purpose the lid could be readily removed. When baking bread, meats or stewing prairie chicken (which we had occasionally) a fire of coals was placed under the kettle and also on the lid, making a complete oven which baked well, if properly controlled. If too hot, ashes could be spread over the lid, if not hot enough more coals could be added. With careful attention a nicely browned loaf of bread could be turned out

MRS. SHERWOOD BONNEY
Taught first school in Steilacoom, 1854.

MRS. M. E. (BONNEY) SHOREY

of this oven. This useful bake kettle I saw my mother use in cooking for a long time after we were settled in a home. It was placed on the hearth in front of the fireplace with coals used in the same manner as described above.

Six months were consumed in making the trip. Twenty-five wagons usually traveled together, as it was necessary to unite for protection. The Indians were hostile and would drive off cattle if they were not guarded at night, so the wagons were arranged to form a circle, inside of which the cattle were placed, and men with guns took turns guarding the improvised corral at night. As dust over part of the way was very bad, each wagon was given its turn leading the train, so that all might share alike in the coveted "first place." One night my mother made a bed under a wagon tongue, put a canvas cover over it, forming a tent, and tucked my little sister and myself in bed for a cozy night's sleep. After she had finished a wolf jumped over the bed, and mother speedily transferred us into the wagon. Our way lay across parched deserts, rugged mountains, trackless forests, with rivers to cross and danger from hostile Indians and wild beasts always present; but no obstacle was too great to be overcome. When a river could not be forded, the wagon box was used as a ferry-boat. It was a slow process, taking the wagon to pieces, and then only small loads could be ferried at a time. Mothers and their children were passengers in these scow-like boats.

The tedious trip and numerous trials could have been borne had not fatal illness overtaken so many. My father was the first in our family to succumb to the dread disease, cholera; then my two-year-old sister passed away the same day. When anyone was laid away, the train had to move on at once, for the mountains must be crossed before winter. As my mother had no one now to drive the team, she had to decide immediately what to do. She could not turn back, for the train had been traveling since the 7th of April and it was now the 8th of August. My father's brother's family, numbering eight, just about filled his wagon, but by crowding, mother and we three children were put into his conveyance. She left her wagon and everything except what she was obliged to have. My aunt and cousin were the next vic-

tims. They, too, were wrapped in blankets and left with graves unmarked, to prevent Indians from plundering. Mother now took care of uncle's children for her transportation until they reached The Dalles, Oregon, where she took passage down the Columbia River to Portland. Sherwood Bonney camped at The Dalles for a time, then brought his family to Portland. The two families moved up the Willamette Valley to French Prairie, near Salem. Uncle prevailed on my mother to become his wife, so with his five children and her three the family numbered ten. They spent the winter near Salem, then during 1853 traveled to Puget Sound in the same old prairie schooner, with all their worldly possessions, which consisted mostly of children.

As we neared our destination, the oxen trudging along in a drenching rain through the timber on the shore of Puget Sound, we came to the little village of Steilacoom. We came to a halt in front of a log house with shake covered porches. How inviting it looked! My step-father called at the door and asked the privilege of shelter on the porch. The lady's husband being away, the problem of taking in a family of ten strangers seemed more than she cared to undertake. She wished to await the return of the husband before deciding. It was raining hard and the shadows of evening were falling when the Reverend John F. DeVore returned and welcomed us to this new land; throwing open his front door and bidding us right into the house instead of having us just occupy the porch. There was no house to be had in which to live. Mother was given the privilege of using the kitchen, and also a warm room in which to make down her beds, and this kind hospitality was accepted by her until other shelter could be procured.

Mrs. DeVore's sister, Miss Eveline Babb, was teaching Josie DeVore, a girl about my age, to read and spell, and kindly offered to teach me, too. Well do I remember my chagrin when I failed to spell "why" and Josie was able to spell it. The hospitality extended to the family of Sherwood Bonney by Rev. DeVore and his wife was characteristic of pioneers. There were no charity organizations or general benevolent clubs in those days, so neighbors would share with each other their last crust or Sunday bonnet if need be.

We children attended the Methodist Sunday School, where Rev. DeVore offered a Bible as a prize to the one who would commit the largest number of Bible verses. My brother, Lyman, and I were the two highest and were each given a Bible. Many of the verses I remember today and probably would have had more truth stored in memory, had Lyman and I spent less time hunting for short verses and been more diligent in memorizing. There was in process of construction a building intended to be used for a general merchandise store. Father secured the upper part, which was one large unfurnished room with an exit through the store.

There was not a cook stove in the town that could be purchased, so the cooking had to be done over an outdoor fire beside a big stump, in what was a public thoroughfare. Often while mother was preparing a meal a dozen hungry and scantily clad Indians would come around and beg for "supalil" (something to eat). One room was inadequate for so many so I was left at the log house to stay with a Mrs. Brown, who roomed there. Our next move was into a two-room house, to accommodate ten people, instead of a ten-room house for two persons, as is often the modern situation.

The luxury of a stove, home-made bedstead, tables, stools and a few chairs was indeed an improvement over the old canvas covered wagon and the camp fire. Mother gave the place a homelike appearance by putting white muslin draperies at the windows and around her bed.

Winter had come. Provisions were high; flour sold for twenty dollars a barrel, and was full of weevils, and could not be used until thoroughly sifted. Our clothes were just left-overs, or what could be obtained with very little money. I had reached my tenth birthday, and was passed about, living with the neighbors who could make me comfortable. In January, 1854, I returned home one morning, to find a surprise in mother's bed, a little baby sister. There were eight of us children to love her, but none loved her more than I.

A house of five rooms—more rooms than could be furnished—made our next home.

About this time people thought there should be a school

started; and mother was asked to be the teacher. After considering how it could be managed, she decided to undertake it. She was duly examined and passed satisfactorily.

The unfurnished room in our house was used for the schoolroom. The furnishings consisted of benches and mother's kitchen table, which served as a desk for anyone that had writing to do. This was the first school in Steilacoom. Mother taught through the months of July, August and September then Miss Eveline Babb took over the school, and it was moved into the church and was continued through the months of October, November and December. Elsewhere will be found the list of pupils that attended this school.

Father and mother took advantage of the "Oregon Donation Land Law" and filed on 320 acres of land bordering on American Lake, one of the beauty spots of Pierce County, three miles from Steilacoom. It was a veritable park—the shores of the lake being fringed with wild roses, and underneath the spreading oak trees the violets and buttercups made a carpet dainty and beautiful. A good six-room house was built with two fireplaces, in which a fire of oak logs blazed cheerfully, as needed.

Having several teams of oxen, father and the older boys did much work for the neighbors, thus earning funds to help provide for the large family. During the summer of 1855 the Indians began to show their dislike towards the white people; settlers in the outlying districts were molested in various ways, their stock was driven off, insulting actions were indulged in and even murders were committed of lone travelers that chanced to be caught unawares. Sometimes the Indians would ride by our home singing their war songs, and mother decided it was unsafe to be alone with only small children; so she put the baby in a home-made cart, and told Sammy and me to take her into Steilacoom, saying that she would gather a few things and soon follow with the other children. My brother and I started. One mile was over beautiful prairie, two miles over a road through the timber. If ever two children pulled and kept step together we did; our fear of the red men increasing every moment. We imagined Indians behind every bush, but we reached Steilacoom with the baby safely. A good old Dutch woman gave us some

THE OLD OAK TREE ON THE SHERWOOD BONNEY DONATION LAND CLAIM, NORTH SIDE OF AMERICAN LAKE

SKETCH OF THE OLD LOG HOUSE IN STEILACOOM USED AS A PROTECTION DURING THE INDIAN WAR OF 1855-56

supper of raised biscuit and molasses, which tasted better than anything I have eaten since. She took care of the baby until mother came, which was long after dark. Father came home from Nisqually, where he had been at work with his team, and reported many things which confirmed the rumors that an Indian war was imminent. He immediately took steps to secure a house fit to live in. The DeVore family had moved to Olympia, and the log house where we had first found shelter was vacant, so father secured it as an abiding place. This house had four large rooms and two shake covered porches; so household goods from the home on American Lake were brought and placed here. The Indians continued their hostilities, killing people, burning homes and driving off stock; many people were forced to abandon everything and flee for their lives. Shortly after we had moved into the log house, a town meeting was held, and it was decided that the house that we occupied could be made the safest in town; so a palisade of logs was set up around the house and it was declared a place of refuge in case the town was attacked. Two heavy gates were hung on wooden hinges, one on the water side, the other on the land side of this stockade. These were securely fastened at night when everyone was safely inside the enclosure.

A cannon was placed at one of the gates to be in readiness if the Indians did attack the town. Then the question came up how to fire the gun in case the savages did come. It was decided to use the end rod from the old covered wagon to ignite the powder charge; this rod was kept in the stove and kept red hot by a continuous burning fire. It was never necessary to fire the cannon, although there were frequent rumors that the Indians were about to attack. Frequently those who had thought to spend the night at home, would be frightened by some rumor, and then flock to the Block House; this sometimes would occur after the children had gone to bed. I recall that one night a man rushed into the house bearing a great bundle over his shoulder that proved to be a feather bed full of children. He said, "My wife is coming," dropped his bundle and hastened out. Four small children, panting for breath, looking scared and puzzled, scrambled from the unfolding bedding. Just then their mother came

in and reassured her darlings that all was well. On another occasion a man, in great excitement, rushed into the house, saying: "Seattle has been attacked; they have called for help; none of the young men will go, so I am going." He took the belt and revolver from his waist, and gave it to his wife, saying: "Here, dear, take this and defend yourself with it."

An agreement had been made that if the Indians attacked the town from the land a rocket was to be sent up from Fort Steilacoom, if attack came by the water, a rocket would be fired from the government boat in the harbor. To test the efficacy of the signal a trial rocket was sent up from the Fort. Some of the residents had not been advised of the experiment; they were badly frightened, rushing to the old log house; and, judging from appearance, the ladies had not spent time in hair dressing nor the men in adjusting collars and ties. "Safety First" was the only thought.

A war vessel lay anchored in the harbor much of the time. It was arranged that if an attack was made on the town, women and children were to go onto the vessel. My mother kept a ten-quart pail filled with food, ready to take with us; we children had selected spots in which to hide our rag dolls and other valuables. The Indians had a wholesome terror of the gun boats. The shots that they fired would shoot a second time after landing and carry destruction without apparent cause. A pioneer family always had room for one more; our family now numbered an even dozen, and was a substantial percentage of the population of the village; a baby boy had arrived in the log house, with hostile Indians all about. This added to the anxiety of our parents—but William was safe. His scalp-lock had not yet made its appearance. During the intervening years it has come and gone, rendering him just as immune at the present time. William grew into a bright-eyed, curly-headed lad, a joy to the family. His eldest sister, Emeline, delighted to teach him his lessons and little recitations, and have him show off at school exhibitions, which was a popular form of entertainment those days. On one of these occasions, when the time arrived he was lifted onto the stage, instead of going up the steps, as he had been trained. This seemed to disconcert him. He made his bow, but could not

seem to open his mouth to say: "The King of France marched up the hill with ten thousand, thousand men and then turned around and marched down again." While attending school in Seattle William worked evenings and Saturdays in the drug store of his brother-in-law, Gardner Kellogg. He then taught school for a term at Port Ludlow, worked on his father's farm, put in more time in the drug store; then, in 1881, started in the drug business at Tacoma, where he conducted a drug store for many years. For the past twelve years he has been secretary of the Washington State Historical Society. Only two of the Bonney family, who crossed the plains in 1852, survive, Mrs. Mary E. Shorey and Ransome K. Bonney, both of Seattle. Of those of the same family who lived in the old log house during the Indian war, are the two previously mentioned and Mrs. Lucy E. Harris, of Seattle, and William Pierce Bonney, of Tacoma.

The old oak tree, brings back to me,
The memory of by-gone days;
And the games we played, 'neath the wide spreading shade
Before the parting of ways.

The swing we would use, and say "Kings Excuse,"
Then we'd stand up and pedal so high;
While taking our turn, the others would yearn,
And beg for the "Old Cat to Die."

R. K. Bonney.

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TO

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Ethel O'Farrell McNabb

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